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EDITORIAL NOTICE

A change in the personnel of the Board of Directors of *Social Science Abstracts* was occasioned by the resignation of Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes from the Vice-Presidency and from the Board of Directors. Professor Hayes has been a member of the Board since it was first organized and it is with regret that his resignation was accepted. It is not an easy matter to replace a man of Professor Hayes' standing, but the Board is pleased to announce that it has secured the services of Professor William Langer of Harvard to take Professor Hayes' place.

Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, was elected Vice-President for the unexpired term of Professor Hayes, in addition to remaining Editor-in-Chief.

From time to time it has been suggested to change the *Abstracts* into a complete bibliographic service. However, after careful consideration of the varied aspects of this question, the Board expressed its conviction that the journal should remain an abstracting service.

Due to the fact that funds cannot be made available in the near future, the question of publishing a special issue to contain abstracts of doctoral dissertations will have to be dropped for the time being. The Editors wish to express their appreciation to all those who have shown their interest and who have offered helpful suggestions regarding the publication of such an issue.

Some of our subscribers have failed to receive certain copies of the *Abstracts* because they failed to notify us of a change of address. The post-office does not forward second class mail; hence, if your address is to change this fall, please notify us promptly. We cannot guarantee delivery of copies unless your new address is received at the editorial offices at least four weeks before it is to take effect.

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HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE

(See also Entries 11762, 11791)

11733. AVNIMELECH, M. *Geografia a historia.* [Geography and history.] *Czasopismo Geograficzne.* 7 (2-3) 1929: 101-103.—The author characterizes geography as the oldest branch of science and attempts to

correlate geography, the synthetic study of human life on the surface of the globe, with history, the synthesis of study of human life in time.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

11734. DICKINSON, B. B. *Reminiscences* (of founding of Geographical Association of England). *Geography.* 16 (91) Mar. 1931: 1-9.—A personal account of the struggle for recognition of geography as a science in England since 1830. A chapter from the history of geography.—*Roderick Peattie.*

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 13068)

11735. CZEKANOWSKI, JAN. *Zagadnienie syntezy kartograficznej.* [Problem of the geographical synthesis.] *Czasopismo Geograficzne.* 7 (2-3) 1929: 65-66.—Two possible geographical conceptions are outlined and discussed by the writer, regional and synthetic, based on the general characterization of the geographical units.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

11736. HUMPHREYS, W. J. *Meteorology and its importance to aviation.* *Monthly Weather Rev.* 58 (5) May 1930: 196-197.—For marked success in their manufacturing, the maker of the airplane must have considerable knowledge of the turbulence of the atmosphere and of its changes in moisture, while the builder of the engine must know its composition at such levels as are attained in ordinary flying. Aviators should gain a practical understanding of the atmosphere; be able, when reading a weather forecast, to perceive its practical value for them; comprehend the significance of the various types of clouds and aspects of the sky; understand how the air behaves over rough or flat country, forest, and water surface. The airport meteorologist needs knowledge of the atmosphere and marked ability to make reliable forecasts for periods of a few hours for the territory usually covered in flights starting at his place of work.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

11737. MILOJEVIĆ, B. Ž. *La science géographique et la géographie humaine.* [The science of geography and human geography.] *Internat. Geog. Congr., Cambridge Jul. 1928. Rep. of Proc.* 1930: 353-357.—In regional study the natural environment is usually dealt with systematically, but "human geography" is treated diversely. Can orderly arrangement of this material be arrived at? As a rule the last environmental element studied is the natural vegetation. This is usually modified by the inhabitants; hence it becomes the first characteristic of civilization. Agriculture grows directly out of the vegetation. Most regions produce something in surplus. Exchange arises and lines of communication and cities develop. Villages are associated

with agriculture, lumbering, and other modes of economic life, because they express the life of the region which gives them birth. The different modes of economic life are reflected in the forms of the buildings, and by the density of population. Even social and political life rest on economic foundations. Dense population, improved communications, migrations, and distinctive social and political conditions follow from use of power (coal, water, petroleum), but this industrial development is conditioned by the "organic world" (agriculture, *et al.*), and even by conditions in remote regions from which raw materials are drawn. Thus political relations are introduced. Often past conditions hold over or are modified—hence the need for knowing the social and economic situations which have led up to the present.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

11738. ROXBY, P. M. *The scope and aims of human geography.* *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46 (5) Sep. 15, 1930: 276-290.

11739. SANTALÓ, MIGUEL. *Sobre el concepto y alcance actuales de la geografía.* [Regarding the concept and present attainments of geography.] *Bol. de la Real Soc. Geog. (Madrid).* 69 (4) 1929: 481-494.—*R. B. Hall.*

11740. SORRE, M. *L'écologie de l'homme.* [The ecology of man.] *Internat. Geog. Congr., Cambridge Jul. 1928. Rep. of Proc.* 1930: 325-328.—Human geography should not confine itself to the more complex activities of mankind, but should deal also with the simple relations between the human organism and the natural environment—"the ecology of man." In hot countries, such studies may profitably be made, where climate, radiant energy, and parasitism are important factors in human life. Other virgin fields of study are the effects of congestion of population upon propagation, civilization, and attitudes of the social group involved. This is seen in the contrasted ways in which urban and rural life affect people.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

11741. BEANGÉ, LUCIEN. La conquête des régions polaires par les pêcheurs. [Conquest of polar regions by fishermen.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 202 (3) Feb. 5. 1930: 303-319.

11742. BOWMAN, ISAIAH. Polar exploration. *Science*. 72 (1870) Oct. 31, 1930: 439-449.—Exploration from the earliest times to quite recent years began and ended in description of which the map was a kind of shorthand. But the real ends of polar expeditions are the scientific ideas or laws upon which the polar regions alone can throw light. Antarctica alone may give up the evidence needed toward the solution of one of the major problems of animal migration. The first International Polar Year, in 1882-3, failed to result in the discovery of any relation between polar weather and the weather of the mid-latitudes. A second Polar Year, planned for 1932-3, may throw some light on interaction of weather conditions in various altitudes. Forecasting rainy and dry periods in Australia, South Africa, and South America, as may prove possible if we can discover the habits of Antarctic border weather, would be a practical achievement of highest order. Investigation has detected a correlation between Arctic ice and pressure distribution of western Europe. A further practical result is the possibility of making safe the northern route for European-American aviation. The article contains scientific details.—*Harold H. Sprout*.

ANTARCTIC

(See also Entry 11425)

11743. GOULD, LAWRENCE M. Some geographic results of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (2) Apr. 1931: 177-200.

11744. MARSHALL, E. H. Report on a visit to the Ross Dependency. *Geog. J.* 75 (3) Mar. 1930: 244-251.—The voyage during the southern summer of 1928-29 of the Norwegian whaler *C. A. Larsen* with her five whale catchers to the Ross Sea resulted in a catch of 796 whales, yielding 73,000 barrels of oil. Of the whales 776 were examined and classified as to kind, age, size, yield of oil, and contents of stomach. Whaling started on November 19, 1928 near the edge of the ice pack in latitude 64° S. and continued until the following February. The fleet went south to 75° 9', 350 miles northeast of the Bay of Whales. The *C. A. Larsen* is the factory ship of the fleet with equipment to extract oil at the rate of 20 whales per day. Of the 776 whales examined 739 were blue whales, 24 fin, and 13 humpback. Whales caught early in the season give about 50% less oil than those caught in February.—*Robert M. Brown*.

11745. TAMSS, FR. Die Birdsche Südpolfahrt 1928-30. [The Byrd polar expedition of 1928-30.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76 (7-8) 1930: 189-191.

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand

(See also Entries 683, 12290, 12382)

11746. BUCHANAN, R. OGILVIE. Geographic influences on the dairying industry of New Zealand. *Geography*. 15, Part 8 (90) Dec. 1930: 630-640.—The dairy industry of New Zealand is highly localized. North Island accounts for 4/5 of the total and it is found chiefly on the coastal plains where (1) rainfall is heavy, (2) temperatures are mild, (3) soils are suited for grass, (4) settlement is favored, and (5) transportation is avail-

able. New Zealand ranks second only to Denmark as a contributor to the world's butter market. She suffers by reason of the long distance to the British markets and the high cost of labor and capital. Natural conditions have influenced not only the distribution of dairying but the methods of operation. Grass is almost the sole food, fields being grazed in rotation throughout the year, and milking machines operated by hydroelectric power are used. Denmark can get her product to Britain in fresher condition, and can better prevent glutting the market, consequently her prices average higher than those for the New Zealand product. The latter has far greater potential producing capacity through intensification of output and through expansion. This will increase production costs somewhat and will be limited by the world price. (5 maps and table of temperatures.)—*W. O. Blanchard*.

11747. C., H. M. Some recent books on New Zealand. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46 (5) Sep. 15, 1930: 290-294.

11748. TAYLOR, N. H. The relation of geology to sheep sickness in Mairoa district. *New Zealand J. Sci. & Technol.* 12 (1) Jun. 1930: 1-10.—The pastoral area studied is a highly dissected plateau with an average elevation of 1,200 feet, and an annual rainfall of 80-100 inches. The porous sandstones, shales, and limestones of the region have been covered by 4 successive layers of volcanic ash. The reputation for fertility is disappearing as the effect of bush-burning wears off, and the sheep show signs of malnutrition. This seems to be localized in regions where conditions favor leaching—where volcanic ash overlies porous sandstone. (A map correlates the geology of the region with the character of the grazing land.)—*L. Olson*.

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES, AND
NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 12441, 12445)

11749. BRAAK, C. Het Klimaat van Nederlandsch-Indië. [The climate of the Dutch East Indies.] *K. Magnetisch en Meteorolog. Observatorium (Batavia)*. 11 (8) 1929: 1-257.

11750. MATTHEWS, D. M. Forest exploration in British North Borneo. *Amer. Forests*. 37 (1) Jan. 1931: 23-25, 40.—The interior of Borneo is inaccessible, and logging has been confined to within a mile of tidewater. Millions of cubic feet of timber are destroyed annually to provide agricultural land, and the present problem is one of extensive use of existing timber stands. To determine the quantity of merchantable timber available, strips were run through the important timber areas and all the trees within 50 feet of the line were measured.—*P. A. Herbert*.

11751. THOMAS, ROGER. Extermination of locusts by aeroplane. *Empire Cotton Growing Rev.* 8 (2) Apr. 1931: 121-123.—The airplane has been satisfactorily used in the Philippines for destroying locusts both in their breeding places and in flight. The locusts lay their eggs in open, sub-montane tracts and move downwards upon the cultivated lowlands.

ASIA

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 10953, 10960, 10968, 11023, 11025, 11055, 12298, 12429, 12442)

11752. UNSIGNED. Lungching tea. *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 17 (6) Aug. 9, 1930: 66-69.

11753. YIH CHIH-UEN. Agricultural conditions in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7 (3) Sep. 1930: 972-983.—

Scientific farming as practiced in the western world is new in China. Poverty, warfare, famine, and an unstable government, make improvement difficult. Methods are primitive. The arable land area in China is estimated at 700,000,000 mou (1 mou = slightly more than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre). This area is capable of being increased five-fold. The following program for agricultural improvement is recommended: (1) increase of productive power, by fertilizers, rotation of crops, and deep ploughing; (2) improvement of seeds; and (3) irrigation. In addition, the government may help to (1) protect farmer's interest and income, (2) furnish wholesome living conditions, and (3) provide a complete educational system.—*Asher Hobson.*

Japan

(See also Entries 2570, 5685, 7309, 7386, 8403, 9368, 10613, 12442)

11754. PELL, MÁRIA. Japán tengerbiológiai intézetek. [Marine biological laboratories of Japan.] *A Tenger.* 20 (5) 1930: 134-141.—During the past decade three marine biological laboratories have been built in Japan: Asamushi (the largest) in the north-east, at a cost of 200,000 yen; Seto, in connection with Kyoto University; and Amakusa, in connection with Kyushu University. An account of these is given in the "Records of oceanographic works in Japan."—*E. D. Beynon.*

11755. TREWARTHA, GLENN T. The Iwaki Basin: Reconnaissance field study of a specialized apple district in northern Honshiu, Japan. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 20 (4) Dec. 1930: 196-223.—The Iwaki Basin in far northwestern Honshiu, is, except for its high degree of specialization in apple growing, a representative sample of Nippon beyond the sub-tropics. It affords an opportunity to study traits of land occupation in a part of the country beyond the zones of tea and mulberry, two commercial crops which are relatively important in the agricultural economy of sub-tropical Japan. Tiny irrigated rice fields almost monopolize the alluvial floor of this northern basin, as they do on the delta-fans farther south, but the rice is a quick-maturing variety with a lower yield per unit area. On the riverain lands, made somewhat irregular of surface by stream erosion, and on the alluvial terraces and the adjacent hill slopes, unirrigated crops supplant rice. These latter sites are common ones for tea and mulberry in central and southern Japan. In Iwaki apples and white potatoes become typical substitutes.—*G. T. Trewartha.*

India

(See also Entries 12281, 12299, 12346, 12428)

11756. DANN, R. A note on the urban geography of Coimbatore and its environs. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 5 (2-3) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 132-133.

11757. MESTON OF AGRA. The United Provinces (India): A study of caste. *Geography.* 16 (91) Mar. 1931: 10-21.—The United Provinces are a political unit but their variety of geographic landscape is exceeded only by the variety of race and caste. Many pre-Dravidian types exist. A number of separate folk are described. The Moslem invasion complicated matters. Cross-breeding has multiplied castes. The traditional and historical origins of the caste system are discussed. Castes are to be thought of as social but also to have grown out of the differences in geographical landscape and economics.—*Roderick Peattie.*

11758. NATESAN, S. Some place-names of the Coimbatore region. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 5 (2-3) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 73-76.

11759. SARKAR, BENOY-KUMAR. Strukturelle Erneuerung in der indischen Industrie und Wirtschaft. [Reconstruction in Indian industry and commerce.]

Z. f. Geopol. 8 (4) Apr. 1931: 298-305.—Everywhere in British India and in the United Provinces new centers of industry are being developed. The most highly industrialized state is Mysore (iron, steel, manganese, gold, coffee, wool, and cotton). In 1925 there were 7,401 big industrial plants in India, employing 1,637,018 men and women, 45.1% in textile industries. In 1922 an East Indian Cotton Union was formed in Bombay and a cotton exchange organized. Since 1907 Indian economists have constituted a series of chambers of commerce (in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cawnpore) without state supervision. Their activities concern commerce and industry. (Charts.)—*Werner Neuse.*

11760. SUBRAHAMANYAM, N. Communication-lines and town-sites of Coimbatore. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 5 (2-3) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 128-131.

11761. WATTS, MAURICE EMYGDIUS. Travancore: Economic conditions, trade, and commerce. *Asiat. Rev.* 26 (86) Aug. 1930: 228-232; (88) Oct. 1930: 725-740.—See also 3: 1235.—*Chas A. Timm.*

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

(See also Entries 11914, 12301)

11762. DEHÉRAIN, HENRI. L'oeuvre géographique de la France dans le Levant du XVII^e au XIX^e siècles. [Geographical work of France in the Levant from the 17th to the 19th centuries.] *Internat. Geog. Congr., Cambridge Jul. 1928. Report of Proc.* 1930: 385-396.—An account of the work done by Frenchmen on the geography of the Levant from the beginning of the 17th century, classified under the following headings: explorers, officers, archaeologists, consuls, and scholarly interpreters.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

11763. GREGORY, J. W. Palestine and the stability of climate in historic times. *Geog. J.* 76 (6) Dec. 1930: 487-494.—Ellsworth Huntington maintains that the climate of Palestine in ancient historic time was more humid than at present because: (1) ancient population records show more people than the present water supply could support, (2) ruins show that ancient towns were much greater than are the present, (3) the country was described as well wooded by biblical accounts, (4) trade routes have disappeared because of desiccation of the region, and (5) the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea once contained fresh water. These assumptions are discounted because: (1) biblical records may be exaggerated, (2) the water supply of many towns is today in excess of the demands, (3) the Hebrew word translated as "forest" includes in its meaning types of cover such as copse, jungle, and forest, (4) trade routes have been abandoned in favor of the better Red Sea-Nile route, (5) it is estimated that the date of the fresh water period of the Red Sea was about 50,000 years ago, and (6) biblical accounts of weather describe well the present climate. Grapes and dates would doubtless have been present in Palestine had the land been more humid.—*C. M. Davis.*

11764. LOEWY, KARL. London, Moskau, Mossul-Öl. [London, Moscow, Mosul oil.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (12) Dec. 1930: 950-956.—The completion of the Haifa-Mosul pipeline and of the Haifa-Bagdad railroad will coincide with the end of the Russian five year plan. Under pressure the Anglo Persian Oil Co. has given up its objections to the exploitation of the Mosul oil-fields, for the British navy guarantees its consumption. After the Anglo Persian oil concessions in Persia have expired the fleet will be supplied by way of the Mediterranean instead of the Persian Gulf. The excess production will be used for a fight against Russian oil offensive, supported by American groups, in the Orient. The spirit of the British Oil Development Co., the successful competitor in the Irak oil fields, forecasts a hard

fight. Germany must consider seriously whether or not to participate with France and Italy in the exploitation of the wells, as England suggests. Her share (12½%) in the profits is not very high, but participation might enable Germany to share in the development of one of the most important colonial districts of the future.—*Werner Neuse.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 12365, 12425)

Iberian Peninsula

11765. BÉRARD, ARMAND. Baleiniers norvégiens dans le Détroit de Gibraltar. [Norwegian whalers in the Straits of Gibraltar.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (222) Nov. 15, 1930: 561-568.—In 1921 the Compañía Ballenera Española, a Norwegian organization in all but name, began whaling operations from a factory base on the Bay of Getares. The enterprise, headed by Lorenz Brunn and Carl F. Herlofson, began only after many difficulties in connection with location and international rights. Operations were carried on in the typical Norwegian manner. Heat necessitated rapid handling of carcasses. Success attracted other Norwegian whalers who came with vessels equipped as floating factories. This led to rapid, destructive exploitation, and major operations ceased in 1926. The Spanish ignore the whaling possibilities of their shores, and it seems probable that another ten or fifteen years will see renewed Norwegian exploitation of the whale in the straits.—*Robert M. Glendinning.*

11766. HOWES, HENRY W. Economic geography of Spanish Galicia. *Geography.* 15, Part 8 (90) Dec. 1930: 640-648.—Galicia, a province of northwestern Spain, is a rugged, well watered, forested region with very irregular coast possessing several good harbors. Agriculture, fishing, lumbering and mining are the major occupations, yet the resources are indifferently exploited, transportation is poor, methods are primitive, and returns meagre. Corn is the main crop and cattle and swine the chief animals. Sardine fishing, centered at Vigo, has declined. There is a little mining of tin, iron ore, and wolfram. Coal is lacking, but water-power is being developed. Poverty has forced a large emigration both to other parts of Spain and to the Americas, especially of the men. It is estimated that ¾ of the poorer classes are enabled to exist only through remittances from emigrant relations, chiefly in America. (Map and tables.)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

11767. REPAREZ, G. de, Jr. La plaine de Vich. [The Vich plain.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (221) Sep. 15, 1930: 468-483.—The Vich plain is a small, well defined, natural region of Catalonia. Although it lies hardly thirty kilometers in a direct line from the Mediterranean Sea its aspect is that of a cold temperate land with severe winters. On the west, it is limited by a series of plateaus and hills rising about four hundred meters above its general level. To the east, the relief is less. This reduces the marine climatic influence to a minimum. Man has occupied the area from remote ages. Of the present population, about half live in towns and villages, with a concentration in the central part of the plain. Agriculture is of basic importance. Wheat and potatoes are the principal crops. Industry has been of importance since the Middle Ages. Woolen, cotton, and machine industries prosper, and now the power is almost entirely electric or hydroelectric. Since 1867, the railroad has made possible the easy export to the sure and near market of Barcelona. (Map.)—*Henry Madison Kendall.*

France

(See also Entries 12335, 12369, 12413)

11768. ALLIX, ANDRÉ. L'installation de l'homme, la route romaine et la possession du sol en Oisans.

[Human occupation, the Roman route and the possession of the soil in Oisans.] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Grenoble. Section Lettres-Droit.* 6 (1) 1929: 1-60.—Pre-Roman occupation by Ligurian refugees dates from 100 or 200 B.C. These settlers lived in wooden huts, tilled the rocky soil, fed barley to their goats, and engaged in hunting. Except for the addition of cattle, similar conditions prevailed until about 1800. Oisans lies on one of the three probable Roman routes between Cis- and Trans-Alpine Gaul. Only the main rivers and principal settlements have pre-Roman place names. In the Middle Ages it was on a route to Rome—with monasteries as way stations—especially for pilgrims from Auvergne. Nevertheless, peasant communities remained much as before, and even feudalism, introduced in the 10th century, had little effect on the pattern or degree of occupation. Feudal forms and organization probably were superposed on very ancient holdings. The area occupied about 1250 A.D. was essentially the same as now. The communes are large, more than three times the average for France. The same is true of the cantons, some of which are divided into administrative districts for convenience. About 84% of the area is waste land, the rest is tilled land, pastured woods, and meadows. Communal holdings survive in some of the mountain pastures. Small, scattered, individually owned farms also exist, some as much as five hours walk from the house. Probably this reflects the need of owning land at all elevations and exposures in a mountainous country. The conditions of life here set forth are characteristic of most of the French Alps.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

11769. BILLÉ, R. Le chemin de fer de Paris à Bordeaux. [The railway from Paris to Bordeaux.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (221) Sep. 15, 1930: 449-467.—Among the great railways connecting Paris with the Atlantic, the Paris-Bordeaux artery is the longest. It follows the eastern side of the plains and plateaus, whose low relief explains its very regular profile. It links Paris with Bordeaux, a great regional center and port. Its traffic is primarily agricultural and it plays a great part in the provisioning of Paris. Wheat, wine, animal products, vegetables, fruits, oil, and coal constitute important items. With the exception of oil and coal, these products originate in the area which is served by the railroad. It serves no important industrial area. Passenger traffic is considerable. Bordeaux (4,400,000 tons) is the most important merchandise station, followed by the great junction point, Juvisy (4,200,000 tons). Paris (2,000,000 tons), which receives and dispatches few bulky commodities, is third. Orléans, Tours, Ivry-sur-Seine, Angoulême, and Poitiers handle goods in excess of 500,000 tons. (Maps.)—*Henry Madison Kendall.*

11770. HAELLING, G. L'activité du Port de Strasbourg en 1930. [The activity of the port of Strasbourg in 1930.] *Navigations du Rhin.* 9 (1) Jan. 15, 1931: 1-5.

11771. LÉVÊQUE, F. Le port autonome de Bordeaux. [The autonomous port of Bordeaux.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 549-574.

Low Countries

(See also Entries 12282, 12378)

11772. MALLEMS. The Ghent to Terneuzen canal. *Bull. Permanent Internat. Assn. Navigation Congr.* 4 (7) Jan. 1929: 13-20.

11773. MIERLO, C. J. van. La question de l'Escaut. [The question of the Scheldt.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (77) Oct. 1930: 373-382. (Map of the delta of the Scheldt.)—*Robert Schwenger.*

11774. THIERRY, J. W. The enclosure and partial reclamation of the Zuider Zee. *Geog. J.* 77 (3) Mar. 1931: 223-237.—The land level of the Netherlands once stood higher than it does at present. A slow subsidence of about 8 inches per century has resulted in the sub-

mergence of 25% of the country. Between 1100 and 1300 Zuider Zee came into existence. Since 1600 about 1,400 square miles have been added by drainage, yet Holland cannot feed her large number of people. An unfavorable balance of trade is compensated for by the profits of commerce and the income from investments. Holland is forced to intensify cultivation, increase market gardening, and extend the cultivated area. From 1910-1927 the land area was increased 4% but the population 30%. In 1920 a gigantic engineering project was started. The Zuider Zee, south of Wadden Zee, is to be set off by an enclosing dam, and four great polder areas are to be drained separately. IJssel will remain in the center as a settlement basin draining out into Wadden Zee during low tide. The Wieringermeer polder is being reclaimed by the digging of canals. The water table is maintained at 4 feet 8 inches below the surface. The parcels of land are characteristically long narrow strips with one end abutting on the road and the other on a drainage canal. To enclose the Zuider Zee will cost about £11,000,000 and to reclaim Wieringermeer polder will cost another £5,000,000. The area reclaimed will total 550,000 acres.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 12278, 12286, 12289, 12314, 12326, 12328, 12334, 12343, 12352, 12359, 12369-12370, 12372-12375, 12404, 12408, 12416, 12421-12422, 12447, 12995)

11775. FRANZIUS, O. Die Wasserwege Niedersachsens. [The waterways of Lower Saxony.] *Wirtschaftswissenschaftl. Gesellsch. z. Studium Niedersachsens E. V. Reihe B. Forsch. d. Veröffentl.* (8) 1930: pp. 140.—The Weser, Elbe, and Ems are the most important natural waterways of Lower Saxony. Navigation on the Weser is impeded by too limited a hinterland, too shallow waters, and too much meandering. The universal stream regulation will make the Weser navigable for 1,000 ton boats. Dikes in the valleys of the tributary Eder and Diemel rivers, as well as locks and dams at Hameln, Dörverden, and Hemelingen have already somewhat raised the water level. The economic hinterland of the Weser will be enlarged by the Werra-Main Canal. The contemplated Hansa Canal would also bring new commerce to the harbors of the Weser and the mouth of the Elbe. The Ems and its tributary system, and the left tributaries of the Elbe (Jeetze, Ilmenau, Este, Lüche, Schwinge, Oste) are discussed. The Elbe, the boundary of Lower Saxony, is not considered. The oldest of the canals is the Dortmund-Ems, which connects the industrial region of Westphalia with Emden, and has an important trade in coal and ores. The Ems-Weser-Elbe Canal has been little used but traffic will be greatly stimulated when the extension to the Elbe is completed. Details are given of the Rhine-Herne, Lippe-Seiten, and the project for the Hansa Canal. The principal articles of commerce are coal, iron ore, potash, rock-salt, sugar, cement, wood, and grain. In the commerce on the smaller canals (the coastal canal, Ems-Jade Canal, etc.) peat and hay are important. A résumé is given of the historical development of navigation, which on many of the smaller rivers goes back to the Roman period. (Maps, graphs, and tables).—*Kurt Brünig.*

11776. OBST, ERICH. Oberschlesien. [Upper Silesia.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (9) Sep. 1929: 756-771.—Observations based on an excursion of the Hanover Geographic Institute in German Upper Silesia. Specific examples are given of the unfortunate effect of the new boundary, such as cutting off a city water tower from its former sources of water supply, and separating a cripples' home from the mine which formerly supported it. A large percentage of the 100,000 Germans who have left the Polish portion of Upper Silesia have remained in

German Upper Silesia, creating an acute housing shortage. Infant mortality and tuberculosis death rates are high. Recommendations for strengthening the German character of the area include the suggestion that the nobility give part of their estates to provide land for settlement of German farmers. Plans are also discussed for the improvement of navigation of the Oder, now open less than 200 days a year, due to low summer stages, and its connection with the industrial area. [Bibliography of recent (1825-28) German literature on Upper Silesia.]—*R. Hartshorne.*

11777. SCHAPER. Die über die grossen deutschen Ströme führenden Eisenbahnbrücken—Elbebrücken in Deutschland. [The railway bridges across the large German rivers—Elbe bridges in Germany.] *Reichsbahn.* (9) Feb. 25, 1931: 203-215.—Discussion and photographic representation of eighteen railway and road bridges leading across the Elbe river in Germany.—*H. J. Donker.*

11778. THOST, E. Das Klima des nördlichen Württemberg. Ein Beitrag zur Klimatologie von Württemberg. [The climate of northern Württemberg. A contribution to the climatology of Württemberg.] *Stuttgarter Geog. Studien Reihe A* (24-25) 1930: pp. 138.

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 11782, 12331, 12412, 12439)

11779. ISACHSEN, FRIDTJOV. De geografiske hoveddrag ved Oslos innenlandske distribusjonshandel. [The principal geographical characteristics affecting the distribution of commerce from Oslo to the interior.] *Sydsvenska Geog. Sällskapet i Lund, Årsbok.* 1928: 91-116.—The development of a permanent trade territory for Oslo was a slow process, the authorities now assisting the peasants and rural shop-keepers in their struggle for free inland trade, and again aiding the merchants of Oslo. It was a series of restrictions, concessions, and privileges. Heavy retribution was exacted from law breakers and rewards offered to informers. The character of the wares that the rural dealers might handle was limited to articles of use on farm or in the household, to discourage trade among the peasantry. Free trade was finally granted to all cities, and Oslo found a competitor in the city of Drammen. Oslo's supremacy as a retail city was threatened, but with the growth of suburbs and easy mode of delivery by automobile, it is becoming a metropolis with a trade territory extending northward into the high mountain valleys and eastward as far as the Swedish border and including the sections bordering Oslo Fjord. (3 maps).—*J. C. Lundh.*

11780. MANNERFELT, MÅNS. Där svenska riksvägar mötas. [Where Swedish highways meet.] *Svenska Turistförenings Årsskr.* 1930: 134-144.

11781. NELSON, HELGE. Sveriges vattenkraft och dess ekonomisk-geografiska betydelse. [The water power of Sweden and its economic geography.] *Sydsvenska Geog. Sällskapet i Lund, Årsbok.* 1929: 131-175.—The rivers, Sweden's greatest power source, in 1928 furnished 1,600,000 H.P. Wallén divides the rivers into six groups, each possessing distinct seasonal variation in flow: (1) the mountain region of northern Sweden, (2) the forest and littoral region of northern Sweden, (3) the lowland of central Sweden, (4) the plateau of southern Sweden, (5) Scania, (6) the great lake region of central Sweden. The lakes serving as reservoirs greatly increase the value of the river flow. The falls are broad in proportion to their height and expensive to develop. About one-third of the total water power energy is supplied by state owned power plants. Of these the Southern Sweden Power Co. is the most important. The use of electricity for household and farm purposes has reached a high state of development. The utilization of water power involves no shifting in the

location of industries and industrial centers but guarantees the country economic independence.—*J. C. Lundh.*

11782. STROMBERG-SIWERTZ, MARGIT. Letland-en ung framtidsstat med ärevördiga svenskminnen. [Latvia—a young state with honorable Swedish traditions.] *Jorden Runt*. 1 May 1929: 300–310.

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 11783, 12294, 12296, 12329, 12422, 12430)

11783. CZYZEWSKI, JULJAN. Kilka spostrzeżeń nad grubością szaty śnieżnej w okolicy Lwowa. [Some observations on the accumulation of the snow around the Lwow.] *Czasopismo Geograficzne*. 7 (2–3) 1929: 96–101.—Data on the character of the snow cover, its depth and economic results in a vicinity of Lwow are presented.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

11784. GYORY, JENO. A dorozsmai "egy kötél" föld. [The expression "A rope of land," as used in Dorozsma.] *Népünk és Nyelvünk*. 2 (9–12) 1930: 295–300.—Much confusion exists regarding the survey of individual properties in the Hungarian commune of Kis Kun Dorozsma. The people of this commune purchased, or "redeemed," their property from their feudal lords in 1745. It was agreed what whoever paid 25 Rhenish florins should receive one "rope of land." Whoever paid 125 florins should receive five. Previously the land of the village had been held in common under feudal lords. The length of a "rope," by which the land was measured off varied. Account was taken of the fertility of the soil, its nearness to the village, and other conditions. The entire land redeemed was divided into three areas: the *fekete föld*, or black soil near the village, the *tanyaföld*, or ordinary farm land and the *nyilas kaszáló*, or meadow on the most distant borders of the commune. Each villager received a portion of each of these areas.—*E. D. Beynon.*

11785. RENIER, HEINRICH. Zur Siedlungsgeographie von Bosnien und der Hercegovina. [The settlement geography of Bosnia and Hercegovina.] *Z. d. Gesellschaft. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (1–2) 1931: 34–38.—Bosnia and Hercegovina form a contrast to the surrounding political units because of the fact that they were under Turkish rule until 1878 when they were annexed by Austria-Hungary. Accordingly, they still show the distinct stamp of the Turkish influence. The mountainous character of the region has made economic development of the land expensive and retarded industry. The striking relation between the distribution of population and the topography is indicated by a dot map based upon the census of 1910, the most recent accurate census. Within the villages and cities the arrangement of the houses also reflects topographic characteristics. Religion has played its part in the form of the settlements and the Mohammedan villages have a very much more crowded appearance than those of the Christians. In Bosnia the average density of population ranges from 37 to 51 per square kilometer. It is surprising that the average density for the largest level areas is rarely more or less than the average for all the region including highlands and plateaus. The minimum density occurs on karst formations and the maximum in the valleys of the mountain and hill districts.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 12292, 12296, 12317, 12339, 12368, 12427, 12436, 12446)

11786. DZENS-LITOVSKAJA, N. N. ДЗЕНС-ЛИТОВСКАЯ, Н. Н. Типы горных лесов Джалалябадского кантона Киргизской А.С.С.Р. [Types of mountain forests of the Dzhalal-Abad district of the Kirghiz Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic.] Сборник Географо-Экономического Исследовательского Института за 1928 год. (*Sbornik Geografo-Ekonomicheskogo*

Issledovatel'skogo Instituta, za 1928 rod) 1930: 77–109.

11787. KLIMOVSKIKH, A. P. КЛИМОВСКИХ, А. П. Итоги работ по заготовке и обезвоживанию глауберовой соли на южном побережье Карабугазского залива в 1926/27 г. (Карабугаз и его промышленное значение.) [(Summary of the labors in the preparation and dehydration of Glauber salt on the south shore of the Kara-Bugaz Bay in 1926–27.) (Kara-Bugaz and its importance in industry.)] Академия Наук СССР. Комиссия по Изучению Естественных Производительных Сил Союза, Материалы. (*Akad. Nauk SSSR. Komissia po Izucheniiu Estestvennykh Proizvoditel'nykh Sil Soiuza, Materialy.*) (73) 1930: 169–194.

11788. MITTELMAN, S. I. А. МИТТЕЛЬМАН, С. Я. Научно-промышленная станция на Восточном Мурмане и ее работы за 1927–1929 г. [The Scientific Experimental Station for fisheries on the east Murman coast and its work in 1927–1929.] ВОНХ СССР. Плановое технико-экономическое управление. Научно-исследовательский сектор No. 397. Труды Института по Изучению Севера. Известия Научно-промышленной станции Института. (*VSNKH SSSR Plannoe tekhniko-ekonomicheskoe upravlenie. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii sektor No. 397. Trudy Instituta po Izucheniiu Severa. Izvestia Nauchno-promyslovoi stantsii Instituta.*) 1 (48) 1931: 3–18.—In 1927 the Scientific Council of the Institute for the Study of the North decided to organize a permanent station on the Murman coast for the scientific, industrial and oceanographic work of the Institute in the Barents Sea. Before selecting the deep and narrow bay of Porchnikha (69°05' N. and 36°18' E.), 96 miles from Murmansk, near two fishing camps, and protected by the Great Oleny Island, as its location, all the fishing camps of the east Murman coast were visited. The station was opened on June 25, 1927, and includes techno-chemical, ichthyological, and hydro-biological laboratories. Its small auxiliary motor-sailing ship is far from adequate. The personnel varies from 3–4 (in winter) to 19 (in the summer of 1929) with the author in charge. The economic importance and development of northern fisheries (the introduction of trawler fishing and the increasing catches) requires a scientific study of all the northern Russian industries. The problems include investigation of natural resources of the Barents Sea, the size of the catch, and the construction of a fisheries chart. The program of the station work, the results obtained during 1927–1929, and the composition of the sea fauna are presented in detail. The results are divided into (1) factors affecting fisheries, and (2) management of the fisheries from the Murman coast to Novaya Zemlya. The systematic observations of the migration—be it only of cod-fish—give important factors for foretelling the probable size of catches (illustrations).—*Vladimir P. de Smitt.*

11789. KUZNETSOV, N. I. КУЗНЕЦОВ, Н. И. Экспедиция Колонизационного Отдела Наркомзема АКССР по изучению колонизационного фонда Карелии. [Expedition of the colonization branch of Narcomzem AKSSR for the study of colonization in Karelia.] Сборник Географо-Экономического Исследовательского Института (*Sbornik Geografo-Ekonomicheskogo Issledovatel'skogo Instituta*) 1928 (Publ. 1930): 13–27.—At the suggestion of the Colonization Department of the Narcomzem, the Research Institute of Economic Geography organized in the summer of 1928 field parties for the geobotanical investigation of the Karelian regions for colonization purposes: two parties along the Kem-Oukhta tract and one along the Parandovo-Rougozero tract now under construction. The plans called for charting the routes from 3 to 5 kilometers on both sides of the tracts; establishing places suitable for colonization; investigating the upper soil, botany, and economic properties of the regions. The equipment consisted of instruments for eye-sight land survey, for testing the soil, borers, probes, photographic cameras, and botanical

accessories. During the winter of 1928-29, the three parties prepared detailed reports and charts of great scientific value which should be published. The author gives extracts from their preliminary reports which include soil cross-sections, eye-sight surveys, pictures, adaptability for agriculture and colonization, and geomorphology. The general deductions made independently by the three parties do not give favorable prospects for colonization in these regions. In 1929 the colonization department suggested organizing five similar parties to be sent into northern, middle, and southern Karelia along the Murman railroad.—*V. P. De Smitt.*

11790. **ПОКРОВСКИЙ, Н. А. ПОКРОВСКИЙ, Н. А.** Северные сульфатные промыслы Карабугаза. (Карабугаз и его промышленное значение.) [The sulphur industry in northern Kara-Bugaz. Kara-Bugaz and its importance in industry.] Академия Наук СССР. Комиссия по Изучению Естественных Производителей Сил Союза, Материалы. (*Akad. Nauk SSSR. Komissia po Izucheniiu Estestvennykh Proizvoditel'nykh Sil Soiuza, Materialy.*) (73) 1930: 195-216.

11791. **TARANOVICH, V. P. ТАРАНОВИЧ, В. П.** Материалы к истории русской современной географической печати. [Materials for the history of contemporary Russian geographic publications.] Академия Наук СССР. Труды Географического Отдела (*Akad. Nauk SSSR. (Leningrad) Geograficheskii Otdel, Trudy*) (2) 1929: pp. 223-248.

11792. **WEHDE-TEXTOR.** Die Wirtschafts- und Verkehrsverhältnisse der Ukraine. [The economic and traffic conditions of the Ukraine.] *Z. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (43) Oct. 23, 1930: 1152-1153.—In a collection of treatises and maps entitled "Russland nach Rayons" the different parts of the USSR are described from an economic-geographic point of view. The basin of the River Dnepr, an affluent of the Don, with its dense railway system and coal-basins resembles the Ruhr district. It belongs to the Ukraine, a country as large as Germany with a population of about 29 million. This means that nearly 20% of the population of the Soviet Union lives on 2% of its area. Four-fifths of the population of the Ukraine is agricultural and the chief product is sugar beets. The plan is described by which the level of the Dnieper River is to be raised 37 meters for the production of hydro-electric power. This involves the largest building enterprise in Russia. The most important harbors of the country are Odessa, Nikolajew and Cherson, of which the last is developing most rapidly.—*H. J. Donker.*

AFRICA

Atlas Region

(See also Entries 12803, 13005)

11793. **BERNARD, M.** L'élevage du mouton dans la région d'Oued-Zem. [Sheep raising in the Oued-Zem country in Morocco.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (11) Nov. 1930: 655-657.—Pasturage has grown exceedingly scarce, the number of sheep today is far inferior to what it formerly was, and the grazing industry is seriously endangered. Many Europeans have already abandoned their ranches. The natives seem to be maintaining themselves satisfactorily.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11794. **GUILLEMET, PAUL.** La colonisation nord-africaine. L'exemple de la Californie. [North African colonization—the example of California.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 105-108.—North Africa is the California of Africa, and Morocco in particular is ideally suited for fruit cultivation. With the planting of orchards, the careful cultivation of trees, the construction of irrigation projects, and the organization of cooperative distributing agencies, it alone can supply Europe with ade-

quate fresh and inexpensive table delicacies.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11795. **LEHURAU, CAPT.** Le nomadisme et la colonisation dans les hauts plateaux de l'Algérie. [Nomadism and colonization in the high plateau region of Algeria.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-14.—Algeria is divided into three distinct geographic zones, each with its characteristic civilization. The Tell, along the coast, enjoys ample rainfall and is peopled by sedentary agriculturists; the steppes, lying inland, are scantily watered and the inhabitants are ranchers; while the dwellers in the desert to the south are nomads. The Tell and the steppe country have both been scientifically settled through governmental assistance during the last seventy-five years. The question now confronting the French is whether or not anything can be made of the desert. It is not improbable that subsoil water supply can be tapped.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

11796. **PAYEN, EDOUARD.** Le palmier-dattier et la production et la commerce des dattes dans l'Afrique du nord. [The date palm and the production and commerce of dates in North Africa.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* (5) May 1929: 307-322.—The date palm is cultivated in Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco. Three conditions are necessary to its growth: moisture for its roots, high temperatures, and a dry atmosphere. It must have abundant and continuous irrigation but does not thrive in stagnant water. The natives have used ingenious methods to supply the needed water. French colonization has aided cultivation through the introduction of new methods and of the use of fertilizer. The number of trees has increased from 400,000 in 1856 to 1,700,000 in 1921. Although as many as 150 varieties of dates are known, only three are of real importance. France receives most of the dates exported; a large quantity are destined for home consumption and as a source of alcohol.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

11797. **PAYEN, EDOUARD.** Le tabac dans l'Afrique du nord. [Tobacco in North Africa.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* (3) Mar. 1929: 179-195.—In Algeria the cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of its products have made rapid strides since 1832 when the quantity used by natives first attracted the attention of the French. The recent increase in production has been the result of the efforts of three cooperative societies, the largest in Bône. These societies have experimented with various kinds of tobacco and determined the species best adapted to African conditions, operate docks and warehouses where the tobacco can be methodically classified, and have extended exportation to all European countries, Japan and America. Tobacco does not figure in the exports of Tunis and Morocco where its production is too strictly regulated to permit of much expansion.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

Upper Guinea

(See also Entries 33, 4070, 7511, 9229, 9231, 9310, 10882, 13123)

11798. **HUBBARD, JOHN W.** The Isoko country, Southern Nigeria. *Geog. J.* 77 (2) Feb. 1931: 110-122.—The Isoko country (800-900 sq. mi.) lies to the west of the Niger River in the equatorial forest and is inhabited by the Isoko and Erakwa tribes (about 2000). European civilization has hardly touched the life of the people. This flat delta country is flooded from May to November when the water is highest, then decreases until May. The Niger can be navigated during the dry season, but most of the creeks are intermittent. The only open areas have been cleared for yams, cassava and other crops. Certain trees, such as eraka which yields a hard red lumber, are suitable for furniture and dwellings. The tropical insects, particularly the mosquitos, are numerous. The shade temperatures range

from 75 degrees to 95 degrees, and are lowest about Christmas when the dry dusty harmattan from the north blows for about a week. The inhabitants are related to the Sobos and Binis and may be regarded as divisions of the Edo nation. The Isokos are a Sudanese people and probably were driven southward into the Niger country at the time of the Arab expansion. Their houses are crowded together villages on the limited areas of high ground. Formerly each group was governed by the village elders, but under English influence this system has been superseded by the appointment of a chief. They have superstitions and primitive religion. One-fifth of the population has been converted to Christianity, introduced fifteen years ago. The only commercial product is palm-oil.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

11799. ROVAGNY, ALBERT. Niamey. *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* (6) Jun. 1930: 329-337.—Niamey, French Nigeria, was established to act as a link between forts in the Sudan and Dahomey. Later, requiring a fortified center farther to the east, the authorities removed to Zinder. As commercial interests superseded the military, Niamey being in a populous district on the Niger River and with excellent land communications was re-occupied. A modern city and a port are now being constructed. [Maps of the city are included.]—*M. Warthin.*

Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

11800. CASTRO, AUGUSTO, Jr. Algumas Considerações sobre o problema da mão-de-obra em Angola. [Some reflections on the problem of manual labor in Angola.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa.* 48 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 219-244.—The author characterizes as unjust and scandalous the accusations directed against Portugal with reference to its treatment of the native population of its colonies. In Angola, slavery, as well as all compulsory work except military service and convict labor, was abolished in 1838. Since the natives are naturally indolent, it has been a problem to develop the industries. Labor imported from other lands is not generally efficient, and tends to foment disorder and strife. Labor gangs must be organized within the colony itself. To this end the colonial government has opened schools in Angola to train natives. The author regards the head tax as a stimulant for the native to work.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

11801. MACHADO, CARLOS ROMA. Inauguração de caminho de ferro de Benguela primeira travessia de Africa em caminho de ferro promovida pela respectiva Companhia. [Opening of the Benguela railroad—first crossing of Africa by railroad promoted by the different companies.] *Bol. de Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa. Ser. 47a* (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 362-386.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

United States

(See also Entries 12285, 12295, 12310, 12318, 12322, 12327, 12347, 12356, 12362, 12383, 12405, 12427, 12437, 12440)

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

11802. FIELD, ARTHUR. Road pattern of the southern peninsula of Michigan. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters.* 14 1930: 305-328.—The road pattern of the southern peninsula of Michigan has had three formative phases, each closely linked to the use of the land by the inhabitants. In the first phase, a natural pattern was developed by the Indians in order to facilitate their hunting expeditions or their inter-village communications. As the principal centers were then Detroit, Mackinac, and Niles, a map of the chief Indian

trails presented a triangular appearance. The second phase was an artificial one—that which was necessarily composed by the system of rectangular surveys under which the country was settled. Natural obstacles modified this to some extent, but this pattern is strikingly prevalent although many of the roads so created are purely nominal. With the great increase in urban centers and the creation of a state highway system a radial pattern is beginning to appear. This is especially true in the vicinity of Detroit; in some of the less densely populated areas the angular character of the main roads has not yet been modified.—*M. Warthin.*

11803. GAREY, L. F., and ELLIOTT, F. F. Systems of farming in northwestern Minnesota. *Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #268. Aug. 1930: pp. 20.

11804. HILL, ELAN B. Agricultural regions of Michigan. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters.* 14 1930: 367-376.—*L. H. Halverson.*

11805. PLATT, ROBERT S. An urban field study of Marquette, Michigan. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers.* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 52-73.—The paper considers Marquette's existence and function in the Upper Lakes region, and its configuration in the immediate site. Since Marquette Bay is the nearest harbor to the Marquette Iron Range, the forest was cleared and settlement established. Formerly sledges transported thither a few barrels of ore to be dispatched by sailing vessel. Now railroads bring in each year some 3,000,000 tons to be carried away by a fleet of specialized ships. At one time Marquette was the sole ore port, and for years the greatest in the Lake Superior region. Now it ranks sixth and handles only about 5% of the total ore. Ore shipment plays but a minor role in the city's economic life. Efficient equipment used has overcome the break in transport from land to water, and Marquette has become little more than a way station. From the two ore railroads have grown two extensive railroad systems. The city has a terminal position with reference to ore traffic, and a central position with reference to the system as a whole. Marquette has access to extensive forest land, which seems likely to last many years. Hence it has become an important wood working center. These industries eliminate much waste material and provide their own fuel. The city pattern developed from the ore shipping point as a focus, and urban interests spread according to their individual requirements and the exigencies of the site. The city has plenty of room for expansion since it still is in a forest clearing. (Maps.)—*Langdon White.*

11806. WHITTLESEY, DERWENT. A locality on a stubborn frontier at the close of a cycle of occupancy. *Geog. Annaler.* 12 (2-3) 1930: 175-192.—Republic, Michigan, presents a jumbled array of wooden houses separated by idle land and small glacial lakes. It is located at a water gap in an ice-scoured, crystalline range of hills, at the natural focal point of railroads and highways. Iron mines have been opened consecutively, and consecutively abandoned (the ninth in 1928) leaving hills of debris as permanent additions to the landscape. With the closing of the mines, the railroads have been abandoned. The original settlers (French, Canadians, Swedes, and Finns) attracted by forests, later became the miners. Only the Finns have succeeded in managing the refractory farm lands. Each nationality formed its individual nucleus within the town. These, like the central business section, show signs of retrogression. Farm lands cut out of the forests merge imperceptibly into the semi-agricultural, semi-saxicultural areas. A cycle of human occupancy is closing with the exhaustion of forests and mines. Possibly the new cycle will restore its original character, a forested wilderness.—*L. Olson.*

11807. YOUNG, E. C., and ELLIOTT, F. F. Types of farming in Indiana. *Purdue Univ., Agric. Exper. Station. Bull.* #342. Jun. 1930: pp. 72.—Eleven regions are

delineated and discussed. These are northwest dairy, Kankakee grain and pasture, northeast dairy, western cash grain, central grain and livestock, northeast general farming, southwest corn and wheat, southern hill farming (corn, wheat, and hogs), southern general farming, and southeast dairy, hay and tobacco. Maps of the state show regional soil groups, precipitation, acres in crop per male farmer, percentage of farm area devoted to leading crops by counties in 1924, and the number of specified livestock per square mile. The changes in relative importance of crops in each area since 1889 are shown. Tables show, for representative counties in each of the eleven areas, the percentage of the land devoted to each of the main crops and the number of the livestock on typical farms of different sizes and types. The percentage of the total farms which are of specified sizes (40, 80, 120, 160, 200, 240, etc. acres) and the percentage of each size having tractors are also given for each of the areas.—*Stephen S. Visher.*

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 12284, 12319, 12324)

11808. PARKINS, A. E. The antebellum South: a geographer's interpretation. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers*. 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 1-33.—Presidential address before the Association of American Geographers, December, 1930. Sectional differentiation began between the North and South before the Revolutionary War. Both human and environmental factors contributed but slavery was the dominant unifying influence in the South. In the antebellum South man's energies were directed almost exclusively to exploitation of climatic and soil resources. Manufacturing was retarded because the economics, politics, and philosophy of life of the controlling classes were closely associated with the land. Slavery was uneconomical, profitable only with high prices of cotton, and would probably have disappeared in normal economic geographic evolution had not the Civil War precipitated an economic revolution in the South.—*Mabel Schwartz.*

11809. WHITE, LANGDON, and FOSCUE, EDWIN J. The iron and steel industry of Sparrows Point, Maryland. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (2) Apr. 1931: 244-258.—Sparrows Point, located about 10 miles southeast of Baltimore at the mouth of the Patapsco River, is the world's largest and America's only tide water iron and steel district. Its position on salt water and in a densely populated industrial region enables it to assemble raw materials and discharge manufactured products easily, quickly, and economically. It is the only district in the United States using foreign ore almost exclusively, it brings this ore cheaply from its own mines and mostly in its own boats from Chile and Cuba. It secures its coal from Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and its limestone from Adams County, Pennsylvania. Not one of the trinity of raw materials for iron making is local. It uses artesian water. It has nearly 3,000 acres of land so that the problem of expansion will never become acute. The district is excellently located with respect to the markets of Baltimore, New York, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, the Gulf and Pacific coasts, and foreign lands. One-third of its total output of steel moves to market via boat. Though the location is highly strategic now, it will increase since the American metallurgical industry must depend upon foreign ore and when our manufacturers enter upon an era of serving foreign markets. (Maps and tables.)—*Langdon White.*

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 11808, 12284, 12324)

11810. JAMES, PRESTON E. Vicksburg. A study in urban geography. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (2) Apr. 1931: 234-243.—The site of Vicksburg on the eastern valley bluff

of the Mississippi River is peculiarly favorable for the development of a city because it is the only place where the river swings against the margin of its flood plain for 150 miles northward to Memphis and for 100 miles southward to the vicinity of Natchez. Jackson, located at a focus of railways has now definitely outstripped Vicksburg which must depend on river traffic for its prosperity. Before the Civil War Vicksburg developed on a simple rectangular pattern. With the chaos of the reconstruction period, numerous additions to the city were made with irregular patterns poorly integrated to the whole. Thus the city mirrors its historic past in the geographic forms of today. Of the total geographic area of the city, the commercial core occupies 3%, industries 7% and residence 78%. Poorer types of residence occupy the ravines, and the better types, the ridges. This relationship has a number of interesting exceptions.—*Preston E. James.*

11811. KINCER, J. B. Weather and cotton production. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 58 (5) May 1930: 190-196.—The yield of cotton per acre is largely the result of two major influences, weather factors and the havoc caused by the boll weevil. The latter is dependent largely upon weather. In order that a fair estimate of yield may be made several weeks before the growing season closes, careful study of the various weather factors that have marked effect has been made for each of the important producing States. These vary greatly; thus, the rainfall of the preceding winter and early spring, and the summer humidity are found important in Texas; while in the eastern half of the belt the rainfall and sunshine conditions of late spring or early summer have a marked influence on the yield. Extensive formulas are worked out for forecasting the season's yield for each State early in September, or in some cases in August. The various years from 1909 to 1928 are employed to demonstrate the agreement between the estimated and the actual yields.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

NORTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 5603, 5733, 7330, 9101, 10903, 12315, 12381)

11812. FREEMAN, OTIS W. Land utilization in the scablands of eastern Washington. *Econ. Geog.* 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 28-40.—The rapid melting of an ice sheet during the late glacial period produced a great flood which poured over the Columbia plateau leaving much of the lower areas as barren scab-rock, covered in places by water-laid materials. The loessial remnants give soils outstanding in fertility (Palhouse and Ritzville series). The coarse gravelly soils have a low water holding capacity; the peaty, glacial lake basins are wet and cold. Both are of limited agricultural importance, while the scab-rock affords a limited amount of grazing. In the 36 square miles of Cheney township, 99% of the Palouse soil was mapped as "in winter wheat, in spring wheat, or in summer fallow for wheat." A representative farm consists of 320 to 400 acres, about two-thirds being in crop each year. A representative scablands farm contains about 400 acres, of which 40 to 50 acres are in hay, the balance being used for pasture and timber. Where the annual precipitation is less than 10 or 12 inches stock raising is the chief industry.—*Stanley W. Cosby.*

11813. CASSIOR-WINID, WALENTY. Zamieszkanie i zaludnienia preryj Stanów Spiednoczonych. [Population and the peopling of the prairies in the U.S.] *Czasopismo Geograficzne*. 7 (2-3) 1929: 89-95.—In this paper author characterizes the population and the types of the western cities in the United States; and outlines the growth of the western cities.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

11814. LUKESH, G. R. The Columbia River system. *Military Engin.* 22 (124) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 328-335.

Mexico

(See also Entries 10965, 11844, 12364, 12366, 12431, 12438)

11815. UNSIGNED. (Introduction by Raye R. Platt.) A catalogue of maps of Hispanic America including maps in scientific periodicals and books and sheet and atlas maps with articles on the cartography of the several countries and maps showing the extent and character of existing surveys. In 4 volumes. Vol. 1—Maps of Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. *Amer. Geog. Soc. Publ.* #3. 1930: pp. 287. (Maps.)

11816. VENZMER, GERHARD. Sétautázás az aztékek országában. [A walk in the land of the Aztecs.] *A Földgömb.* 1 (5) 1930: 182-186.—Although scientists reject the theory of a direct connection between Aztec and Ancient Egyptian culture, still a careful study of Aztec remains in Mexico City will show many similarities which no present theory seems to explain adequately. Apart from its wealth of Aztec remains, Mexico City presents most unusual contrasts. Not far from the glitter and pomp of the inner city, with the Cathedral and the palaces of the Spanish aristocracy—descendants of the *conquistadores*—are the wretched hovels of the suburbs, scarcely fit for beasts, let alone men, and in these hovels live the descendants of the once ruling Aztecs.—*E. D. Beynon.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 12371, 12424, 12438)

Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia

(See also Entry 12435)

11817. LARNE, JOHN. Venezuela's overflowing basin. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 44 (3) Mar. 1931: 177-186.—Deals with oil production in the Maracaibo basin.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

11818. LEEMING, JOSEPH L. Venezuela's new wealth. *Current Hist.* 34 (1) Apr. 1931: 85-88.—Venezuela's new wealth is due in part to peaceful conditions resulting from the dictatorship of Juan Vicente Gomez who has promoted agriculture and grazing and encouraged manufacturing. The recently established factories

include paper mills, sugar refineries, breweries, shoe manufacturing and the rubber industry. Such developments would have been impossible had not the development of the oil industry near Lake Maracaibo furnished sufficient taxes to guarantee to the government sound financial backing. The annual revenue for 1929-1930 amounted to four times that of 1909, before the dictatorship of Gomez.—*J. C. Lundh.*

11819. NUMILE, L. G. La Guyane mal exploitée. [Poor exploitation in Guiana.] *J. d. Econ.* 97 Nov. 1930: 318-323.—The French have failed to take advantage of the resources of French Guiana in contrast to the success of their British and Dutch neighbors.—*Robert Schwenger.*

11820. UNSIGNED. L'exploration forestière en Guyane française. [Investigation of the forests in French Guiana.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies.* 22 (248) Sep. 1929: 955-965.

Brazil

(See also Entries 10359, 10880, 11824, 12420, 13009)

11821. RABELLO, DOMINGOS ANTONIO. Co-rographia, ou abreviada historic geographica do imperio do Brasil. [Chorography, or abridged historic geography of the empire of Brazil.] *Rev. Inst. do Geog. e Hist. da Bahia.* (55) 1929: 5-238.—This work was first published just a century earlier, in 1829. It gives a chronology of Brazilian history between the years 1500 and 1826, and discusses in detail the country's physical features, resources, commerce, fauna, flora, etc., with particular attention to the province and city of Bahia.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

11822. VINCENT, FLORENCE SMITH. Off again to the Xingu country. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 44 (4) Apr. 1931: 291-298.—Plans of Commander G. M. Dyott to visit this spring some 50,000 square miles of Brazilian wilderness. This will be his 13th expedition to South America. Views concerning the country are given.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

11823. WILLIAMS, LLEWELLYN. To the headwaters of the Amazon. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 44 (3) Mar. 1931: 202-208.—Report of the Marshall Field Botanical Expedition of 1929.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 11839, 11972, 12699, 12800, 12812-12813, 13220)

11824. CASTRO, JOSÉ LUIS de. *Onomastica general da geographia Brasileira*. [General onomasticon of Brazilian geography.] *Rev. Trimensal do Inst. do Ceará*. 42 (1-4) 1928: 64-93.—The author presents the difficulties which impede the compiling of an adequate dictionary of the Portuguese-Brazilian language, due mainly to the vast number of vocabularies scattered through the two countries.—*Wm. E. Rudolph*.

11825. EVANS, MARY S. *Terms from the Labrador Coast*. *Amer. Speech*. 6 (1) Oct. 1930: 56-58.—By a study of Captain Cartwright's *Journal*, published in 1792, the writer discovered that many of the unusual words and phrases heard on the isolated coast of Labrador today are identical with those used in the late 18th century.—*Marguerite Salomon*.

11826. FIEDLER, FRITZ. *Das Zweisprachenproblem im Irischen Freistaat*. [The bi-lingual problem in the Irish Free State.] *Z. f. Französ. u. Engl. Unterricht*. 28 (3) 1929: 182-194.

11827. MAINGARD, L. F. *Some linguistic problems of South Africa*. *So. African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 835-865.

11828. SAMPSON, JOHN. *Notes on the Shekener dialect*. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9 (1) 1930: 29-33.

11829. THALBITZER, WILLIAM. *Eskimo as a linguistic type*. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 895-904.—The criteria applied to prove kinship with Ural-Altaic are so scarce and the actual structure of these languages so great that it is wiser to keep them apart. A detailed analysis of the sounds of Eskimo is given. Musical pitch accent is wanting. Owing to the compact form of Eskimo speech not nearly the amount of space is required for printing texts as is in an English or Danish translation. A sketch of Eskimo grammar is given with a specimen of connected text, together with a bibliography.—*T. Michelson*.

11830. UNSIGNED. *Vulcanius' Romani vocabulary*. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9 (1) 1930: 16-25.

11831. VRIES, J. de. *Dinsdag*. [Tuesday.] *Tijdschr. v. Nederlandsche Taal- en Letterkunde*. 48 (3) 1929: 145-184.—(History of Tuesday in Europe from a linguistic standpoint.)

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 4983, 8348, 13107, 13188, 13219)

11832. TEEPLE, JOHN E. *Factors which may lead to a correlation of Maya and Christian dates*. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 136-139.—Late evidence from inscriptions and codices indicates that certain proposed correlations between Mayan and Christian dating are untenable. The Goodman correlation placing 11.16.0.0.0 about Nov. 3, 1539 does no violence to anything in the inscriptions or codices.—*M. Jacobs*.

11833. WISSLER, CLARK. *Archaeology as a human interest*. *Bull. Natl. Research Council*. (74) 1929: 44-56.

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

(See also Entries 11849, 11855)

11834. COURTY, G. *L'écriture paléolithique*. [Paleolithic writing.] *Homme Préhist.* 15 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 236-240.

11835. MARRO, GIOVANNI. *Dell'arte quarternaria e dell'arte alpestre rurale*. [Quaternary art compared with (modern) rural Alpine art.] *Riv. di Anthropol.* 28 1928-1929: 237-270.—The author compares an example of modern rural art in the Piedmont district in Italy with palaeolithic art in general. The methods are those of studying the reactions of modern children to the art of drawing combined with a study of the motives of the artists of quaternary times. The latter is arrived at by close study of their artistic milieu, their caves, that is; and, by their actual artistic creations. Three questions arise: (1) What was the determining cause of primitive art? (2) How did the capacity for artistic creation develop? (3) Whence arose the diminution of this capacity when the stage of herders and tillers arose? He finds that a complex of causes gave rise to quaternary art; that the art developed in every growing precision of line and color and complexity of subject; and he sees in one of their choices of subject, namely the "sidereal" the clue to a connection of modern rural art

with that of ancient times. He alleges that the "sidereal" motive in modern wood-carving is a lineal descendant of quaternary art.—*E. D. Harvey*.

11836. MAYNTZHUSEN, F. C. *Funde altsteinzeitlicher Werkzeuge im alto Paraná Gebiet*. [Finds of paleolithic types in the territory of Alto Paraná.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 347-350.—Some of the implements, found under unstratified wind-blown sands, are of the Acheulian type, and some have a highly finished retouch.—*W. D. Wallis*.

NORTH AMERICA

11837. REICHARD, GLADYS A. *Form and interpretation in American art*. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 459-462.—Tracing of art history is possible only with exact stratigraphy or known chronology of specimens. Origins, history, and interpretations cannot be inferred from museum material. Recently, primitive artists themselves have been interviewed by Haeberlin and Bunzel, and important theoretic points appear with such method. However, what the artist says or thinks does not agree with what he does, so that independent analysis of specimens as such remains necessary.—*M. Jacobs*.

MEXICO

(See also Entries 8476, 11852)

11838. BLOM, FRANS. *Preliminary notes on two important Maya finds*. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 165-171.—The writer reports the find, in Chiapas, of two types of woven cotton cloth, one having three wefts together, the other, two, the weft being finer and thinner than the warp. The pieces do not contain colors or designs. There was no dated object in association with the textiles, but the pottery designs indicate the later part of the Old Empire Period. The conditions under which the textiles were preserved indicates a date preceding the Conquest. In the Old Empire, of the southern Maya country, the Grey Memorial Expedition found hand-

ball courts, though these did not contain rings. Their geographical location, plus the evidence that the rubber tree grows wild in the southern area, and that rubber was first used in Central America, indicate a southern Maya origin of the game. This evidence discounts the prevailing theory that the game of handball passed from the Aztecs to the Maya, and indicates that the opposite was the case.—*W. D. Wallis.*

11839. CORNYN, JOHN HUBERT. Aztec metric literature. *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 463-487.—A large body of traditional literature existed among the pre-Columbian Aztecs, the memorizing of which occupied the major part of the education of the young. Since no system of accurate writing was known, this traditional literature was set in metrical form to insure accuracy. The painted codices were mnemonic records of this literature. This literature may be divided into six classes: sacred temple literature, formulae of civic societies, didactic school literature, court poetry, family instruction, and incantations and conjurations. A considerable body of this traditional literature, little of which has yet been translated, is preserved in European libraries, the larger part of it having been collected by Sahagun shortly after the conquest. It was written by educated Aztecs and probably is the exact traditional form. His history was based on this literature. The sacred temple literature is the most extensive and most interesting, consisting of prayers, invocations, legends, scientific knowledge, etc. The civic formulae are legal forms and addresses, ambassadorial salutations, formulae for marriages and other ceremonies and similar matters. The words are often archaic and circumlocutions are frequently employed. The didactic literature aimed to teach morality and after the Conquest Christian forms were cast in the same mould. The court poetry contains epics and similar material in many meters; the theology of these is generally monotheistic and very old, mainly from Texcoco. Except for the court songs everything was ritualistic. The normal accent of words in Aztec poetry is never violated, but certain rules for scanning must be obeyed. (Examples are given in an appendix.)—*J. Alden Mason.*

11840. GENIN, AUGUSTE. Note sur les objets précoltziens nommés indument Yugos ou Jous. [Notes on objects of pre-Cortez date wrongly named Yugos or Jous.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 1 1928: 521-528.

11841. HERNÁNDEZ, JUAN MARTINEZ. The Mayan lunar table. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 149-156.—An interpretation of the chronology recorded on pages 51-53 of the Dresden Codex which predicts eclipses. It predicts eclipses for June 6, 1481, August 30, 1514, February 24, 1542, all of which dates agree with our astronomical (Opfoltzer's) eclipse tables. It also predicts an eclipse for June 18, 1928, which was an error of only one day.—*W. D. Wallis.*

11842. HIRTZEL, J. S. HARRY. Le manteau de plumes dit de "Montézuma" des Musées Royaux du Cinquantenaire de Bruxelles. [The feather coat said to have belonged to Montezuma at the Royal Museum of the 50th Anniversary of Brussels.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 649-651.

11843. SPINDEN, H. J. The eclipse table of the Dresden codex. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 140-148.—The table on pages 51-53 of the Dresden Codex is primarily a calendar of the moon. It contains, however, generalized knowledge of eclipse intervals. A single day shift in the correlation would bring a better concordance of the table dates with eclipse dates, although the change is not justified on this evidence alone. The correlation which reveals coincidences in functions of the natural

year, in the operation of the Venus calendar, and which finally reaches an historical explanation of dates in the lunar calendar, after every other method has failed, will open up further mysteries of Maya astronomy.—*W. D. Wallis.*

11844. THOMPSON, J. ERIC. The causeways of the Coba District, Eastern Yucatan. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. of Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 181-184.—The writer describes a series of remarkable elevated roadways or causeways existing in the Mexican territory of Quintana Roo, Yucatan, which converge upon the ruins of the City of Coba and connect that city with other (now ruined) cities some miles away. Their width in some cases is 60 feet, and the elevation varies from 1 to 20 feet. They are built of boulders and rubble, and top-faced with small stones set in plaster. The perpendicular side embankments are bordered with large limestone blocks. Along the roads are the ruins of buildings. The author ventures the suggestion that they may have been used for great ceremonial processions.—*R. H. Whitbeck.*

11845. TOZZER, ALFRED M. Maya and Toltec figures at Chichen Itza. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 155-164.—Some of the sculptures of the late Maya-Toltec period at Chichen seem to permit of interpretation as a record of historical events. The implied record accords with the known historical facts recorded in the Maya Chronicles and in the Books of Chilan Balam. The North Temple of the ball court continues the story of the Toltec conquest of the Maya which is recorded in the frescoes of the Jaguar Temple.—*W. D. Wallis.*

11846. VÉRTIZ, JOSÉ REYGADAS. Exploración en la pirámide de Tenayuca por la dirección de arqueología de México. [Exploration of the Pyramid of Tenayuca under the direction of Mexican archaeologists.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 172-180.

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 11873, 11878, 11881)

11847. BAKER, FRANK COLLINS. The use of animal life by mound-building Indians of Illinois. *Trans. Illinois Acad. Sci., Macomb, Illinois, May 3-4, 1929.* 22 Apr. 1930: 41-64.—This paper gives a systematic list of species of animal life used by the mound builders of Illinois (as shown by the material in the museum of Natural History of the University of Illinois) for food, implements, and personal adornment. The marine snails are not fossils but are recent species now living in the waters of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. The presence of the common dog is to be noted.—*T. Michelson.*

11848. HRDLÍČKA, ALEŠ. Anthropological survey in Alaska. *46th Ann. Rep., Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1928-1929.* 1930: 19-374.—The author presents tribal, village and archaeologic site locations, physical measurements of the living and of skeletons, discusses the state of our archaeologic knowledge, and summarizes the work of previous investigators in the physical anthropology and archaeology of the territory. Physical studies provide evidence of the intimate somatic relation of the western Eskimos and Alaskan Indians. Though the western Eskimos appear nearer a common Mongoloid source than their more northern and north-eastern Eskimo relatives, this may be due either to later arrival, or to having changed less. There is no evidence of mixture with adjacent Indians extensive enough to have modified regional Eskimo types. The evidence suggests an extreme northern Asiatic or originally northern Bering Sea stream of people entering America, after the closely related Indians. The theory of an American origin of the Eskimo, differentiating in America from an Indian prototype, is less tenable than

the theory of differentiation in northeast Asia. The farther east in Eskimo territory, the more highly differentiated and divergent, the greater the gap between the Eskimo and his Indian neighbor; the farther west, the closer the Indian type is approximated; this cannot be attributed to greater mixture in the west; Eskimos remote from Alaskan Indians show no important type divergence from Eskimos living near these Indians. The Eskimos are a younger and more uniform group differentiating from the same palaeo-Asiatic source as the Indian. [A diary of the author's journey, anthropometric tables, maps, photographs of natives and a bibliography are included.]—*M. Jacobs.*

11849. **RENAUD, E. B.** Les plus anciennes cultures préhistoriques du Sud-Ouest Américain. [The oldest prehistoric cultures of the American southwest.] *L'Anthropologie*. 40 (3) Nov. 1930: 233-258.—The oldest cultures so far known in the American southwest come from the Upper Cimarron Valley in Northeast New Mexico and Western Oklahoma. Field expeditions from the Colorado Museum of Natural History of Denver, 1927-28, found in Pleistocene gravels of the Folsom Quarry some dart points of a specialized type associated with fossil bones of animals, especially extinct bison. So far, we know little about the culture of Folsom man, except that he was a buffalo hunter very skilled in fashioning dart points of a special type. The Colorado Museum Expedition explored several volcanic fumaroles containing prehistoric deposits in rock shelters, about 104 miles east of Raton, New Mexico. Rough stone artifacts were found, scrapers, points, knives, etc., together with few bone beads, tubes and fragments of partly fossilized bones of bison and cervidae. In one shelter there were two fireplaces. Metates and manos or grinding stones, were found at these levels, more numerous and deeply worn in the upper stratum. At another site the red layer containing remains of human industry was 3.80 m. deep, indicating a long period during which nomadic hunters periodically visited in the Cimarron Valley. The upper strata suggest the beginning of stabilization and increased use of vegetable diet. The Fumeroles culture was so far unknown. It precedes the oldest type of Basket Maker Culture. Three sandstone caves located 5 to 8 miles southeast of Kenton, Oklahoma were partially excavated. They furnished samples of a very primitive type of Basket Maker culture. Their stone industry mostly made of quartzite from nearby quarry was better than that of the Fumeroles. Bone awls were found and a few wooden implements, as well as fragments of basketry, sandals, strings, bundles of corn, reddish brown and primitive in type and size, three round cakes made of acorn and wild plums or cherries, etc. Three of those caves located on the T. O. Ranch, some 25 miles east of Raton were completely excavated. Their lithic industry was not as good as that of the Oklahoma caves on account of poorer material. Bone and wood implements were similar, animals' bones representing the same species, in slightly different proportions. In the two other larger ones fireplaces were found stratified, a small one near the bottom with very few artifacts. Grinding stones were found associated with the two upper levels. Maize was cultivated. Red and pecked petroglyphs were seen near the entrance of one cave. The skeleton of a woman was dug out of one cave. She resembled the Proto-Negroid type of Dixon, that of most Basket Makers of other sites. [A table of the chronology and of the relations of the prehistoric cultures of the Cimarron Valley is given.]—*E. B. Renaud.*

11850. **SAUER, CARL, and BRAND, DONALD.** Pueblo sites in southeastern Arizona. *Univ. California Publ. Geog.* 3 (7) 1930: 415-458.—Over 40 sites were visited, the local geography discussed, and a representative collection of surface artifacts noted. Rodents and denudation made a surface reconnaissance sufficient.

The notes about Pueblo foundation plans are more tentative. E. J. Hands, a resident, supplied notes for additional ruins in the area. A map pictures the area, surface potsherds are classified by Brand as to provenience and Pueblo type, and the probable culture area affiliations of the ruins are indicated. [Photographs of several sites.]—*M. Jacobs.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entries 11883, 13221)

11851. **HAGAR, STANSBURY.** The symbolic plan of Palenque. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 200-210.—One basic symbolism was employed in planning Mayan buildings, in their relation to one another. There is evidence that the plan of Palenque is similar to that of Uxmal.—*M. Jacobs.*

11852. **KUNZ, GEORGE FREDERICK.** Precious stones used by the prehistoric residents of the American continent. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 60-66.—In addition to work in gold, most of which was taken to Europe by the Spaniards, the natives of Central America utilized platinum in the making of ornaments, many centuries before this material was known in Europe. Turquoise has been found only in Mexico, and there is only one locality. Among other precious stones used in the New World were jadeite, obsidian, emeralds, garnets, catenite, amethyst, lapis lazuli, pyrite, pearls.—*W. D. Wallis.*

EUROPE

11853. **BOUYSSONIE, J., and DELSOL, H.** L'abri préhistorique de Jolivet près Terrasson (Dordogne). [The prehistoric shelter of Jolivet near Terrasson (Dordogne).] *Rev. Anthropologique*. 40 (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 367-377.—This is an illustrated description and interpretation of tools and animal remains found in this prehistoric cave and grotto in southwestern France. The tools, blades, scrapers, borers, etc., of flaked stone and of bone, appear to be of early Magdalenian origin, and the fauna, especially reindeer but also horse bones, corroborate the indications given by the tools. Since few domestic tools were found, it is argued that the shelter was not a residence but a post for hunting and observation, for which its protected position, plateau, grove, brook, etc., would make it particularly favorable, and in which tools and weapons were sometimes made. Ornaments were clearly used by the people of the cave, since shells in a string were found. They also used red color, but have left no works of art. The residence proper of these people could not be found in the neighborhood.—*E. M. Pilpel.*

11854. **PIGGOTT, STUART.** A primitive carving from Anglessey. *Man (London)*. 30 (7) Jul. 1930: 122-123.

11855. **PIROUTET, MAURICE.** Les principales stations robenhausiennes (âge de la hache polie) du Jura bisotin Salinois et ledonien, et leur classement chronologiques. [The principal Robenhausian stations (polished axe age) of the Jura Mountains and their chronology.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 15 (1) 1929: 63-130.—The principal Robenhausian stations in Franche-Comté are located near Besançon, Salins and the Ledonian region. The oldest populations of the districts belonged to two distinct groups. The first or Salinese group utilized ophanite for the making of axes while the other, belonging to the Palafittes of Clairvaux and Chalais, did not. The former and older came by way of Belfort and did not know the hafting of axes by means of deer horn socket or sleeve. The latter came over the Jura Mountains and settled south in the lake region. (A minutely divided descriptive chronology is included.) This classification is purely local, comparable only with Western

Switzerland where there are two systems of chronological classification. One by P. Vouga, based on stratification, cannot be criticized, the other by Th. Ischer, based on typologic evolution is less satisfactory. The results presented in this paper agree well with those obtained by Vouga, considering the local differences of the two districts. The Lacustrian of Neufchâtel does not comprise the Phase I of Jura; on the other hand the French Phase V is synchronical of Middle and Upper Neolithic and Eneolithic of Neufchâtel. Vouga recognized a lacuna between his lower and middle neolithic stratification; this would correspond to part of Phase III and to Phase IV of Jura. The Robenhausian epoch was very long. The question of a copper age in the Jura region cannot be solved at present on account of the extreme rarity of metal objects at the end of the Robenhausian culture. As to foreign influences, the oldest copper objects are not of Iberic type, but follow stone and bone forms. However, at the end of Robenhausian there are foreign influences and analogies but general and due to interrelations from different regions and not especially Iberic as pretended by Siret; this is true for ceramic forms and decorations. The types of arrowheads represent a local evolution. The principal currents of foreign influences came from East and Northeast. [Bibliography.]—*E. B. Renard.*

11856. SANTA-OLALLA, JULIO MARTÍNEZ. Nuevos límites de expansión de la cultura de Almería. [New limits of expansion of the culture of Almería.] *Universidad. (Rev. de Cultura y Vida Universitaria.)* 7 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1069-1087.—The culture of Almería, of African origin, was one of the most important elements in the development of prehistoric Spain, and recent investigation shows that it covered a larger area than has generally been recognized. The cradle of this culture was the southeastern coast of Spain, and its principal highway of expansion the valley of the Ebro. It penetrated into southern Aragon and the Madrid region and at its greatest extent probably covered half of Spain. In the absence of systematic investigation the problem of chronology presents some difficulties.—*A. P. Whitaker.*

11857. THIÉROT, M. A. Tombes Marnennes à Sogny-Aux-Moulins (Marne). [Marnennes' tombs at Sogny-Aux-Moulins (Marne).] *Rev. Anthropologique.* 40 (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 378-384.

AFRICA

11858. HORNELL, JAMES. String figures from Sierra Leone, Liberia and Zanzibar. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 60 Jan.-Jun. 1930: 81-114.

11859. JONES, NEVILLE. On the occurrence of Rostro-Carinate implements at Hope Fountain, Rhodesia. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 60 Jan.-Jun. 1930: 73-80.

11860. LOWE, C. van RIET. South Africa's place in prehistory: A plea for organized research and the better preservation of prehistoric remains. *So. African J. Sci.* 27 1930: 100-116.

ASIA

(See also Entries 11910, 11992)

11861. EVANS, IVOR H. N. An unusual type of stone implement from British North Borneo. *Man (London).* 30 (7) Jul. 1930: 123-124.

11862. KEES, HERMANN. Kultlegende und Urgeschichte. Grundsätzliche Bemerkungen zum Horus-mythus von Edfu. [Cult legends and prehistory. Systematic study of the Horus-myth of Edfu.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissenschaft. zu Göttingen, Philol. Hist. Kl.* (3-4) 1930: 345-360.—The grand place-myth of Horus at Edfu consists of three principal parts: a document on the slaying of the hippopotamus under the title *The triumph of Horus over his enemies*; the original myth of

the winged sun-disc; and an appendix containing the life-history of Horus from his birth in Chembis, through his struggles with Set, until his final victory over Set, this third part being also equipped with dates of the events for the religious calendar. This material, and the consequent studies of Egyptologists upon it, raise the problem of how much prehistory is latent in the myth and its accretions; of how far the religion of the old Egyptians is an actual reflection of their life conditions, as for example, in their struggles to capture that valuable booty, the hippopotamus. There are indications of such a genuine content as where the goddess Neith of Sais herself aids Horus to overcome and capture the redoubtable mammal. The author indicates the following principles. (1) For the right investigation of any prehistoric myth it is necessary to separate legends concerning battles, fought on "dogmatic" or natural origins, from explanations derived out of political evolution. Both can but may not necessarily fuse into one another. (2) The cult-legends of Edfu bear, in their propaganda, unmistakably recent traits, with the exception of the authoritative parts of the NR. (3) If historical events have influenced the outward expression of the battles waged against Set, then they are those of the Hyksos wars and are conclusive for the steadfast national resistance shown in the Thebaïd against the foreign rulers of the Assyrian and Persians. (4) As evidence of prehistoric wars the battle locations of the Horus-myth do not come into the question.—*E. D. Harvey.*

11863. MARSHALL, SIR JOHN. The Indus culture. *Ann. Rep. Archaeol. Survey India 1926-1927.* 1930: 51-60.—Three strata determined to be of 2700 B.C., 3000 B.C. and 3300 B.C. of the chalcolithic culture at Mohen-jo-daro, Sind and Harappa, 450 miles up country and Baluchistan possibly extending eastward over Cutch and Kathiawar and established to be part and parcel of the wideflung chalcolithic culture which extended from Adriatic to Japan. Structures of well-burnt brick laid in mud or gypsum, a large bath 39 by 23 ft. and 8 ft. in depth with a covered drain with a corbelled roof leading from it are noteworthy. In an early stratum a two-wheeled cart with gabled roof is the earliest example of wheeled vehicle known older than the Ur stele fragment of a picture of chariot which in turn antedates the wheel in Egypt by a thousand years. Scraps of fine woven cotton material confirm the supposition of Indus-exported cotton being used in Greece and Babylon going by the name of Sindhu and Sindon. Skeletal remains show races of the dolichocephalic Mediterranean type though a broad-headed type has been recovered from a fractional burial in which part of a skull is buried. About a thousand seals with undeciphered pictographs have been recovered. Religion was of a mother-goddess worship and of a male god like later Hindu Siva with cults recalling Mesopotamian Gilgamesh and Eabani or the sacred horn or of the lion as in Crete.—*Panchanan Mitra.*

11864. SPEISER, E. A. Some prehistoric antiquities from Mesopotamia. *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 19 (4) 1929: 345-354.

OCEANIA

(See also Entries 2-131; 3588)

11865. HARDING, EDWIN. Prehistoric drains on the Kaipara, West Coast. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 37 (4) Dec. 1928: 367-369.—A description of swamp drains on the North Island of New Zealand, which the author came upon by accident 50 years ago and about which the natives of the region whom he questioned at the time, knew nothing. The drains are perfectly straight, cut to the nearest point that will give an outlet, and involve cuttings over 20 feet deep. The largest drain is about a mile in length. The author believes the trenches belong

to a period when New Zealand had a far denser native population and to a people differing from the historic Maoris in being primarily agriculturists. In case they are to be associated with certain cave burials he explored in the vicinity, these people omitted placing ob-

jects with their dead, and furthermore, removed the lower jaw bone from the skeletons.—*K. P. Emory.*

11866. PAINE, R. W. Some rock paintings in Fiji. *Man.* 29 (9) Sep. 1929: 149-151.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

See also Entries 11874, 13044, 13051, 13090, 13107, 13129, 13187, 13189)

11867. IMBELLONI, J. Die Arten der künstlichen Schädeldeformation. [Methods of artificial skull deformation.] *Anthropos.* 25 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 801-830.—The author reviews early classifications of deformed skulls, suggests a new basis of classification, and describes the types of deformed skulls and the methods of effecting deformation.—*W. D. Wallis.*

11868. LIUZZI, FERNANDO. I canti dei popoli e un istituto internazionale per la musica popolare. [Folk songs and an international institute for popular music.] *Nuova Antologia.* 274 (1409) Dec. 1930: 390-397.

11869. MADDOX, JOHN LEE. The spirit theory in early medicine. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 32 (3, part 1) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 503-521.—Even in our most advanced societies there is an amazing amount of belief in magic, witchcraft and "spells." We are close to the primitive man and his reliance on the medicine man. Among the pre-literate folk the shaman is more than a physician. He may obtain his position by arduous initiation rites or by personal dreams or on account of some physical or mental anomaly. Among some peoples women may be shamans. In spite of his hokus-pokus and quite evident deceit the shaman as a rule believes in his own power. Despite his weaknesses the medicine man has done much to develop and preserve the substantial elements of culture.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

11870. SPRINZIN, NOEMIE G. The blowgun in America, Indonesia, and Oceania. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 699-704.—The author describes blowguns now in the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography at the Academy of Sciences, USSR. He briefly comments on Rivet's suggestion concerning similarity between Old World and American blowguns. A map shows the distribution of the blowgun.—*M. Jacobs.*

NORTH AMERICA

11871. HERZOG, GEORGE. Musical styles in North America. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 455-458.—Certain musical traits occur so widely in the Americas and in eastern Siberia that preliminary, tentative presentations of some distributions are now feasible. Conventionalized manners or devices of technical execution and delivery in singing, such as strong accentuation and pulsation, peculiar voice timbres, glides and so on possess forms peculiar to the American Indian. However, these characteristically Indian singing techniques have not been found in the Yuman and perhaps adjacent regions. Unusual narrowness of melodic range and simpler tonal development are characteristic in this area. The range of this singing type coincides with the territory having the gourd rattle and the mythical, dreamt song series.—*M. Jacobs.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 11829, 11847-11848, 13042, 13049, 13103, 13220)

11872. AHENAKEW, E. Cree trickster tales. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore.* 42 (166) Oct.-Dec. 1929 (issued Jun. 1930): 309-353.

11873. BIRKET-SMITH, KAJ. On the origin of Eskimo culture. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 470-475.—The central region of the present Eskimo country in North America may be taken as the probable home of the Eskimo culture. The inference is based on the fact that the culture of this region is extremely primitive, 80% of the elements of the culture being found among all Eskimo. This implies antiquity.—*W. D. Wallis.*

11874. COLE, FAY-COOPER. The relation of anthropology to Indian and immigrant affairs. *Science (N. Y.).* 71 (1836) Mar. 7, 1930: 249-253.—Forty-three years ago the Bureau of American Ethnology was founded to collect all data possible about the Indians in the different parts of the country. Since then it has issued over 180 bulletins and monographs and largely as a result of its influence other institutions have issued at least double that number. But in its legislation concerning Indian affairs, Congress gives little evidence that its members are aware of this mass of information and but few officials dealing with Indians possess any technical information concerning them. There is chaos in the theories of Indian control, some insisting that every vestige of Indian culture should be wiped out and some going to the extreme of wanting to keep all white influence away from them. A study of the successes and failures in Africa, Java, the Philippines, and other places shows that the only way to deal successfully with so-called preliterate peoples is to build on their established cultures. This necessitates a thorough knowledge and here it is that anthropology can be of great aid. The same is true in the case of dealing with immigrant groups.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

11875. IVANOV, S. V. Aleut hunting headgear and its ornamentation. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 477-504.—The headgear of the Aleuts shows many similarities in form and decoration with the hats and masks of the Northwest coast and those used by the nearby Eskimo. Several plates and figures, based on collections in Russian museums and elsewhere, illustrate the article. A characteristic feature of Aleut hats is the rich ornamentation, which is in definite sections. Carved figures, as of birds or human beings, are used, and also geometrical designs. The slightly grooved lines are stained with black, blue, green, or red. Sea lion whiskers are used as adornment, as are also beads and tufts of feathers. In some cases the entire outer surface is painted.—*W. D. Wallis.*

11876. LESSER, A. Some aspects of Siouan kinship. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 563-571.—The three types of Sioux social organization correlate with three kinship systems. The Dakota system shows the effect of levirate and sororate and the absence of unilateral descent and exogamy. The Omaha system reflects paternal descent, perhaps patrilocal residence and possibly exogamy. The Crow system reflects exogamic marriage, matrilineal descent and perhaps matrilocal residence. The Omaha and Crow systems correlate with exogamic organizations of opposite emphasis, the Dakota system does not reflect exogamy.—*M. Jacobs.*

11877. REAGAN, ALBERT B. Notes on the Indians of the Fort Apache region. *Anthrop. Papers, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 31 (5) 1930: 281-345.—The writer describes, from personal observation and in detail, the life

cycle and the material, social, and ceremonial culture of the Apache of the Fort Apache region. The work is based on field notes recorded by the author while engaged as an administrative officer of the United States Indian Service and stationed at Fort Apache in 1901-1902.—*John M. Cooper.*

11878. SWANTON, JOHN R. The Kaskinampo Indians and their neighbors. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 32 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 405-418.—Evidence drawn from 17th and 18th century maps and records, and from linguistic sources, indicates that a tribe called Kaskinampo, whose name was often applied to the Tennessee River, was closely related to the Koasati Indians of the Muskogean stock and ultimately united with them. In 1541 De Soto found them just west of the Mississippi in what is now Arkansas and the same region was probably the home not only of the Koasati but of other affiliated tribes as well such as the Alabama and Tuskegee. An enumeration is made of the tribes known to have lived on Tennessee River about the beginning of the 18th century and some suggestions are offered regarding productive archaeological projects in that section.—*John R. Swanton.*

11879. WATERMAN, T. T. The paraphernalia of the Duwamish "Spirit-Canoe" ceremony. *Indian Notes (Heye Foundation N. Y.)*. 7 (4) Oct. 1930: 535-561.—The objects discussed in this article are the carved posts or "images," ceremonial staffs, and the painted planks which are set upright in two rows in the form of a rectangle to represent the spirit boat or boats. The images always represent a being in human form. They vary from three to four and a half feet in height. These images represent a class of spirits called ground-beings. A man gets such spirits as guardians by wandering and fasting in the woods. The ceremonial staffs are carried by each "doctor" in the spirit-canoe ceremony. They are used in various ways. Following the descriptions of the objects there is an account of how they are used in the ceremony and their disposition following the performance. (7 drawings.)—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

11880. WHITE, LESLIE A. A comparative study of Keresan medicine societies. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 604-619.—These New Mexico pueblo medicine societies show greatest uniformity where diseases and cures are concerned. Curing is their primary and oldest function. Other elements like rain ceremonial and *kachinas* are later and exhibit greater differentiation from pueblo to pueblo. A detailed comparison of the component traits of the medicine societies is provided.—*M. Jacobs.*

11881. WILLIAMS, JAMES. Christopher Columbus and aboriginal Indian words. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 816-850.—The evidences adduced by Leo Wiener to prove that certain American Indian foods, culture traits and linguistic matters were of pre-Columbian African origin, are examined in detail, and refuted.—*M. Jacobs.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entries 12244, 12247)

11882. LA FARGE, OLIVER. The ceremonial year at Jacaltenango. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 656-660.—An expedition from Tulane University spent three months in a Mayan speaking village in Guatemala; a full report will be published later. This is a calendar of ceremonies with accompanying explanations; it may help in eventual clarification of the ancient Mayan rituals.—*M. Jacobs.*

11883. LOTHROP, S. K. A modern survival of the ancient Maya calendar. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928*. 1930: 652-655.—We now possess several abbreviated survivals of the ancient Maya calendar from modern Indians living in the

Guatemala highlands. This recording of a Quiche calendar was made in March, 1928. It shows that the Quiche Indians still employ the ancient 260 day ceremonial year, associate it with a nine lunar months period, and still use it for purposes of divination and dating of feasts. A discovery such as this may help to throw light upon the ancient Maya calendar.—*M. Jacobs.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 11822, 11824, 11839)

11884. IMBELLONI, JOSÉ. Le relazioni di parentela dei popoli Andini seguono il "sistema classificatore" proprio degli Oceanici. [Kinship systems and tribal divisions among the peoples of the Andes follow the clan system of Oceania.] *Atti. d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer. Roma-Settembre 1926*. 1 1928: 407-420.

11885. LAVACHERY, HENRI-A. Bois sculptés du Pérou. [Wood carving of Peru.] *Bull. Musées d. Royaux d'Art et d'Hist.* 2 (3) May 1930: 76-80.

11886. MÉTRAUX, ALFRED. Les Indiens, Kamakan, Patašo et Kutašo d'après le journal de route inédit de l'explorateur française J. B. Douville. [The Indians Kamakan, Patašo and Kutašo according to the unpublished travel diary of the French explorer J. B. Douville.] *Rev. d. Inst. d. Etnol. de la Univ. Nacional de Tucumán*. 1 (2) 1930: 239-293.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 11990, 13081)

11887. ENDLER, C. A. Die Ratzeburger Bauern von 1618 bis zur Gegenwart. [The peasants of Ratzeburg from 1618 to the present time.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 6 (1) 1931: 13-26.—(Chiefly a representation of the transfer property in the various centuries. 6 illustrations and 2 tables complete the text.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

11888. GILLET, JOSEPH E. Traces of the Wandering Jew in Spain. *Romanic Rev.* 22 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 16-27.—*Philip D. Jordan.*

11889. KAGAROW, EUGEN. Über einige russische Hochzeitsbräuche. [Russian marriage customs.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde*. 34 (4) May 1929: 77-87.—The 24 customs here described and discussed are classified as "hortative or expetitive customs which are supposed to insure to the newly married couple certain properties such as fertility, harmony, riches, etc." Among these customs are the eating of an apple together by the couple, the bathing of the bride, driving the marriage cart through fire, offering cheese to the bride's parents, etc. Many of the customs are compared with ancient Greek, Turkish, or Persian customs. Driving through the fire is held to be a purification rite, fire being generally regarded as a purifier by primitive peoples. The offering of cheese to the bride's parents is traced to a formerly existing matriarchal system in which adoption of the bridegroom into the bride's family was thus symbolized. (Bibliography.)—*E. M. Pilpel.*

11890. PANCRITIUS, MARIE. Aus mutterrechtlicher Zeit. Blaubart. The mother-right period. Bluebeard. *Anthropos*. 25 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 879-909.—The writer reviews the evidence in myth, from the Mediterranean and European countries, of a pre-existing custom of matrilineal descent. The Bluebeard myth has its backgrounds in astronomic myths of Germanic and Slavic lands, in which the sun devours the moon. The Little Red Riding Hood and wolf-grand-mother motif is also based on an ancient sun-moon myth.—*W. D. Wallis.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 11798, 11827, 12200-12201, 13040, 13046)

11891. PICQ, ARDANT du. Étude comparative sur la divination en Afrique et à Madagascar. [Com-

parative study on divination in Africa and Madagascar.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 13 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 9-25.—This study shows that the following practices are similar in Africa and Madagascar; the process of divination by (black) magic, employment of figures of identical characters, prayers to personages more or less powerful. Both countries have a culture of Semitic origin at a remote period. Along the shore of the sea from the rivers of the Indian Ocean to those of the Gulf of Guinea, Semitic traits persist. Islam has tainted most of these peoples in varying degrees. Investigation of the influence and modification of their development by the various tribes with whom they have come in contact, their differences and similarities is of value from the linguistic, ethnological and historical point of view.—*Robert Bennett Bean*.

11892. COOK, P. A. W. Tribal education. *So. African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 937-944.

11893. GREBERT, M. F. L'art musical chez les Fang du Gabon. [Musical art of the Fang of Gabon.] *Arch. Suisses d'Anthrop. Générale*. 5 (1) 1928-1929: 75-86.

11894. HERBER, J. Peintures corporelles au Maroc. [Body painting in Morocco.] *Hespéris*. 9 (1) 1929: 59-78. (4 plates.)

11895. LAFORGUE, P. Une secte hérésiarque en Mauritanie "Les Ghoudf." [A heretical sect in Mauritania, "the Ghoudf."] *Bull. Trim. de la Soc. de Geog. et d'Archéol. d'Oran*. 49 (3-4) Sep.-Dec. 1928: 257-266.

11896. PITTARD, EUGÈNE. Les arts populaires de l'Afrique. Quelques peintures d'Abyssinie. [Popular arts of Africa. Some pictures of Abyssinia.] *Arch. Suisses d'Anthrop. Générale*. 5 (1) 1928-1929: 87-103.

11897. SAINT-PÈRE. Petit historique des Sossoe du Rio Pongo. [Short history of the Sossoe of the River Pongo.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 13 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 26-47.—The name Sossoe probably means men of the sun as their hours of hunting are regulated by the position of the sun and they always sleep with their faces toward the sun. They also have the name of Ba n'galan which means the sea has crossed because they settled on an island when the river flood had surrounded it. This article tells of the development of the Sossoe from a nomad tribe to a settled people and of their establishment of a kingdom. It gives brief accounts of their rulers and of the tribes with whom they fought and amalgamated. It describes the first coming of the Portuguese and their missionary efforts, then of the coming of the American and English traders and the subsequent development of the large traffic in slaves. The Sossoe who are not Christians call themselves Moslems, but they still practice their heathen rites.—*Robert Bennett Bean*.

11898. SIDIBÉ, MAMBY. Nouvelles notes sur la chasse au Birgo. [New notes about the hunt of the Birgo.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 48-67.—The ceremony of the Fougoutégue occurs in May or June each year in commemoration of the death of some native hunter, and is a feast of barbecued meat brought cooked or raw by all the guests at the behest of the leading native. There is dancing, singing, the fish sacrifice, in which a fish is shot to pieces on the ground; and finally a mock hunt in which one native plays the part of an elephant and all the others beat about the bush with wild noises until the elephant is surrounded and killed. Many secret societies keep their secrets of the chase which are valuable in reaching the game, in killing, and in preventing the ill effects of snake bite or other poison. If the secrets are divulged the person is punished, sometimes even by death. The fetish of the chase is very valuable and difficult to obtain, but helps the owner to avoid evil.—*Robert Bennett Bean*.

ASIA

(See also Entry 11889)

11899. BARTLETT, HARLEY HARRIS. The labors of the Datee: an annotated list of religious, magical and medical practices of the Batak of Asahan. *Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters*. 12 1929: 1-74.—This monograph deals with the functions of the shaman-priest, found functioning until lately among the Batak of Sumatra. The paper is in the form of annotations to the translation of a manuscript written down by a native at the request of the author. Such subjects as defense against magic; the deception of spirits; proper behavior when one is a stranger; purification by ritual and ceremonial procedure of places and people are treated at length. Marriage and other civil functions also come within the *datee's* purview and privileges. He practices fertility ceremonies in behalf of newly-married people and to induce large harvests in the fields. [The article is documented and contains a glossary of the Batak terms used.]—*E. D. Harvey*.

11900. CASTAGNÉ, J. Magie et exorcisme chez les Kazak-Kirghiz et autres peuples turks orientaux. [Magic and exorcism among the Kazak-Kirghiz and other oriental Turkish peoples.] *Rev. d. Études Islamiques*. (1) 1930: 53-155.—These people live around the Aral Sea. They have folkways which deal with shamanism; with control over evil-spirits; and, with alluring legends of shaman culture-heroes. The folkways further illustrate the influence of Mohammedanism upon the more primitive Asiatic animism of Central Asia. These shamans will not only invoke their own particular familiar spirits but they also call upon David, Solomon and Moses, names current among them since the coming of Islam. Descriptions are given of shamanistic control over the *djinn*; of the evocation and expulsion of the evil spirits of disease, of sterility, or of other misfortune. The presence of female practitioners of these arts is also noted. Legends of shaman-"saints" are given. [Original texts, phonetic transcriptions, and original translations of the same accompany the text and photographs of shamans, their paraphernalia and of one of their songs.]—*E. D. Harvey*.

11901. EGIDI, VINCENZO. Leggenda papuane della tribù di Kuni. [Papuan legends of the Kuni tribe.] *Riv. di Anthropol.* 28 1928-1929: 527-562.—Legends are given concerning the sun and the moon and their fructifying influence over the earth; on the fertilizing influence of the moon upon a woman (a legend very evidently made to account for the physical fact of procreation). A long legend concerning two brothers deals with the origin of cannibalism. [Human origins, matrimony, metamorphosis, divorce, vendetta, animal origins, etc., etc. are also discussed.]—*E. D. Harvey*.

11902. EVANS, IVOR H. N. Schebesta on the sacerdo-therapy of the Semangs. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. 60 Jan.-Jun. 1930: 115-125.

11903. LAMBRECHT, FRANCIS. Ifugaw "Villages and houses." *Publ. Catholic Anthropol. Conf.* 1 (3) Apr. 1929: 117-141.—The author divides his study into two parts, that of the villages and that of habitations. An *Ifugaw* village is a "group of houses in the neighborhood of rice fields." Of *Ifugaw* habitations he distinguishes between the hut or *abong* and the house or *bale*. The fundamental distinctions between the huts and the houses lie, according to the author, in the fact that the huts, unlike the houses, are not erected on four tall posts, and have no pyramidal roof, as have the houses. In the construction of the house or *bale*, the author considers, (1) the foundation or support of the house; (2) the house-cage; (3) the roof; (4) the accessories. [There is a comparative vocabulary of the *Ifugaw* House, according to the Kiangnan, the Mayaw-yaw, and the Dukligan dialect.]—*A. D. Frenay*.

11904. L'VOV, A. K. ЛЬВОВ, А. К. Экспедиция Пушногосторга и Сибторга в Елогуйский район Туруханского Края. [Expedition of the State Fur Trade (Pushnogostorg) and of the Siberian Trade (Sibtorg) in the Eloguy region of the Turukhan country.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* 2 1930: 102-110.—The author gives a short review of the aims and methods and the preliminary results of the reconnaissance expedition of the State Fur Trade and of the Siberian Trade sent in the end of 1929. The expedition discovered that along the river Eloguy live the enisseans and only 10 settlements belong to Ostiak-Samoyed.

Previously Eloguy was regarded as inhabited by Ostiak-Samoyedes. The likeness to American type is apparent. Children are buried in vertical logs and in tree stumps as among all the Enisseans. Valuable materials about shamanism have been collected. The expedition noted a change for the worse in breed of hunting dogs among Russians living in the northern direction. (8 photographs).—*G. Vasilevich.*

11905. PERTOLD, O. The conception of the soul in the Sinyalese demon worship. *Arch. Orientalni.* 1 (3) Nov. 1929: 316-322.

HISTORY ARCHAEOLOGY

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

11906. DAWSON, W. R. Archaeology in the Near East. *Asiatic Rev.* 27 (89) Jan. 1931: 164-168.

11907. GENUILLAC, H. de. Rapport sur les travaux de la mission de Tello. II^e campagne: 1929-1930. [Report on the work of the expedition at Tello. Second expedition: 1929-30.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orient.* 27 (4) 1930: 169-186.—Excavations of the locality of Tello—ancient Lagash in Babylonia—which at the end of the last century yielded so many interesting results for the history of the Sumerians, are being continued since the War by the French under the direction of H. de Genouillac. Although the latest excavation cannot at all be compared with the preceding ones, it has also brought to light many interesting objects, such as bronze vases and figurines of persons and animals, found mostly in the temples of the ancient city.—*Ignace Gelb.*

11908. PFEIFFER, ROBERT H. The excavations at Nuzi: preliminary report of the fourth campaign. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (42) Apr. 1931: 1-7.—The fourth campaign on the site of ancient Nuzi, the present Yorgan Tepe, in Iraq, was jointly undertaken by the Fogg Museum and the Semitic Museum of Harvard University and by the American Schools of Oriental Research, and was directed by R. F. S. Starr. The chief objects of investigation were the southeast palace and the temple area in the northwest section of the mound. Starr's excavation in the palace uncovered 11 strata. In the 4th and 5th levels, he found 200 Sumerian tablets; in the 6th, a grave; in the 8th, a burial pit containing four skeletons and many grave furnishings; and in the 11th, just above virgin soil, stone knives, infant jar-burials, and painted pottery. Under the badly preserved southern temple (found by the 1929-30 expedition) was discovered an underlying structure of similar design, with an altar at the southeast end. In the northern temple was uncovered an external wall, three meters high, outside of and parallel to the northwest and southwest walls of the cella. This wall contained a series of long narrow rooms, resembling Babylonian architecture. One of these rooms yielded a bronze statue, two sun discs, and a bell. Below a well in the courtyard lay a great many seals. Some of the tablets found are Sumerian texts from the first half of the 3d millennium B.C. and others are Hurrian texts from the middle of the 2d. Most of the tablets are commercial receipts.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

11909. ROSTOVITZEFF, M. РОСТОВЦЕВ, М. О Ближнем Востоке. [About the Near East.] *Современные Записки. (Sovremennyya Zapiski.)* 44 1930: 300-320.—This is a popular account of the recent excavations at Durha, Mesopotamia, conducted by Pillet and Rostovtzeff, and financed jointly by Yale University

and the French Academy of Inscriptions. The excavations were begun by Cumon on Breasted's suggestion, but were interrupted owing to the lack of funds. Durha was a small town lost on the border line of two civilizations, Greek and Parthian. It served in Roman times as a strategic center for the protection of caravan trade. The topography of the inner town was determined partly by strategic considerations and partly by the position of those two roads leading through Durha for the protection of which the town was built. The up-town has the appearance of a checker board—a typical method of city planning in Roman times. The houses are of Macedonian type such as described by D. Robinson. The inhabitants were in the habit of writing on the walls of their houses which present veritable archives of information. From a modest inscription in the Temple of Bel we learn, for instance, that in 160 A.D. Durha suffered a severe earthquake, and that four years later the city fell into the hands of Romans.—*Henry Lanz.*

11910. SPEISER, E. A. Recent excavations at Tepe Gawra and Tepe Billah. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (42) Apr. 1931: 10-13.—Tepe Gawra is the oldest mound in Iraq. The 20 odd strata, coupled with those of Tell Billah, form a continuous history of the Fertile Crescent from pre-historic times down to the Seleucid era. The three upper strata are stone platforms, but with stratum 4 appear the well-built rooms of the Hurrians, with stone foundations. Stratum 5 exhibits a structure of stone with large rooms, one of which served as a shrine. The pottery of these rooms is analogous to that of the Billah level of 2500 B.C. and in both cases the pottery reveals a culture altogether unknown to the rest of Anatolia. The structures of the 6th stratum are all of sun-baked brick. The tools and objects of art indicate a culture dating from 3000 B.C. and an occupation by a people from the southeast. Here was recovered a graceful chalice colored in bistre on pink. Several lower strata show the oldest civilization at Gawra. Among the many interesting objects found here was a potful of charred wheat. Since the level from which it was taken is assigned to the 4th millennium B.C., the wheat would be over 5000 years old. At Tepe Billah, the previous excavation was continued down to the 7th level, which reposes on virgin soil. In a tomb in stratum 6 (3000 B.C.) a silver hairpin lay near the head of the body and on one of the fingers was found a silver ring. Here also were found five clay stamps used in the production of incised ware. In the 7th stratum were found silos, cylinder seals, and burial chambers.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

11911. BEN-ZEVIE. A Samaritan inscription from Kafr Qallil. *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 10 (4) 1930: 222-226.

—Until three years ago this stone was in Kafr Qallil on the slopes of Mt. Garizim. It is now in the government museum. It is to be dated "in the year 611 of the reign Ismail," or 1214 A.D. The names Abyetrana (and Yetrana) are well known from the colophones of the Samaritans. The inscription brings back the Yetrana dynasty to the beginning of the 13th century. It would appear that the settlement at Kafr Qallil disappeared at the time of the Mongol invasion of the 13th century, as is indicated in the Samaritan chronicles.—*H. G. May.*

11912. DUNCAN, J. GARROW. The identification of the site of Zion and other Biblical sites in and around Jerusalem. *Evangelical Quart.* 2 (3) Jul. 15, 1930: 225-241.

11913. FISHER, CLARENCE S. Yale University—Jerusalem School expedition at Jerash: first campaign. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (40) Dec. 1930: 1-11.—The ruins of Jerash (Gerasa) form the most complete and imposing group of Roman antiquities extant. It is planned to clear the entire city, laying bare its system of streets, its temples, palaces, and dwellings. This will take many years and will result in a second Pompeii. The first objective was the Temple of Artemis. The columns of the colonnade are all in place, standing at various heights. Little damage has been done to the main building other than by earthquakes. Numerous drains were encountered, one large enough for a person to walk through. Below the drains Fisher came upon a series of heavy Roman walls of well-cut masonry extending to a depth of 12 feet. Inside the walls were numerous jugs, bowls, pots, and lamps from the first three centuries, A.D. In one of the tombs outside the city a figurine of Artemis was found. It is 10 inches high and partly retains the original colors.—*Fred G. Bratton.*

11914. FROMENT, LIEUT. Carte touristique et archéologique du Caza de Harem. [A travel and archaeological map of the district of Harem.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 11 (3) 1930: 280-281.—This district lies to the east of the Orontes River; the road from Antioch to Aleppo, opened in 1927, traverses the northern section. The region has been little visited, but now it is possible to reach many important archaeological sites by auto, and others with horses. The scenery is varied and beautiful. A series of trips have been planned and are here described in detail. (Illus., map.)—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

11915. GADD, C. J. A new script from ancient Syria. *Discovery (London).* 12 (134) Feb. 1931: 42-45.—The author presents in a popular manner the main results of the sensational discoveries made by the French in Ras Shamra in Syria. Apart from important archaeological findings which linked this country in ancient times to the island of Cyprus, there were found many tablets in a cuneiform writing very different from all others previously known. The writing consists of only 28 signs, which points to its alphabetical character, and since they were found in a Phoenician country, it was supposed from the beginning that they were written in this Semitic language. This was proved later.—*Ignace Gelb.*

11916. KRAUSS, S. Nouvelles découvertes archéologiques de synagogues en Palestine. [New archaeological discoveries of synagogues in Palestine.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 385-413.—Krauss reviews the new discoveries made of synagogues in Palestine, discussing the architecture, the internal arrangement, and above all the inscriptions found at Chorazin, Noarah near Jericho, Beth-Alpha in the valley of Esdraelon, and Jerash.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

CRETE AND GREECE

11917. CHAPOUTHIER, FERNAND. Les écritures minoennes au palais de Mallia. [Minoan writing from

the palace of Mallia.] *École Française d'Athènes, Études Crétoises.* 2 1930: pp. 99.—The excavations of Mallia have produced 36 inscriptions. The main deposit probably dates from Middle Minoan III; all but three of the documents are in the hieroglyphic script. In form they illustrate the development from mere lumps of clay to tablets, a development perhaps independent of foreign influence. The hieroglyphic script and language are clearly the same as that found at Cnossus; 41 of the signs are already known, 19 new. The direction of the writing seems to be immaterial. The three linear inscriptions are in the same script as Evans' linear A. With the help of the new signs now known, it is possible to see connections with Egypt on the one hand and the earliest Phoenician alphabet on the other, sufficient to suggest Egypt through Crete as the ultimate origin of our alphabet. In addition, a number of symbols were found on the walls, apparently of the character of mason's marks. (Catalogue of inscriptions, with drawings and plates.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

11918. VALLOIS, R. Monuments et cultes du Cynthe. [Monuments and cults of Cynthus.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 33 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 51-56.—A review of part 11 of *Exploration archéologique de Délos. Les sanctuaires et les cultes du Mont Cynthe* by A. Plastart.—*T. A. Brady.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entries 11969, 11972)

11919. GRENIER, A. Antiquités nationales. Notes bibliographiques d'archéologie gallo-romaine. [National antiquities. Bibliographical notes on Gallo-Roman archaeology.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 33 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 41-46.—Reviews of 11 recent publications.—*T. A. Brady.*

11920. PELLATI, FRANCESCO. Scavi e scoperte archeologiche in Italia. [Archaeological excavations and discoveries in Italy.] *Nuova Antologia.* 274 (1409) Dec. 1930: 378-389.—The chief excavation of the last few months in Italy is that of the cemetery on the Sacred Island at the mouth of the Tiber. Some of the tombs are in the form of houses, others are of a semi-circular type still preserved in North Africa. Work on fragments found in the catacombs of Praetextatus is restoring several sarcophagi with scenes of some interest (wedding, sea scenes, etc.). Much has been done for the clearing and preservation of Greek temples at Himera and elsewhere in Sicily; and the admirable excavations which are bringing Herculaneum to light almost intact have continued.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 11919, 11921-11922)

11921. WHEELER, R. E. M. The excavation of Verulamium. *Discovery (London).* 11 (132) Dec. 1930: 393-396.—Systematic excavations of the site of Verulamium have now been begun. The place is known to have existed both before and after the Roman occupation, and during the latter was a town of higher rank than London or any place yet excavated. Preliminary work has already uncovered the 2d century walls, the chief feature of which is the monumental London Gate. Two streets and two houses have been cleared; one of the houses illustrates the decline in the later Roman period, the other is a shop with interesting remains. Partly under the walls is an earthwork belonging either to the British town or to the earliest days of the Roman occupation. (Photographs.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

11922. WINBOLT, S. E. A new Roman site at Wiggoholt. *Sussex Notes & Queries.* 3 (2) May 1930: 37-40.

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 11843, 11940, 11941, 12063)

11923. BORK, FERDINAND. Zur Vorgeschichte des römischen Kalenders. [The background of the Roman calendar.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 6(2-3) 1930: 94-100.—An analysis of our oldest information about the Roman calendar suggests that it consisted of nine months (March-November) making a Venus-year of 288 days. This was probably of eastern origin, transmitted to a people who at the time had only weeks and months, but not years. The length and names of the present months, and the shifting of nones and ides, preserve relics of the earlier system.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

11924. DAŚ, SUKUMAR RANJAN. Some notes on Indian astronomy. *Isis*. 14, 2(44) Oct. 1930: 388-402.—“With the Hindus the study of astronomy became a sacred duty, at least among the educated classes, inasmuch as the celestial bodies were viewed as gods and the worship of them was enjoined by the Vedas.” Accurate astronomical observations had been made in India, probably before 3000 B.C. The suggestion of Weber that Maya (as mentioned in *Sūryasiddhānta*) is the Sanskrit translation of Ptolemy of the Greeks is rejected; also the suggestion of Kaye that by Asura Maya is meant the Zoroastrian Ahura Mazda. As to the explanations of the planetary motions by the method of epicycles by both Greeks and Hindus, unlike the epicycles of Ptolemy and other Greek astronomers, the Indian epicycles had a variable circumference, that of the first epicycle being the largest at apogee and perigee, varying from those points through the deferent to its places at the quadrants, where its circumferences were the least. As to the twelve signs of the Zodiac, “if the Hindus can claim to be the originators of the system of lunar mansions, they have an equal right to claim to be the propounders of the system dependent on the division of the Zodiac.” Again as to the idea of parallax, the Hindus were not borrowers from the Greeks but “had a thorough knowledge of this phenomenon even in the Vedic ages when eclipses were calculated for religious purposes; so also with the precession of the equinoxes, apparently long known to Hindu astronomers when Hipparchus discovered it. Also, although no formal spherical trigonometry is exhibited in any text, the early Hindu astronomers were obviously acquainted with the principles that enabled them to solve spherical triangles. The traces of these principal formulae are scattered in the body of the texts. Similar is the case with the coordinates used in Hindu astronomy.—*Major L. Younce.*

11925. GÖTZE, ALBRECHT. Die Entsprechung der neuassyrischen Zeichen PÍŠ und KA+ŠU in der Boghazköi-Schrift. [The correlation of the new Assyrian signs PÍŠ and KA+ŠU in the Boghazköi writing.] *Z. f. Assyriol. u. Verwandte Gebiete*. 40(1-2) Jan. 1931: 65-80.—Lexicographical note with explanations of the meaning of a few words in Assyrian denoting the rat, mouse, and similar small domestic animals. A contribution to the knowledge of zoology of ancient Mesopotamia.—*Ignace Gelb.*

11926. KRISHNASWAMI, G. V. Reform of the Indian calendars. *Isis*. 14, 2(44) Oct. 1930: 403-410.—The calculations of the Indian calendars have been discussed from the chronological point of view; it is here proposed to deal with the main features of the calendars and examine their agreement with observed facts. The Hindu theory of the precession of the equinoxes and the terms *sayana* and *nirayana* are explained. The meanings of the terms year, *ayana*, month, *tithi*, and *nakshatra* are considered. Two kinds of years, months,

etc. (tropical, sidereal) are possible, but there can be only one interpretation for *ayana*. The method of placing the *ayanams* and the months on a sidereal basis in the Indian calendars is defective and hence there is a difference of about 23 days in the calculations, which will increase in course of time. The equinoxes and solstices will therefore occur at varying parts of the year and there will be a corresponding acceleration of the seasonal changes. One important function of the calendar is the regulation of religious and sacrificial rites in accordance with the *Shastras*, and this function fails if the sidereal calendar is followed. Suggestions are made to bring the Indian calendars into line with actual observations.—*Major L. Younce.*

11927. LEAKE, CHAUNCEY D. Roman architectural hygiene. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 2 Mar. 1930: 135-163.—Roman professional medicine was largely quackery; there were only some ten physicians of note in all the centuries of Roman culture. Laymen, like Celsus, however, developed a shrewd insight into medicine. Fortunately physical soundness, due to simple habits and sanitary surroundings, prevented much disease. The best work in drainage, sewage disposal, and the supply of pure water, was developed in Rome, though good work was also done in provincial cities. The sewers served to carry off both drainage and sewage, but were neither objectionable nor dangerous. *Latrinae* were flushed, and in large houses connected with sewers *via* cesspools, which served the sanitary function of the modern septic tank. Hence malaria and typhoid were less common in Rome than has sometimes been supposed. Rome's supply of pure water was much larger than that of many modern cities. It provided for the many baths, as well as the sewers, but no adequate protection against fire was ever developed. The plans for dwellings provided more effectively for proper light and air than do the modern ones, and even the Roman heating arrangements were preferable. The study of medicine was urged upon Roman architects, and such builders as Frontinus and Vitruvius were quite conscious of the hygienic values inherent in their works.—*R. H. Shryock.*

11928. LEOPOLD, EUGENE J. Aretaeus the Capadocian. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 2 Jul. 1930: 424-435.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

11929. MÜLLER, REINHOLD F. G. Die Medizin im Rg-Veda. [Medicine in the Rig Veda.] *Asia Major*. 6(4) 1930: 315-376.—Many passages in the Rig Veda have to do with illness and its cure. The various forms of Vedic sacrifice, including the Soma, etc., use rituals which have many medical terms. Agni, god associated with fire, is prominent in such matters also. Songs of Book X give a long categorical list of anatomical parts. Many quotations come from J. Hertel's *Indo-Iranische Quellen und Forschungen* (1924) and from Ludwig's *Der Rigveda* (1876-88). (Sections of the Rig Veda in German translation, critical commentaries, glossary of relevant medical terms from the Rig Veda and the Avesta.)—*Dwight C. Baker.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 11837, 11939, 11949, 11962, 11974)

11930. CHAMOT, M. The Damascus mosaics. *Apollo*. 13(76) Apr. 1931: 219-222.

11931. GUEST, EDITH M. The influence of Egypt on the art of Greece. *Ancient Egypt*. (2) Jun. 1930: 45-54.—It is commonly taught that Greek archaic art took its inspiration from Egypt. A detailed study of archaic Greek statues (the “*Apollos*” and the “*Kore*” statues) shows that this is an error. The pose of the figure suggests a similarity which does not exist.

Certain non-Egyptian characteristics are typical of these two groups of Greek statues, and their anatomy does not follow the Egyptian canon. The "Apollos" are really of two types, the eastern and western, which resemble each other only slightly.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

11932. HEIDENREICH, R. Eine sumerische Rundskulptur in Kopenhagen. [A Sumerian sculpture in Copenhagen.] *Z. f. Assyriol. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 40 (1-2) Jan. 1931: 105-108.—The author is publishing here with a note three clear photographs representing an old Sumerian statue of a man squatting with hands folded on his breast. The man is clothed only with an apron, leaving nude the upper part of the body. The statue differs greatly from the well-known statues of Gudea, particularly in the shape of the head; the much larger nose and receding forehead are its most striking characteristics. It is dated by Heidenreich (approximately) a little later than Ur-Nina, king of Lagash. The exact date cannot be obtained since this statue was acquired through a dealer, and its place of origin is unknown.—*Ignace Gelb.*

11933. OPITZ, DIETRICH. Studien zur altorientalischen Kunst. [Studies in ancient oriental art.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 6 (2-3) 1930: 59-65.—(1) A change in the arrangement of hands in statues took place shortly before the dynasty of Akkad and gives a basis for dating remains on the 3d millennium B.C. (2) Dating of the statue VA 7244. (3) A recently published archaic seal shows a scene, the erection of a temple and palace by the gods, which is an incident of the creation epic, tablet 6; the authority for this story is thus carried back about 2,000 years. (4) A stele in the Berlin museum (3d millennium) contains the oldest Babylonian representation of writing. (5) Comparison with other representations shows that the soldiers of Lagash on the vulture stele are not carrying shields, but wearing heavy cloaks, partially armored. This seems to have been the real Sumerian custom. (Plates).—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

11934. PHILADELPHUS, ALEX. Les deux statues de l'Artémisium. [The two statues of Artemisium.] *Acropole.* 5 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 185-187.—Two statues in bronze were recently discovered in the Euboeic Gulf off Artemisium. The first is that of a nude bearded man or god (height 2.09 m.) in the act of hurling a missile. The great beauty and dignity of the figure suggest ascribing it to Phidias or to his pupil Alcameanes (probably ca. 460 B.C.). Its charm is increased by the admirable patina. The second figure is that of a child, nude, with legs wide spread, once probably seated on a horse. In the right hand he holds a whip, in the left, the reins. The statue recalls the Spinario and other bronzes of that class. Because of its liveliness and ease of movement, admirable modeling, and realistic facial expression, the work is to be ascribed to the third century B.C. It is almost certain that these two statues were part of a cargo of works of art on its way to Constantinople within the first years of our era.—*Wm. F. Wyatt.*

11935. PHILIPPART, N. L'Athènes des vases peints. (Scènes de la vie privée.) [The Athens of painted vases. (Scenes from private life).] *Acropole.* 5 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 145-165.—Athenian vase paintings permit us to retrace the stories that delighted or troubled the Greek imagination, to view the forms that they ascribed to their gods, to see how they regarded foreigners and themselves. They picture the people of intermediate position. The great art of the classical period has to do with epic and athletic themes, but the vases give a view of the everyday life of the humble. The artisan of the Ceramicus speaks without restraint of all that he sees. (A list of selected documents and illustrations).—*Wm. F. Wyatt.*

11936. PHILLIPS, H. E. The organ and its origin. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 37 (758) Feb. 1931: 162-169.—

One of the earliest records of the organ is in the Bible (Genesis iv, 21). The early history of this instrument is briefly sketched, and the names of the more famous instruments are added.—*John J. O'Connor.*

11937. SCHEIL, V. Nouvelles statues de Gudea. [New statues of Gudea.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orient.* 27 (4) 1930: 161-164.—The gallery of statues of Gudea in which the Louvre Museum in Paris abounds has been recently enriched by three new complete statues, two of them with Sumerian inscriptions. Statue A represents the standing king holding in his hands a vase from which he is pouring water; statue B represents the king seated in a chair; statue C represents the standing king with folded hands. In each of the three statues the king is wearing a cap on his head, which indicates the time of Gudea.—*Ignace Gelb.*

11938. STANFIELD, J. A. Unusual forms of terra sigillata. *Archaeol. J.* 86 (for year 1929) 1930: 113-150.—*Philip D. Jordan.*

EGYPT

(See also Entries 11917, 11931)

11939. HORNBLOWER, G. D. Altar and bell in later Egyptian rites. *Ancient Egypt.* (2) Jun. 1930: 40-42.—A bronze chrisal-stand about two inches high is in the Coptic museum in Cairo. It is decorated with animal heads, perhaps the lion of St. Mark. The shape of the stand is that of a Roman altar of the type used in Isis worship. A bronze bell of the Saitic period, about 1½ inches high, is decorated with the heads of a ram and a dog, symbols of Ammon and Anubis. Small bells were used in the temple service of the late period in Egypt. They were also used as amulets.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

11940. PETRIE, FLINDERS. The building of a pyramid. *Ancient Egypt.* (2) Jun. 1930: 33-39.—Certain means of building were in general use in ancient Egypt: earth banking, and large teams of men moving quickly by main force. Safety was essential. The lever and the roller were the only appliances used. Rocking up on two piles of blocks was a method for short lifts, slopes were used for greater distances. Work progressed at the rate of 500 blocks per day. In each level the casing stones were probably set first, with their faces already cut to the proper angle. Then the filling stones were slid into place. The lower levels were set with the aid of earth ramps, but stone staging must have been used for the upper levels. The angle of slope of the different pyramids presents interesting problems.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

11941. SETHE, KURT. Sethos I. und die Erneuerung der Hundsternperiode. [Seti I and the renewal of the dogstar period.] *Z. f. Ägyptischen Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 66 (1) 1930: 1-7.—The period called by Theon ἀπὸ Μενόφρεως refers to Seti I and not to Menepthah. The reign of Seti I can therefore be dated with a minimum possibility of error from 1318 B.C. Two inscriptions dating respectively from the first and fourth years of Seti I's reign show by their datings that this was the beginning of a new epoch. One of the inscriptions on the outer north wall of the Great Hypostyle Hall at Karnak indicates also by its *whm msw t* dating that Seti I's reign began with a new Sothic cycle. The *whm msw t* datings of the Theban Tomb Robbery trials just after the 20th Dyn. are of epochal character also.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 11909, 11925, 11932-11933, 11937, 11959)

11942. PROCOPÉ-WALTER, A. Ein Bindeglied zwischen Rollsiegel und Hemiovoid (Skarabäoid). [A connecting link between cylinder seal and hemiovoid (scarab).] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 6 (2-3) 1930: 65-75.—

An amethyst seal at Leningrad is of the oval shape best described as hemiovoid (not really connected with the scarabs). The design on the seal is one of two animals, the field being divided by a horizontal line; Babylonian and west Asiatic parallels to the design date it about 750-650. In form it is an interesting intermediate stage between the cylinder seal and the semi-oval type; parallels to the design are found in both classes.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

11943. SCHOTT, ALBERT. Akkad. šu/ahuru, nam^a/eru und parakku. *Z. f. Assyriol. u. Verwandte Gebiete*. 40 (1-2) Jan. 1931: 1-28.—Schott tries to establish the true value of a few terms of architecture, previously unidentified. The main result of his study is to point out that the gods dwelt on earth in visible and in the sky in invisible temples, and that "šahuru" is a building in the form of a tower which serves as a passage for the gods to ascend from their terrestrial habitations to those in the sky.—*Ignace Gelb.*

11944. WEIDNER, ERNST F. Die Annalen des Königs Aššurbēl-kala von Assyrien. [The annals of King Ashurbelkala of Assyria.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 6 (2-3) 1930: 75-94.—Little has been known of Ashurbelkala, son of Tiglathpileser I and king, 1087-1070 B.C., except indications that he maintained Assyrian influence in Babylonia. His annals are here published from texts from Ashur. They belong to the early part of his reign and describe campaigns in the Armenian mountains and against the Aramaeans, with references to hunting and to a golden votive offering. Parallels suggest that certain other documents and perhaps the difficult broken obelisk come from this king. (Texts in original and translation.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 11763, 11915-11916, 11930, 11956-11957, 12100)

11945. ADLER, E. N. Les éditions du Talmud de Pesaro. [The editions of the Talmud at Pesaro.] *Rev. d. Études Juives*. 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 98-103.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

11946. AUERBACH, ELIAS. Untersuchung zum Richterbuch I. Die Einwanderung der Israeliten. [Research on Judges I. The migration of the Israelites.] *Z. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 7 (4) 1930: 286-295.—Within chapter 1 of Judges, verses 16, 17, 20a, 18, 21, 36 are from a very old narrative about the conquest of the Judean highland by tribes from the south. The "city of palm-trees" from which they set out was Tamar, at the south end of the ridge road. Verses 27, 29-35 are the same kind of chronicle about northern tribes. These show Dan and Naphtali still in the south. So this narrative is older than the song of Deborah, and hence becomes the oldest material preserved in the Bible. When the Yahwist prefixed his introduction before using this, he made Jericho the start, and reversed the order of the cities taken (verses 8, 10, 11). He also inserted that the Canaanites became subject to task-work before David's time. The list of tribes in Judg. 1 is compared with others; Manasseh is particularly discussed.—*Henry H. Walker.*

11947. COHN, M. Les "temps convertis" en Hébreu. [Changes of tense in Hebrew.] *Rev. d. Études Juives*. 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 104-110.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

11948. CLARKE, A. H. T. The historic accuracy of the Old Testament. *Evangelical Quart.* 3 (2) Apr. 15, 1931: 157-167.—Aside from the fact that the Old Testament would not have endured had it not been historically accurate, i.e., true, the veracity of the statements are continually being proved by archaeological discoveries. Two instances that prove the point are Genesis, ch. 14 and Daniel, ch. 5.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

11949. GELDEREN, C. van. Der Salomonische Palastbau (Zu I Reg. VII. 1-12). [Solomon's palace (I Kings 7, 1-12).] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 6 (2-3) 1930: 100-106.—A commentary on the description of the erection of Solomon's palace.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

11950. HOSCHANDER, JACOB. Survey of biblical literature: I. Theology. II. Criticism and exegesis. *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 20 (3) 1930: 255-277; (4) 1930: 321-347.

11951. JARVIS, C. S. The forty years' wanderings. *Blackwood's Mag.* 229 (1384) Feb. 1931: 187-203.

11952. MARMORSTEIN, A. La participation à la vie éternelle dans la théologie rabbinique et dans la légende. [Participation in eternal life in rabbinical theology and in legend.] *Rev. d. Études Juives*. 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 305-320.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

11953. PARZEN, HERBERT. The Ruah Hakodesh in Tannaitic literature. *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 20 (1) 1929: 51-76.

11954. RUDOLPH, W. Zum Text des Jeremias. [On the text of Jeremiah.] *Z. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 7 (4) 1930: 272-285.—The author gives two convenient lists of corrections to be made in the text of Jeremiah. The first is his survey of corrections already proposed for the Greek text. The second contains his own suggestions, with reasons therefor, to be incorporated in the third edition of Kittel's Hebrew text.—*Henry H. Walker.*

11955. ZEITLIN, SOLOMON. The Slavonic Josephus and its relation to Josippon and Hegessippus. *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 20 (1) 1929: 1-50.

ASIA MINOR

(See also Entries 10373, 11915, 11917, 11969)

11956. JENSEN, P. Piero Meriggi's Vorstudie zur Entzifferung der hethitischen Hieroglyphenschrift. [Piero Meriggi's preliminary study for the deciphering of Hittite hieroglyphics.] *Z. f. Assyriol. u. Verwandte Gebiete*. 40 (1-2) Jan. 1931: 29-64.—In the last few years there have appeared many studies on the subject of the still undeciphered Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions. In reviewing the work of Meriggi, Jensen opposes the latter and the rest of the scholars who have worked on this mystery, concluding that the Hittite inscriptions are written for the most part ideographically, and that therefore it will not be possible to decipher them without the help of a bilingual inscription.—*Ignace Gelb.*

11957. SAYCE, A. H. Additions to the list of names of parts of the body in Hittite. *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orientale*. 27 (4) 1930: 165-167.—In addition to the names of parts of the body explained in *Rev. d'Assyriol.* 24 (3), the author presents here a small Hittite text which gives the value of a group of new names, such as foot, toes of the foot, liver, person, primeval, lungs, breath, blood, and white blood.—*Ignace Gelb.*

ARMENIA

11958. TORKOMIAN, V. Note concernant la Princesse Arménienne Zénobie. [Note concerning Princess Zenobia of Armenia.] *Rev. d. Études Arméniennes*. 10 (1) 1930: 125-128.—A message delivered at the meeting of the Société des Études Arméniennes on June 16, 1930, in which the author reiterates what Crebillon (1674-1762) and Metastasio (1698-1782) had written about the ancient ruler of Armenia, Zenobia.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

PERSIA

11959. KÖNIG, FRIEDRICH WILHELM. *Geschichte Elams*. [A history of Elam.] *Alte Orient*. 29 (4) 1931: pp. 38.—Written by the editor of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Elamitarum*, this study is intended to be a popularized history of Elam to supplement the technical discussions by the same author in the *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*. Geographically Elam may be divided into three districts: the first centering in Anshan; the second, in Susa; and the third, Hapirti. The first political state in Elam, which was organized by the Halla tribes, was partly made subject to the kingdom of Akkad, but totally overthrown by the Guti. Next followed the Lullu dynasty of Anubanini, and the BA.SA. Insushnak dynasty, also of Lullu. Contemporary and of the same duration with the Hammurabi dynasty of Babylon, there arose a new Elamitic state. After its decline, Subarean lords appear to have dominated Elam although the Subarean center was (probably) Anshan. A Kassite conquest of Subartu gave occasion for another essentially Elamitic dynasty from ca. 1320 to 1130. The territory around Susa comprised only the western part of the real kingdom, however;

its center was the Bender-Bushire-Shiraz-Isfahan road, for it dominated the Persian Gulf coast and reached eastward to the Kavirs of Persia and possibly beyond. This state was overthrown by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. The final period of Elamitic history begins about 740 and is in large part to be attributed to Iranian immigrants.—*George G. Cameron*.

11960. LOMMEL, H. *War Zarathustra ein Bauer?* [Was Zoroaster a peasant?] *Z. f. Vergleichende Sprachforsch.* 58 (3-4) 1931: 248-265.—Opposing J. Hertel's theories in *Indo-iranische Quellen und Forschungen* (Leipzig, 1924) the author presents numerous passages from the Gathas which point to the theory that Zoroaster came from the pure priestly class and was not a peasant. The leader's wife was of the military class, and also his son-in-law. The hymns show some affinity to ancient Indian poetry, especially in meter. Hertel's arguments about Zoroaster's condemnation of animal holocausts do not lead to a conclusion regarding the status of the reformer himself. Also etymological discrepancies in translations of Avesta terms such as *hotar* have led to mistaken ideas. Greek writers were inaccurate in describing him as one of the magi.—*Dwight C. Baker*.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 11917, 11924, 11931, 11934-11935, 11968, 12176, 12682)

11961. ANDRÉADES, A. *La mort de Sparta et ses causes démographiques*. [The death of Sparta and its demographic causes.] *Metron*. 9 (1) 1931: 99-105.—The progressive diminution of the numbers of the Spartan citizen body from the 6th century to the 2d may be accounted for by (1) the loss of life in the earthquake of 462, (2) losses in war, (3) the gradual dying out which is apt to characterize all aristocratic families, (4) poverty due to the lack of productive enterprise and the consequent limitation of births, (5) the ease with which a Spartan might lose citizen status—by cowardice in war or by failure to contribute to his military mess—and the fact that there was no means of filling vacancies in the citizen body. The Spartans were very unwilling to confer the franchise on perioeci.—*Donald McFayden*.

11962. FAGGI, ADOLFO. *Filosofia e teatro in Grecia*. [Philosophy and the theatre in Greece.] *Atti d. R. Accad. d. Sci. di Torino*. 65 (4-6) 1929-1930: 84-94.—There are two important passages in Diogenes Laertius (3, 56 and 1, 18) which the historians of philosophy hardly mention, or pass over indifferently. They contain a survey, intelligent and worthy of an artistic people, of the successive development of philosophy and tragedy on the stage. Diogenes' source for this comparison is not stated, but it was probably not rare in the speech and in the writings of cultured people.—*U. Pedrolì*.

11963. HARRISON, W. R. E. A remarkable historical parallel. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 7 (4) Jul. 1930: 450-457.—The great Athenian expedition against Syracuse in 415 B.C. is a remarkable parallel to the campaign in the Dardanelles in 1915, with the Athenian Empire corresponding to the British Empire and Winston Churchill playing the part of Alcibiades. The fact that Gallipoli was not such a complete disaster as Syracuse

was due only to the accident of the weather. (Two sketch maps illustrating the campaign.)—*Alison Ewart*.

11964. HARWARD, J. The early Stoics. *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 8 (4) Dec. 1930: 271-289.

11965. NABER, J. C. *Observatiunculae ad papyros juridicae*. [Observations on juridical papyri.] *Mnemosyne*. 58 (4) Oct. 1930: 339-368.—This is the most recent of a series of articles containing comments on the text and interpretation of extant Greek juridical papyri. The article immediately preceding appeared in 57 414 ff. Numerous and in some cases minute comments.—*Donald McFayden*.

HELLENISTIC AGE

(See also Entry 11975)

11966. ROSTOVITZEFF, M. *Trois inscriptions d'époque hellénistique de Théangéla en Carie*. [Three inscriptions of the hellenistic age from Theangela in Caria.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes*. 33 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 5-25.—Three fragments, two of which have been published incompletely by Hicks. The restored document (photo on Plate I) shows that it is a treaty between a certain Eupolemus on the one hand, and the city of Theangela and some soldiers in the city on the other. It provides for amnesties, pay for soldiers, etc. The treaty probably is to be dated in 315/14 B.C., and Eupolemus may well have been a tyrant of Mylasa (whose coins are extant), who, according to Diodorus, took part in the struggle of the diadochs in Caria. Of course this interpretation is hypothetical but the inscription seems to belong to the late 4th or early 3d century and the reconstruction of events given here is certainly possible.—*T. A. Brady*.

ROME

(See also Entries 11864, 11909, 11913, 11923, 11927-11928, 11958, 12014)

11967. BRAKMAN, C. *Observationes criticae ad Claudianum*. [Critical observations on Claudian.] *Mnemosyne*. 58 (4) Oct. 1930: 371-384.—Contributions to the textual criticism of Claudian.—*Donald McFayden*.

11968. CLIFFORD, HELEN REES. *Dramatic tech-*

nique and the originality of Terence. *Classical J.* 26 (8) May 1931: 605-618.—The author discusses the relation of Terence to his Greek originals and the modifications he made in adapting them to the Roman stage.—*Donald McFayden*.

11969. DEVOTO, GIACOMO. *L'etruscologia*, le

sue frontiere, le sue alleanze. [The limits and relationships of the study of Etruscan antiquity.] *La Cultura*. 1(6) Jun. 1930: 401-408.—The study of Etruscan antiquity needs repose, and assimilation of what it has achieved, especially of two ideas which should cause great changes: first, the continuity of civil development in Etruria from the bronze age to that of iron; second, the discovery of contacts between the languages of Asia Minor and that of the Ligurians, which would cause us to consider the existence of a Mediterranean race. Those interested in Etruria should abandon for a time the great theories and problems and turn their attention to such lesser things as the relations between the Etruscans and the Romans, and the influence of the Etruscan language on Latin.—*William R. Quynn*.

11970. GUILLEMIN, A. L'originalité de Virgile. Étude sur la méthode littéraire antique. [Virgil's originality. Analysis of the classical literary method.] *Rev. d. Études Latines*. 8(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 153-211.

11971. HAECKER, THEODOR. Vergil. *Hochland*. 28(7) Apr. 1930-31: 1-27.

11972. PRZEWORSKI, STEFAN. L'origine asiatique des Étrusques. [The Asiatic origin of the Etruscans.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes*. 33(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 47-50.—This is a review of *Etruskische Frühgeschichte* by Fritz Schachermeyr. The work is sound and timely. One may disagree with the author on such points as: (1) the use of "Aegean" to designate all the migrations of 1500 to 1200; (2) the attempt to show that the Philistines had an Indo-European origin; (3) the attempt to show that the Etruscan language is Aegean rather than Asiatic. The historic, archaeological, and linguistic material is all well utilized.—*T. A. Brady*.

11973. SEGRÈ, GINO. La clausola restitutoria nelle azioni "de servitutibus." [The restitutionary clause in actions "de servitutibus."] *Atti d. R. Accad. d. Sci. di Torino*. 65(15) 1929-1930: 425-454.—Was the petition *de servitute* in Roman law after it contained the

clause of the intention of restitution an act of confession or denial? The prevalent opinion favors the first, even as it was in such actions as *rei vindicatio*, *hereditatis petitio*, *vindicatio usufructus*, and *usus*. Lenel persists in the opposite opinion. After a close examination, Segrè affirms the dominant opinion.—*U. Pedrolì*.

11974. SPAETH, JOHN WILLIAM, Jr. Caesar's poetic interests. *Classical J.* 26(8) May 1931: 598-604.—Assembles what little is known about Caesar's poetic effusions.—*Donald McFayden*.

11975. TIERNEY, MICHAEL. The Carthaginian legend. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 19(76) Dec. 1930: 577-592.—The legend of ancient Carthage is one of the earliest and most striking examples of successful war propaganda. The Roman version of "Punic faith" accepted and propagated by both Greeks and Romans has influenced the views of most historians whose tendency is to view the ancient world from the Roman standpoint. Such a tradition is unjust to that great Mediterranean city whose struggles almost saved the civilized Greek world from the long subjection to the selfish and semi-barbarous military power of the West. The Carthaginians did not as a people attract any more love than their cousins the Hebrews. Because of their commercial monopoly they were disliked by the Greeks and because of their military power they were detested by the Romans. We are accustomed to regard the extension of Roman rule over the Greek East as a beneficial and inevitable process, but at the beginning of the 3d century B.C. it did not seem so inevitable; and for many generations it brought war and anarchy upon the most civilized peoples of the earth. After Rome's victory over Carthage the center of influence, though not of civilization, shifted to the West and from that time until the partial recovery under Augustus civilization was in universal decline. This was caused chiefly by Roman expansion. Carthage almost prevented both.—*Frank Monaghan*.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

11976. BROWNE, EDYTHE HELEN. St. Basil, the early church and secular poetry. *Catholic World*. 132(791) Feb. 1931: 577-583.—In an age when the church was openly hostile to everything pertaining to paganism, Basil was a pioneer in appreciation of the culture of the ancients, saying, "Profane learning should ornament the mind as foliage graces the fruit-bearing tree." Born in Cappadocia in Caesarea of Christian parents he was educated at the university at Athens where he learnt from the rhetorician, Himerius, a love of the beautiful in Greek literature. In his later life, devoted to the propagation of the Gospel, he constantly called attention to the "silhouette of virtue" in profane

literature, and borrowed from it freely in illustrating great truths of religion. In the elaboration of the service in his own church at Caesarea he was true to the classic tradition of the beautiful, and in the field of education he did not abandon the teachings of his spiritual master, Plato.—*J. K. Gordon*.

11977. PIOLI, G. Il problema della storicità di Gesù in una recente pubblicazione. [The problem of the historicity of Jesus in a recent publication.] *Progresso Relig.* 10(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 207-226.—Refers to L. G. Rylands, *The evolution of Christianity* (London, 1927).

THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 11841, 12037, 12044, 12058, 12061, 12063, 12070)

11978. BAKOŠ, JÁN. Die Zoologie aus dem Hexämeron des Mose bar Kep(h)a. [Zoology in the Hexämeron of Moses bar Kēphā.] *Arch. Orientalni*. 2(3) Dec. 1930: 460-491.—These observations on animals, birds, and fishes arranged by the Syrian writer of the 9th century illustrate the way such a subject was handled. Much of it is based on the books of Moses, of Psalms, and classical authors, and includes popular fallacies such as that some birds conceive through the mouth, and

that some creatures in the outer ocean are 200 miles long. Syriac text and German translation are given.—*Henry H. Walker*.

11979. CAMDEN, CARROLL, Jr. Elizabethan astrological medicine. *Ann. Medic. Hist. n.s.* 2 Mar. 1930: 217-226.—*Richard H. Shryock*.

11980. COOPER, SONOMA. The medical school of Montpellier in the fourteenth century. *Ann. Medic. Hist. n.s.* 2 Mar. 1930: 164-193.—The study of medicine probably began at Montpellier as soon as the city became prosperous in the 11th century. Arabic and Jewish scholars were encouraged there, while at the same time the city remained loyal to the church and was patronized by the papacy. In 1220 a papal charter was

granted to the medical faculty, which thereafter remained under the control of the Bishop of Maguelone until the latter part of the 14th century, when it passed into the control of the city authorities. The popes, while resident in Avignon, were much interested in the medical school. In 1298, Nicholas IV united the medical and law faculties (the latter established in 1160) and thus established the University. Teaching in the medical school was scholastic in character, and based largely upon Latin translations of Arabic versions of Greek texts. Three years' residence was required for the bachelor's degree; and six for the master's (the equivalent of the doctorate in law), in addition to six months of practical experience. Bachelors, however, were forbidden to practice in the city hospitals. Surgery was also taught in the city, but was ignored by ecclesiastical authority and consequently unregulated. Yet doctor-surgeons, who had been trained in medicine in the University, practiced and taught surgery with skill, the best known in this period being Henri de Mondeville and Guy de Chauliac. The University did, after 1340, regulate the practice of pharmacy in the city. During the Black Death the medical faculty suffered heavily; but it left some valuable accounts of the plague. The medical school declined towards the end of the 14th century, because of this plague, the wars, and other factors making for cultural decline.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

11981. FORD, LESTA. Incunabula in the New York Academy of Medicine. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 2 May 1930: 340-345.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

11982. HARDING, J. C. Incunabula in the Cleveland Medical Library Association. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 2 Jul. 1930: 440-441.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

11983. KRAUS, PAUL. Studien zu Jabir ibn Hayyan. [Studies on Jabir ibn Hayyan.] *Isis*, 15, 1 (45) Feb. 1931: 7-30.—In a previous paper the author had shown that this writer belongs to the early 10th century, and that the writings came from the gnostic-shiite sect of the Isma'ilites and constitute an important source in the study of this movement. In this paper the "Definitions" of this work, long considered as the first in Islamic natural science, are presented, and also some of

the "Legends." It is possible to attribute the mystical relationship depicted in this legend between his character Jabir and the latter's Imam to the relationship between himself and his own Imam. The Isma'ilitic literature often speaks of the Da'i as living in mystic union with the Imam and of the spirit of the Imam stirring in the former in certain cases. Hence we may well regard the author of the Jabir-writings as one of the most important personalities in the Isma'ilitic movement of the early 10th century. Unfortunately the sources are yet too fragmentary to permit penetrating the secret of his identity.—*Major L. Younce.*

11984. MILLER, JOSEPH L. History of syphilis. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 2 Jul. 1930: 394-405.—There is little doubt that syphilis appeared in Europe in epidemic form within a year of the discovery of America. It was considered a new disease. There is no evidence in ancient manuscripts or bones that syphilis had existed in the Eastern continent prior to this time. There is, on the other hand, strong presumptive evidence that it was introduced into Spain by the sailors of Columbus.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

11985. MONTGOMERY, DOUGLAS W. Hieronymus Fracastorius: The author of the poem called Syphilis. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 2 Jul. 1930: 406-413.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

11986. ROSENBERG, S. M. L. Lure of medical history: sixteenth century German medicine. *California & Western Med.* 33 Sep. 1930: 673-678.—This is the third and last of a series of articles which consist largely of translations of extracts from the *Artzneybuch* (Book of Medicine) compiled by Oswaldt Gabelthouer, the court physician of the Duke of Württemberg and Theck. This volume was published from the press of Georgen at Tübingen in Württemberg in 1596. The extracts deal with 16th century remedies and treatments for various diseases. "The choice of excerpts was naturally dictated more or less by the startling character of a particular recipe." One purpose of the articles is to show that while doubtless much of the older medicine has been happily abandoned, it was not all fantastic.—*Charles M. Thomas.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 11936)

11987. BRIGGS, MARTIN S. Proceedings of the Society, Seventh Ordinary Meeting—Aldred lecture—"Mosques and Minarets." *J. Royal Soc. Arts*. 79 (4080) Jan. 30, 1931: 246-264.

11988. FAIRWEATHER, F. H. Gundulf's cathedral and priory church of St. Andrew, Rochester: Some critical remarks upon the hitherto accepted plan. *Archaeol. J.* 86 (for year 1929) 1930: 187-212.—*Philip D. Jordan.*

11989. HEKLER, A. Michelangelo und die Antike. [Michael Angelo and antiquity.] *Wiener Jahrb. f. Kunstgesch.* 7 1930: 201-223.

11990. KHUDIAKOV, M. G. ХУДЯКОВ, М. Г. Татарская Казань в рисунках XVI столетия. [Tatar life in the drawings of the 16th century.] *Вестник научного общества татароведения. (Vestnik nauchnogo obshchestva Tatarovedeniya.)* 9-10 1930: 45-61.—The author analyzes architectural styles from the picture, Apotheosis of the Capture of Kazan, and from the miniatures on the frontispiece of the *Body of Annals*, compiled in the 16th century. Tatar architecture orig-

inated, was formed, and spread among merchants and traders. Trade brought two artistic influences to the Volga: Persian from Khorezm and Chinese from Mongolia. The first gave the stone architecture, the second, wood architecture. The Tatar style of building found its expression in mosques and wealthy homes, and the most important influence was exercised by the merchant class. But in spite of foreign influences the primitive Tatar traits appeared in the peculiar tent-like covers for minarets, distinguished by their shapeliness and height. (5 drawings.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

11991. PEARSON, REGINALD H. A mediaeval monumental brass at Antwerp. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles*. (4) Mar. 1931: 171-173.

11992. SAUVAGET, J. Le cénotaphe de Saladin. [The cenotaph of Saladin.] *Rev. d. Arts Asiat.* 6 (3) Sep. 1929-1930: 168-175.

11993. YATES, EDWARD. Shire Hall, Wilmington, Kent. *Archaeol. J.* 86 (for year 1929) 1930: 111-112.—Architectural plans and description of a 16th century English manor house.—*Philip D. Jordan.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 11832, 11980, 11988, 12005, 12011, 12016, 12023, 12038, 12042, 13224)

11994. BARONI, VICTOR. François de Sales. Analyse psychologique d'un mysticisme. [St. Francis of Sales. Psychological analysis of a mystic.] *Rev. de Théol. et de Philos.* 16 (68) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 165-204.

11995. BECOURT, E. L'abbaye d'Andlau au XVe. siècle; les préludes de la Réforme (1415-1537).—[The abbey of Andlau in the 15th century; the eve of the Reformation.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 76 (498) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 81-89; (499) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 199-206; (500) May-Jun. 1929: 352-360; 77 (504) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 43-60; (505) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 165-172; (506) May-Jun. 1930: 289-300; (507) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 393-402; (508) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 528-538; (509) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 639-650.—A chronological treatment, taking up the administration of each of the abbesses from the 25th through the 29th. (Photographs.)—Robert Gale Woolbert.

11996. COULTON, G. G. The meaning of monasticism. *Quart. Rev.* 256 (507) Jan. 1931: 159-177.—Chester Kirby.

11997. DÖRRIES, HERMANN. Fünfzehn Jahre Augustin-Forschung. [Fifteen years of Augustinian research.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 1 (3) 1929: 217-245.

11998. KUNERT, SILVIO de. Due codici miniati da Girolamo Campagnola? [Two illuminated manuscripts of Girolamo Campagnola?] *Bibliofilia (Florence)*. 33 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 41-48.—Résumé of an article published in the *Rivista d'Arte*, which described two important manuscripts of the *Epistles and Gospels* respectively, presented to the College of Santa Giustina of Monselice in 1509 by the Paduan canon, Bartolomeo Sanvito. They are bound separately in leather, the outer cover decorated with silver bosses. Each contains four miniatures and about thirty illuminated initials. The handwriting is that of Sanvito himself; the miniatures are probably the work of Girolamo Campagnola, aided by his son Giulio.—E. H. McNeal.

11999. RYAN, JOHN. Origins and ideals of Irish monasticism. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 19 (76) Dec. 1930: 637-648.—Frank Monaghan.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 11952-11953, 11955, 12091, 12096, 12100-12102)

12000. CASSUTO, UMBERTO. Les traductions judéo-italiennes du rituel. [The Judeo-Italian translations of the ritual.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 260-280.—The Jewish prayer book was translated into the vernacular primarily for the use of women who could read but could not understand Hebrew. The Hebrew alphabet was used. The oldest Italian-Jewish MSS still extant do not go back beyond the end of the 14th century. The rite translated was of course the "Italian." The language used is not literary Italian but a Jewish-Italian belonging to the "marchigiano-umbro-romanesco" group. The translations were pedantically literal. The writer discusses all the extant MS translations and the printed editions which began with the Fano print of 1505. These translations in the vernacular were prohibited in 1596 by Clement VIII. The first translations in literary Italian were made in the 18th century and were numerous in the 19th.—Jacob Rader Marcus.

12001. HELLER, BERNARD. Éléments aggadiques dans les règles herméneutiques du Karaïte Qirqisâni. [Haggadic elements in the hermeneutic rules of the Karaite Qirqisâni.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 237-244.—Jacob Rader Marcus.

12002. LÉVI, ISRAËL. Le manuscrit hébreu no. 24 de la bibliothèque du Baron Edmond de Rothschild, à Paris. [The Hebrew manuscript no. 24 of the library of Baron Edmond de Rothschild in Paris.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 281-292.—This MS is identified with the one of which S. D. Luzzatto spoke in his letter of 8 Kislev 1832 addressed to Rapoport. It begins with the three works of the Hagiographa: Psalms, Job, and Proverbs, which are accompanied by the commentary of Rashi and by miniatures. This is followed by the ritual for weekdays and holydays including the Passover Haggada. Then comes a series of famous ethical and historical and ritual works such as the Pirke Abot, the history of Rabad, the Josippon, etc.—Jacob Rader Marcus.

12003. MANN, JACOB. Obadya, prosélyte normand converti au Judaïsme, et sa meguilla décrivant des événements survenus en Orient au temps des Croisades. [Obadya, a Norman proselyte to Judaism, and his scroll describing events in the Orient at the time of the Crusades.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178). Jan. 1930:

245-259.—On the basis of fragments found in the Geniza at Cairo the author has pieced together the life of Obadya. He was a Norman, of noble family, well versed in Christian theology, who probably came east with the first crusaders and embraced Judaism in 1102. He was probably converted in Aleppo. It is assumed that from Aleppo he went to Damascus where he was an officer of the Jewish charities. Thence in the same year he went on to Baniyas (Dan) where he met a Karaite Messianic pretender. Thence Obadya went on to Tyre and on to Fostat in Egypt. All these travels seem to have occurred in the year 1121. The next stage of the memoirs carries us to the year 1146 and the Messianic agitation of Menahem (David Alroy). The fragment ends with the description of still another Messianic movement in Backouba near Bagdad.—Jacob Rader Marcus.

12004. MARX, ALEXANDER. Contribution à l'histoire des Juifs de Cochîn. [A contribution to the history of the Jews of Cochîn-India.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 293-304.—The writer here discusses the Jews of Cochîn-India in the 16th century on the basis of a responsum in the MSS collection of the responsa of Rabbi David ibn Abi Zimra of Egypt which are now in the library of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York. In 1520 there were 900 families of which 100 claimed to be of pure Jewish descent. The "pure Jews" were the poor Jews, yet disdained to associate with the rich who they asserted were the descendants of slaves. The author adds notes from 16th and 17th century writers who throw light on this group. (Responsum of ibn Abi Zimra and of Rabbi Jacob Castro in original.)—Jacob Rader Marcus.

12005. PFLAUM, HEINZ. Les scènes de Juifs dans la littérature dramatique du moyen-âge. [Scenes dealing with Jews in the dramatic literature of the middle ages.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 111-134.—The material in the medieval drama is especially worth while as a source for understanding the contemporary attitude to the Jew. The author has listed medieval dramas of the Occident where the contemporary Jew is portrayed, dividing it into seven sections: dramas dealing with Christ; plays based on different episodes of the life of Jesus; prefigurative and eschatological dramas; dramas dealing with the saints; plays in which Jews are converted by miracles or are convicted of

crimes by miracles; polemical plays; and finally comedies. The Jew as usurer appears for the first time in the German plays of the 16th century. (Notes on some of the plays and bibliographies.)—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

12006. SONNE, I. Une source nouvelle pour l'histoire des martyrs d'Ancone. [A new source for the history of the martyrs of Ancona.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 360-380.—A Hebrew history of Pope Paul IV sheds new light on the execution of a number of Jews in Ancona, ca. 1559. The author of this history was Benjamin Nehemiah Ben El-Natan (Deodato), probably rabbi of Civitanova, near Ancona. Sonne asserts that the number of martyrs were not 24, as gener-

ally accepted, but 25, 24 men and one woman. There were not 60, but 27 who again became apostates. Between 25 and 40 of the prisoners were able to flee from prison by bribing their guard. New also is the report of the suicide of one of the prisoners whom he identifies as Jacob Morro, a fiscal agent of Grazia Nassi. He explains the boycott instituted by Grazia against the port of Ancona as the result of the failure of a second intervention which aimed to save those Marranos, secret-Jews, who were not Turkish citizens. (An appendix contains the chapter in Hebrew on this affair.)—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

EASTERN EUROPE

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entries 10640, 11978, 11987, 11992, 12188)

12007. LOCKHART, LAWRENCE. Some notes on the Alamut. *Geog. J.* 77 (1) Jan. 1931: 46-48.—There can be no doubt whatever that the site of Alamut is on the top of the precipitous rock near Gazar Khan (*Gozarkhon* of Ivanow) rather than on the hill near Duruyan. The lack of accommodations for supplies and the absence of water here precludes in the mind of Ivanow the availability of this site for an extensive siege; but on one side of the rock appears what could easily have been a retaining wall of storehouse cellars and living quarters, while the large holes in the rocks, mentioned by Ivanow as foundations of different superstructures, were undoubtedly reservoirs.—*Robert M. Brown.*

12008. MORAVCSIK, GYULA. "Αγνωστον Ἑλληνικὸν χρονικὸν περὶ τῆς ἱστορίας τῶν Ὀθωμανῶν Σουλτάνων. [Unknown Greek chronicle about the history of the Ottoman sultans.] *Πρακτικὰ τῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν.* 5 (9) Dec. 1930: 447-449.—The Codex Barberinus III in the Vatican library contains a chronicle of the Ottoman sultans, written in vulgar Greek, from Murat I to Selim I (1373-1512). The author, who up to 1463 borrowed from Laonikos Chalkokondyles, seems to have been a Greek living under Venetian rule, with which he sympathized. After that date it is a new source for Turkish Greece and Hungary.—*William Miller.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 10683, 11990, 12008)

12009. MACLER, FRÉDÉRIC. Rapport sur une mission scientifique en Roumanie, Juin-Août 1927. [Report on a scientific mission to Rumania, June-August, 1927.] *Rev. d. Études Arméniennes.* 10 (1) 1930: 1-80.—The author led an expedition in a search for materials on the history of the old Armenian colony in Rumania. The great store of MSS is at the church at Gherla (numbering 70), and at the University of Cluj (numbering 56). The library of the Musée Arménien contains about 2,000 volumes in Hungarian, German, Italian, and Armenian. According to Hungarian chroniclers, the Armenian colony of Transylvania dates from the year 972 A.D. Armenians came to Moldavia from Crimea in the 11th century, and to Wallachia from south of the Danube in the 15th century. In Bucharest they founded cultural societies, had their own journals, schools, and churches. It is difficult to ascertain their exact numbers. In Transylvania there are about 20,000, and those who have arrived within the last 30 years and who are not subjects of Rumania number 15,000-20,000. (Bibliography listing works in Rumanian, Latin, Russian, French, German, Hungarian, and Armenian. Index. Illus. with facsimiles.)—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

12010. RICHTER, STEPHAN M. Das Zunftleben in Deutsch-Proben. [Guild life in German-Proben.] *Karpatenland.* 1 (4) 1928: 156-165; 2 (1) 1929: 4-14;

(2) 1929: 63-69; (3) 1929: 109-117; (4) 1929: 158-171.—Industrial guilds developed in the German towns in the Carpathian region in the 15th century. In German-Proben there were 9 greater and 5 lesser craft guilds, with the usual membership grades, and the usual officials. As a rule a master could have but one apprentice at a time and, when his apprentice had served the prescribed period, usually three years, had to operate without an apprentice from one to four years. In the 18th century many masters did not formally register their sons as apprentices with the guild master until they had completed their training in the craft. Custom dictated that then these sons be at once formally received into the grade above. The journeymen of the greater guilds were organized with constitutions and officers of their own, managed their own corporate affairs in regular meetings, when apprentices who had finished their terms of service were received, trials of unruly members were held and judgment given. Journeymen were required to spend some time with masters in other towns to see the world as well as to perfect themselves in their trade. They went usually into Hungary and Germany. Finding an agreeable guild, they presented their credentials and, if there was a place for them with a master, contracted to stay for the period required by the foreign guild. Some of the guilds of German-Proben were lax about their enforcement of this requirement of foreign residence. When the period of journeyman-ship was over, the young craftsman still had several conditions to meet: he had to work for some master a full year; usually he had to marry and after matrimony to execute his master-work under the eyes of the guild-officers. In the course of the 18th and 19th centuries the latter requirement fell off, except in the butchers' guild in German-Proben. Their master-work consisted of slaying an ox (detailed description of the ceremonial). His master-work accepted, the journeyman applied for rights of citizenship and then presented himself to the guild authorities (again described in detail). In the guilds masters were of three grades: elder, middle, and young. There was ethical and religious supervision of the young masters by the old. In some guilds the young masters were organized, much as they had been while journeymen. A middle master enjoyed the independence and privileges of the older class with restrictions. The German-Proben guilds zealously maintained a monopoly of their craftsmanship in their town. One of the most difficult problems was the suppression of non-organization craftsmen. The guild exercised supervision over religion, morals, and charities of members. The sources are partly statements of guildsmen and partly written guild constitutions and by-laws.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

12011. RIPKA, HUBERT. Le millenaire de Saint Wenceslas. [The millennial of Saint Wenceslas.] *Monde Slave.* 7 (10) Oct. 1930: 1-24; (11) Nov. 1930: 227-247; (12) Dec. 1930: 384-413.—Many documents concerning St. Wenceslas exist, but chiefly of legendary sources

glorifying him as a saint. A few mentions of him occur in German chronicles. He grew up in an atmosphere of murders, jealousies, and the struggle between the new Christian civilization and pagan traditions. Rejecting as legend his ascetic life, his wish to embrace monasticism, his refusal to pronounce capital punishment and his destruction of prisons, it must be admitted that he was a zealous Christian in the rather primitive manner of his time. His zeal rather than his Christianity roused his adversaries who resented his increasing submission to the priests. Boleslav was not a cruel pagan, but his ambition was incited against Wenceslas. The latter is sometimes praised for merits more properly belonging to Boleslav. The historical importance of Wenceslas is in his religious zeal. At a time when Christianity alone gave a better social, moral, and juridical order he laid the foundation for the development of national civilization which enabled the state to win its struggles for existence against the Germans and the pagan Slavs.

He also brought his people permanently into the fold of Western European culture. In Bohemia he quickly became a national saint and by the 19th century had become the symbol of national aspirations. The Catholics after the World War set up the conciliating Wenceslas as the national ideal, but he no longer rouses such popular fervor as does Huss. Each has his place. The cult of Wenceslas contributed to the nationalization of the Catholics after 1918, and is bringing nearer the fusion of Czechs and Slovaks. Germans, citizens of Czechoslovakia, were sympathetic towards the millennial celebration since Wenceslas was friendly to the Germany of his day.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

12012. SOCHANIEWICZ, KAZIMIERZ. Ślad, późniejszy, kwarta i ęs roli. Ze studjów nad miarami roli w Wielkopolsce w XVI i XVII w. "Ślad, późniejszy, kwarta i ęs roli." [Studies on agrarian reform in Wielkopolska in the 16th and 17th century.] *Roczniki Historyczne, Poznań*. 5 1929: 90-102.—*A. Walawender.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entry 12019)

12013. CROSS, SAMUEL H. Notes on King Alfred's north: Osti, Este. *Speculum*. 6 (2) Apr. 1931: 296-299.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12014. FERRARI, G. Il documento privato dell'alto M. E. e i suoi presupposti classici. [The private documents of the early middle ages and their supposed Roman antecedents.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 11 (3) Oct. 1929: 3-17.—After noting the merits of Steinacker, *Die antiken Grundlagen der frühmittelalterlichen Privaturkunde* (Berlin, 1927), the author examines the importance of the *levatio cartae* (i.e., the commitment to the writer of the written materials from the country in which they were registered), an essential process in the formulation of a document which represents a further development of the *traditio cartae* which is found in the West in the Later Empire. The *traditio* is always an act corresponding to the Byzantine *ἀπόδοσις*. Further studies are necessary on the form of contracts and agreements in the law of the Late Empire.—*A. Sadun.*

12015. MACNEILL, EOIN. Beginnings of Latin culture in Ireland. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 20 (77) Mar. 1931: 39-48.—A detailed demonstration of the importance of philology in the elucidation of early Irish history.—*Frank Monaghan.*

12016. OLDFATHER, W. A., and LOUGH, INEZ. The Urbana manuscript of the Homiliarium of Paulus Diaconus. *Speculum*. 6 (2) Apr. 1931: 293-294.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12017. VYVER, P. van de. Cassiodore et son oeuvre. [Cassiodorus and his work.] *Speculum*. 6 (2) Apr. 1931: 244-292.—It was only during the very last years of the reign of Theodoric and the following decade that Cassiodorus occupied a prominent position in the state. Up to that time he had assisted his father, and had occupied himself with literature. After the arrival of Belisarius in Italy, Cassiodorus retired to Calabria, turning his attention to religious interests. About ten years later he went to Constantinople, where he aided the pope in diplomatic arrangements with the emperor. On his return to Italy he established a monastery and a hermitage at Vivarium on his patrimonial estates, although, contrary to general opinion, he did not become a monk. There, with the aid of grammarians and translators, he collated the Scriptures, and compiled his *Institutes*. (Detailed critical commentary on certain manuscripts of the Cassiodorus tradition.)—*Cyril E. Smith.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 11768, 12031, 12037-12038, 12053)

12018. COHEN, GUSTAVE. Le fondateur du roman français: Chrétien de Troyes. [The founder of the French novel: Chrétien de Troyes.] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Paris*. 6 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 128-139.

12019. GRIFFITHS, R. G. The early history of Clifton-on-Teme. *Trans. Worcestershire Archaeol. Soc.* 6 1929: 68-91.—The town is of Anglo-Saxon origin, dating back to about the last quarter of the 8th century. The date when it became a manor is unknown, but it was granted in 934 by King Athelstan to the monastery of Worcester and was seized by Earl Hacon about 1013-1016. Upon his death and the subsequent banishment of his widow in 1044, it came into the possession of Edward the Confessor, in whose reign it was attached to the non-contiguous manor of Westbury-on-Severn. The tenant-in-chief after the Conquest was Osbern, son of Richard Scrupe, who granted Clifton to Robert D'Ouilly. From the number of "recorded men" in Domesday the population of the parish in 1086 is estimated at 136. By 1275 the system of open common arable fields was breaking down here, a development hastened by the enfranchisement of the town as a borough by Henry III in 1270, the charter being confirmed in 1372. The only privilege of a borough specifically mentioned in the charter was the right to hold a weekly market and a fair once a year for four days, provided they did not interfere with markets and fairs of the neighborhood.—*A. B. Forbes.*

12020. HAMPE, KARL. Der Kulturwandel um die Mitte des zwölften Jahrhunderts. [The changing civilization of the middle of the twelfth century.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 21 (2) 1931: 129-150.—About the middle of the 12th century the leadership in western civilization passed from the upper classes who had instigated and directed the crusades to the secular-minded laity. The main current of the new development came from the French, whose contact with the Orient resulted in a changed standard of living, greater variety of foods, richer clothing, more elaborate home furnishings, and improved arts of warfare. A wealth of new ideas in the sciences, arts, and literatures stimulated in the western countries an interest in learning, which found expression in the establishment of the universities.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

12021. KEIGWIN, CHARLES A. The origin of equity. *Georgetown Law J.* 19 (1) Nov. 1930: 48-65; (2) Jan. 1931: 165-184.—The origin of equity is frequently attributed to the need of correcting four specific vices

of the common law: (1) the policy of observing precedents; (2) the limitation on the available forms of action; (3) the rigor of the law, i.e., its indifference to the hardships occasionally resulting from the application of its rules; and (4) the rigidity of the common law, i.e., the generality of legal principles. However, it is difficult to accept the full force usually attached to these assumptions. The law was capable of expansion, and at the same time, it does not appear that the early chancellors assumed to prohibit, or relieve, the practice of observing precedent, or that they asserted a power to add to the list of forms of action. The rigor of the law is an advantage in that it tends towards certainty; and courts of equity are no guarantee of relief from the occasional hardships which result from the general application of rules. The need of a device such as courts of equity for removing the exceptional cases from the generality of law is unavoidable in any legal system. Equitable authority does seem to act with more sedulous consideration of morality than do the courts of law. It is not designed to supersede the common law, but rather to be supplementary and collateral to the legal system. (See Entries 3: 5239 and 6967.)—*Robert S. Stevens.*

12022. LATTES, ALESSANDRO. Note per la storia del diritto commerciale. [Notes for the history of commercial law.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale*. 28 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 744-747.—Illustrating and commenting on some studies by Chiaudano, collected under the title of *Studi e documenti per la storia del diritto commerciale italiano nel secolo XIII*, Turin, 1930.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

12023. MARTYNIK, C. La définition thomiste de la loi. [The Thomist definition of law.] *Rev. de Philos.* n.s. 1 (30th yr.) (3) May-Jun. 1930: 231-250.—*Harold W. Stoke.*

12024. SAPORI, A. L'attendibilità di alcune testimonianze cronistiche del l'economia medievale. [The credibility of some chroniclers on medieval economics.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 11 (3) Oct. 1929: 19-30.—In discussing a similar study by Luzzatto (*Gior. d. Econ.* 44 (3) Mar. 1929: 122-134, See Entry 1: 8224) the author opposes the scepticism of certain historians of the last 30 years in regard to the statistics published in the chronicles of Sanudo and Villani. After pointing out the accuracy of much of the information of Villani in a period widely discussed (1336-1341), he announces the early publication of a study on the commerce of the wool-staplers (Calimala) of Florence, which may be traced from complete and reliable sources of the time to which Villani had access. If Villani at any time was obliged to resort to his imagination, he did this always "checked by a sense of responsibility." In any case the historian may rely on Villani for a broad picture of Florentine economy in the 14th century.—*A. Sadun.*

12025. SAYLES, GEORGE. The English Company of 1343 and a merchant's oath. *Speculum*. 6 (2) Apr. 1931: 177-205.—The career of one of the earliest syndicates of English merchants is described from a document recently discovered in the Public Record Office. In May, 1346, Edward III, badly in need of funds for his campaigns in France, granted two merchants the farm of customs and subsidies for two years for the sum of £50,000 a year. Two years later, a third partner, was added but the Black Death brought all business to a standstill and the possessions of these merchants were seized for debts. In 1349, a group of 31 merchants offered to act as guarantors for the previous company. By 1350 the whole group was bankrupt and arrested for debts due the king. In these proceedings the organization of the company was revealed. It was founded by William Pole, a prominent business man, whose name was kept out of the original agreement (probably because of the unfavorable publicity of his connection with a previous speculative venture) but who had actually directed

the whole matter. The merchant made no attempt apparently to deny the charges, but managed to escape on technicalities, for there is no definite conclusion to the record. (Latin document in appendix.)—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12026. SNITKER, W.; De VRIES, AUG.; WESTERMANN, J. C. Afrekening van den stadsrentemeester van Antwerpen over de jaren 1340-1344. [Report of the city treasurer of Antwerp for the years 1340-1344.] *Econ.-Hist. Jaarboek*. 16 1930: 211-222.—One of the oldest financial documents of Antwerp. While Antwerp is not expressly named in the report, this city is clearly dealt with. It is not an official report, but a summary compiled by one of the city treasurers. These city treasurers, generally two in number, were responsible for the financial administration under the direction of the aldermen.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

12027. SOUTY, PIERRE. Les prisonniers des guerres privées aux XI^e et XII^e siècles. [Prisoners in the private wars of the 11th and 12th centuries.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (157) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 361-370.—During the private wars of the 11th and 12th centuries in Anjou there were many prisoners taken, but only in rare instances were they systematically massacred. However, their captivity, while not usually unreasonably long, was extremely disagreeable. The captives regained their freedom by paying a ransom, or by being exchanged, or, less often, by merely promising not to engage in further hostilities against their captor.—*John Wolf.*

12028. TATLOCK, JOHN. Certain contemporaneous matters in Geoffrey of Monmouth. *Speculum*. 6 (2) Apr. 1931: 206-224.—Suggestions are offered as to Geoffrey's choice of names for the pseudo-historical figures in the climax of the *Historia regum Britanniae*. Among the vassals of the 6th century emperors are listed two Arabic names, presumably reflections of the early crusading period, and others which can be traced in most cases to classical history and tradition. The oriental princes were usually given Trojan names for greater plausibility. Although the general situation has some basis in historical fact, the combination of persons and events is purely Geoffrey's invention. The eastern place names are all regions recently made familiar in the west by the reports of the crusaders. Derisive references to two legates and the anti-pope, Anacletus, are also noted.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12029. WOPFER, HERMANN. Beiträge zur Geschichte der alpinen Schwaighöfe. [Contributions to the history of Alpine shepherd holdings.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 24 (1) 1931: 36-70.—This term is used to designate a form of tenure in the Tyrol in the 12th and 13th centuries. It means a tenancy the holder of which has received a herd of cattle from the landlord and pays a rent in milk products, especially cheese. The rent in kind seems to have been equivalent to the total product of the leased cattle; it must therefore have included rent for the land, on which the tenant presumably kept some cattle of his own and raised some crops. This form of tenure led to the permanent settlement of higher lands, which otherwise would have been unoccupied.—*E. H. Mc Neal.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 11979-11980, 11986, 11989, 11991, 11993, 11995, 11998, 12006, 12008, 12010, 12019, 12025, 12051-12052, 12171, 12204, 12969)

12030. ADAM, CHARLES. Comenius (1592-1670). *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)*. C.R. 91 Jan.-Feb. 1931: 80-121.—A doctoral thesis by Anna Heyberger at the University of Paris discusses the life, activities, and educational philosophy of Comenius in detail. His great contribution was his idea of learning through play. He was a philosopher who sought to combine Pan-Sophism

and Christianity. He knew little of astronomy, and combatted the Copernican theory. He was also ignorant of mathematics and rationalism and opposed the teachings of Descartes. He believed that knowledge, will, and power were the most desirable attributes, and that the ideal human was the man of action. It followed, then, that the education of the child should consist in thinking, expression, and action. He was also an apostle for universal peace. In 1928 the Czech nation celebrated the 300th anniversary of his exile.—*J. A. Rickard.*

12031. AHNLUND, NILS. Svenskt och tyskt i Stockholms äldre historia. [Swedish and German in Stockholm's early history.] *Hist. Tidskr., Stockholm.* 49 (1) 1929: pp. 1-34.—Deals with the influence of German culture in Stockholm in the middle ages. In the Scandinavian peninsula Stockholm was the center for the movement of German trade and settlement. Hinze van Heden, a German, was mayor of the city in 1297; and German names are as common as Swedish in the lists of city officials at that time and long afterwards. According to the *Stadslog* (City Law) the members of the city administration must be one-half Swedish and one-half German; and the mayor's office was filled by two officials, a Swede and a German. The *Stadslog*, however, gives a position of priority to the Swedish element. Since the *Stadsskrivare* (the City Secretary) was always to be a Swede, all records are in Swedish. The Germans were merchants connected commercially with Baltic cities, especially Lübeck; later with Danzig. In spite of considerable intermarriage German unity was maintained in Stockholm to the end of the middle ages. The German element in Stockholm was recruited chiefly from Lübeck and Westphalia, the then industrial centers of Germany. The Germans are, however, rarely met with as artisans. In the church and in the guilds Germans and Swedes enjoyed equal rank. The high point of German influence was the 14th century, when Stockholm became a Hansa city. The Käpplinge massacre, in 1389, of many of the best Swedish citizens of Stockholm, led eventually to the partial abolishment of German participation in the government. But it was not till 1611 that this was finally achieved.—*George T. Flom.*

12032. BASTIAN, FRANZ. Das wahre Gesicht des "vorkapitalistischen" Kaufmanns. [The true picture of the "precapitalistic" merchant.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 24 (1) 1931: 1-35.—Sombart's arguments for the relative unimportance of medieval trade and the incompetence of the medieval merchant have not been sufficiently examined, as is shown by the recent work of a disciple of Sombart (Korzen-dorfer's articles on Bavarian trade on the upper Danube). He uses the account books of the Runtinger firm of Regensburg, from the end of the 14th century. Upon re-examination of the evidence, the supposed errors disappear when the character of the records and the practices of the time are correctly understood. The Runtinger appear as quite adequate accountants, conducting a large and complicated business with intelligence and foresight.—*E. H. Mc Neal.*

12033. BINNEY, GEORGE. Ancient coloured maps and sea charts. *Beaver.* (3) Dec. 1930: 125-128.—This article is taken from Binney's pamphlet on the remarkable collection of maps and charts gathered for the Hudson's Bay Company. The outline of the world as known to the geographer Ortelius in 1570 is reproduced. Only Australia is totally absent from the map.—*Alison Ewart.*

12034. DAYRE, JEAN. Marin Držić, conspirant à Florence. [Martin Držić, conspirator at Florence.] *Rev. d. Études Slaves.* 10 (1-2) 1930: 76-80.—This brief study holds up a mirror to the tyrants of Ragusa in the latter part of the 16th century, and the atrocities committed by them in the exploitation of the unoffending inhabitants. Držić tried to get Cosmo I of Tuscany to interfere, hoping with his help on land and with that of

Don Garcia de Toledo on sea to overturn these despots of Ragusa. The plan itself ended ignominiously; the picture of conditions remained permanent.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

12035. VAN DILLEN, J. G. Isaac le Maire en de handel in actiën der Oost-Indische Compagnie. [Isaac le Maire and the trade in the shares of the East India Company.] *Econ.-Hist. Jaarboek.* 16 1930: 1-166.—Isaac le Maire, who settled in Amsterdam after Antwerp went over into Spanish hands in 1585, was of one of the energetic merchants of his day. He became a citizen of Amsterdam in 1601, although he had carried on a lively trade there since 1595. Van Dillen points out on the basis of the minutes of the Dutch Reformed church of Amsterdam, that Le Maire followed dishonest practices—as stated by Bakhuyzen van den Brink in 1865—but there were evidently extenuating circumstances so that extreme measures were not resorted to. He was forced to resign as director of the East India Company and promised not to aid other undertakings, especially the Curtenlanders who were making inroads into the grants of the East India Company. Later he was concerned with the plans of Henry IV to found a French East India Company, but was checked by the unexpected death of the king in 1610. Meanwhile Le Maire and 8 other merchants had organized a secret company to deal with the shares of the East India Company on the Amsterdam Bourse. Van Dillen describes these shares and the methods employed by the speculators, giving interesting figures as to the market quotations. The speculators lost heavily when their practices were forbidden by the States-General on Feb. 27, 1610. In 28 years Le Maire lost more than 1,500,000 gulden in this various undertakings. Van Dillen publishes 92 documents on which he has based his study.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

12036. GEROCK, J. E. Iter Argentoratense. Récit d'un voyageur en 1544. [Iter Argentoratense. The account of a traveller in 1544.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 76 (503) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 779-783.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

12037. GODFREY, WALTER H. Some medieval hospitals of East Kent. *Archaeol. J.* 1929 (Publ. 1930): 99-110.—There is evidence that the entire medieval hospital, consisting of chapel, hall and vestibule as a normal group, was looked upon as a church with the dual purpose of refreshment of soul as well as body. Separate buildings were arranged for the hospital staff. The wards were so arranged that patients could observe the altar, situated at one end of the structure. Many hospitals were specialized in function, as that for the Poor Priests at Canterbury, and others for lepers. Drawings and dimensions for the most important of East Kent hospitals include Lanfranc's Hospital of St. John, St. Thomas' Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, and St. John's hospital.—*Philip D. Jordan.*

12038. HALL, HUBERT, and NICHOLAS, FRIEDA F. Manorial accounts of the priory of Canterbury, 1260-1420. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 8 (24) Feb. 1931: 137-155.—Beadles' Rolls of 22 selected manors of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The rolls themselves, in the chapter library in Canterbury, are useful in connection with the history of prices, and also the administrative functions of the prior—the financial side of church estates. The lists are given with the beadles' names and dated as far as possible, most of them in the reigns of the three Edwards. An alphabetical list of 411 beadles is added, mainly for the use of genealogists. There is an accompanying sketch map showing the location of the manors—most of them in Kent, but outlying ones in Surrey, Essex, and Suffolk.—*A. B. White.*

12039. HINTZE, O. Weltgeschichtliche Bedingungen der Repräsentativverfassung. [Historical antecedents of the representative constitution.] *Hist. Z.* 143 (1) 1930: 1-47.—Representative government developed from the estates of the later feudal period in Europe,

which in turn grew out of the interaction of the feudal system, the Christian church (especially the Roman Catholic hierarchy), and the European states system. The feudal system with its principle of reciprocal obligations of lord and vassal contributed something of equality; the church councils probably suggested the form, and the clergy holding land in various countries brought pressure to bear upon kings to summon estates; and the European states system with its costly wars forced the calling of frequent sessions to make grants. The estates later attached conditions and finally assumed legislative functions. It is incorrect to say that the estates originated from any single source; the German folk-moot might have suggested the institution in Germany and Switzerland, but not elsewhere.—*Edward C. Smith.*

12040. HULME, E. W. Exchequer accounts. German wild-fire experiments at Oxford, A.D. 1439. *Bodleian Quart. Rec.* 6 (68) 1930: 197-201.—A brief introduction to several exchequer documents of interest in establishing an hitherto unrecorded visit of Henry VI to Oxford, in February, 1439, to witness a demonstration by a body of German master gunners and their company of methods of projecting wild-fire, better known as Greek fire.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

12041. LOMIER, DR. Au temps de Jeanne d'Arc: La garde du pont de Rouen. [In the time of Joan of Arc. The guard of the bridge of Rouen.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (157) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 377-384.—A reproduction of document 11.678 *Additional Charters from the British Museum*. The document gives the names of the guard of the bridge of Rouen.—*John Wolf.*

12042. MALZAC, LOUIS. Paul de Vignolles dit le capitaine Montredon (1566-1660). [Paul de Vignolles, called "le capitaine Montredon."] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français* 79 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 542-556.—A biographical sketch of a Cévenol adherent of the Huguenot cause in the 17th century. A novice in the military profession at an early age gained for Paul Vignolles considerable distinction. His material fortunes were increased by marriage, and inheriting the estate of his father-in-law he became known by the name of "le capitaine Montredon." In 1614 he joined Condé. Later, in 1621, he was commissioned by Gaspard de Coligny to raise a regiment of foot-soldiers to serve in the province of Languedoc and continued to be recognized as an outstanding leader in the military forces of French Protestantism.—*J. K. Gordon.*

12043. PATCH, HOWARD. *Troilus* on determinism. *Speculum* 6 (2) Apr. 1931: 225-243.—The use of the term, determinism, in application to Chaucer's *Troilus* is called into question. The author believes that Chaucer deliberately modified the philosophy he found in Boccaccio and gave it a decidedly Christian point of view by drawing on Boethius.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 11911, 11983, 12199)

12049. DESCAMPS, PAUL. La société des "Mille et un jours." [The society of "A Thousand and One Days."] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 503-517.—The *Thousand and One Days* (Persian) has had much less popularity than the *Thousand and One Nights* (Arabian). The former is more sociological, was produced for the avowed purpose of convincing a princess who objected to marriage that not all men are unfaithful, is replete with references to the social and political customs and economic conditions, and casts its action more within the limits of natural causation and less in the sphere of magic. The *Days* is really a translation of a Hindu story. Wholesalers and importers receive mention, and there are geographical references

12044. RADFORD, LEWIS B. Roger Ascham. *Quart. Rev.* 256 (507) Jan. 1931: 96-110.—Roger Ascham, tutor of Queen Elizabeth and scholar of Cambridge University, popularized the advanced ideas of his day on the subject of education. His contribution was not that of originality. He illustrates, both in his *Scholemaster* and in his *Toxophilus*, (1) the union of scholarship and sport, and (2) the nationalism which have ever since been characteristic of English education.—*Chester Kirby.*

12045. RÖRIG, F. Les raisons intellectuelles d'une suprématie commerciale: la Hanse. [Intellectual reasons for a commercial supremacy: the Hanse.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 2 (8) Oct. 15, 1930: 481-498.

12046. SEILLIERE, ERNEST. Renaissance et naturalisme. [The Renaissance and naturalism.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris) C. R.* 90 Nov.-Dec. 1930: 426-438.—The Renaissance did not originate with Byzantine refugees in Italy. It is of uncertain origin and was foreshadowed by New Testament writers, especially Paul. It is described as a return to the primitive in nature, as well as to the classics, and is exemplified by the crusaders, and by the intrepid navigators who explored the world, and the missionaries who christianized it. Both Romanticism and the Renaissance had their roots in the middle ages and were medieval in spirit. Man then contemplated the world through a sort of veil of faith, as a mystical illusion which colored history. Saint Francis of Assisi is a splendid example of the type.—*J. A. Rickard.*

12047. TÖRNE, P. O. de. Don Juan d'Autriche et les projets de conquête de l'Angleterre 1568-1578. [Don Juan of Austria and the projects for the conquest of England, 1568-78.] *Acta Acad. Aboensis Humaniora* 6 (1) 1928: pp. 239.

12048. YZERMAN, J., and DOOREN DE JONG, E. L. G. den. De oudst bekende hollandsche zee-assurantie-polis (1592). [The oldest known Dutch marine insurance policy, 1592.] *Econ. Hist. Jaarboek* 16 1930: 222-228.—In studying the extensive archives of Daniel van der Meulen, merchant of the second half of the 16th century, Yzerman found three very similar documents on marine insurance, dated Jan. 20, 1592. The names of the underwriters were Isaac le Maire, Embert Pellicorne, Reynier de Loeker, Daniel van der Meulen, Jacques de Velaer, and Jan Poppe. One of these policies is here reproduced in full. The policy is the oldest hitherto known, but such documents may have been drawn up much earlier. It is of great value since it gives information of the first Dutch insurance law and on the practice of marine insurance in the time between the last Spanish ordinance (1571) and the first Dutch decree.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

to distant parts of the East Indies and even to Europe. Marriages are wholly arranged by parents, and divorce is easy, especially for the husband. Wife purchase was common. Child marriage was frequent. Prostitutes alone among women seemed to have genuine freedom. There are many stories of free choice of mates, both legitimate and illicit, among the higher ranks and among the adventuring classes. Apparently the author had in mind the reestablishment of romantic love and marriage. (See Entry 3: 3356.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 8593, 10629, 12005, 12049)

12050. AYYAR, A. S. RAMANATHA. Peruneyil record of Kulasekhara-Koyiladhikari (1120 A.D.). *Epigraphia Indica & Rec. Archaeol. Survey India* 18 (8) Oct. 1926 (publ. 1930): 340-345.

12051. CARY, L. H. S. C. Trincomali. *Mariner's Mirror*. 17 (1) Jan. 1931: 20-38.—Known as the "Rome of the East," Trincomali was one of the earliest settlements of the Tamil race in Ceylon. Here they built to Siva the famous Temple of a Thousand Columns. Turanse, the chief priest of this temple, as well as the King of Kandy, was converted by St. Francis Xavier between 1547 and 1549. In 1622, the Portuguese, alarmed at the possibility of Dutch colonies in the island, took possession of Trincomali, destroyed the Temple of a Thousand Columns and used the materials to build a fort. In 1639, the fort was captured by the Dutch. Later the French set up garrisons on the island, which the Dutch subsequently overpowered. During the American Revolution, hostilities having been declared between Holland and England, Lord Macartney, governor of Madras, decided to seize the Dutch settlements in Ceylon. The subsequent struggles for the possession of the island are traced. Some official British correspondence relating to it is quoted. Trincomali Harbor was regarded as an important station for the British Navy in India.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

12052. WESSELS, C. Een en dertig hoofdstukken uit het verloren gegane Livro IX van Lopes de Castanheda's "Historia do descobrimento e conquista de India pelos Portugueses." [Thirty-one chapters of the lost Book IX of Lopes de Castanheda's "History of the dis-

covery and conquest of India by the Portuguese."] *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde v. Nederlandsch Indie*. 85 (1) 1929: 1-65.—In the introduction Father Wessels gives details about the writer of the historical work. A number of copies and extracts, prepared by the Italian latinist, Giovanni Pietro Maffia, S. J., have been kept in the possession of the Order. The missing chapters of Castanheda's work are not yet completely restored by these; there still is a gap concerning 1538 and the first months of 1539. The chapters now published deal with Goa, the Molukkas, and the Portuguese conquests in general. Two facsimiles of pages of the manuscript illustrate the article.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 11990, 12049, 12063, 12190-12191)

12053. CHARIGNON, A. J. H. La grande Java de Marco Polo en Cochinchine. [Marco Polo's "Java" in reality Cochinchina.] *Bull. de la Soc. d. Études Indochinoises de Saigon*. 4 (4) 1930: 193-347.—The chapter in Polo's classic dealing with Java has been much misunderstood. Drawing on Chinese and Arabic sources, including the Annals of T'ang, this writer heaps up evidence to show that Cochinchina rather than the present island of Java was the place visited.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

12054. LEGRAND-FALCO, MARCELLE. La réglementation de la prostitution, ses origines, la traite des femmes et la Société des Nations. [Regulation of prostitution, its origins, the traffic in women and the League of Nations.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris) C. R.* 91 Jan.-Feb. 1931: 141-158.—France is the first nation that tried regulation of prostitution. This step was taken during the last century and was followed by other European nations, England being last, in 1864. But English women secured the repeal of this measure. Led by Josephine Butler, they formed the International Abolitionist Federation. Its activities were extended over most of Europe and North America and its members concerned themselves with securing legislation to abolish the white slave traffic. In England the trade was outlawed in 1885, while in the United States it was abolished in 1909. Germany in 1927 closed her public houses and Rumania soon did likewise. Even in Turkey the traffic is forbidden, leaving only France with regulation. The French law allows public houses to exist, regulates the inmates, and requires frequent physical examinations. Some houses are taxed, and all are regularly inspected. Much disease exists, however, in spite of these precautions. Before and during the War a worldwide white slave traffic of huge proportions grew up. This led to action by the League of Nations. Conferences have been held, investigations made, and international rules for action suggested. As a result, in 1929, 29 countries had outlawed the public house and it bids fair to disappear in the near future.—*J. A. Rickard.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 11733-11734, 12030, 12114, 12142, 12160, 12163, 12238)

12055. AURIANT. Un médecin orientaliste: le docteur Perron. [An orientalist doctor: Dr. Perron.] *Acropole*. 5 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 230-233.—The best contemporary account of Perron has been left by Maxime du Camp, who first saw him in 1849. Perron was then director of the hospital attached to the Egyptian

School of Medicine founded by Mohamed Ali Pasha. Here students were trained for dentistry, ophthalmology, and various branches of chemistry. But Perron, although learned and skilful, was so modest that he received little credit for his work. He spent much of his time among Arab writers and thus developed an ambition, never realized, to prepare a complete *bibliothèque orientale*. Some fragments of his work along this line will be published shortly.—*H. L. Hoskins.*

12056. BEESON, B. BARKER. Corvisart, his life and works. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n. s. 2 May 1930: 297-307.—Corvisart (1775-1821) received his medical training in Paris, and became professor of medicine at the College de France in 1797. He created cardiac symptomology, making possible the differentiation between cardiac and pulmonary disorders. In 1803 he so impressed Napoleon when called in to see him that the latter made him his personal physician. From then until 1815, Corvisart was in personal attendance upon the emperor, with whom his associations were most friendly and intimate.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

12057. BRAGMAN, LOUIS J. The medical wisdom of Nathaniel Hawthorne. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n. s. 2 Mar. 1930: 236-242.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

12058. DENNINGER, HENRI S. A history of substances known as aphrodisiacs. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n. s. 2 Jul. 1930: 383-393.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

12059. GUNTHER, R. T. The Ashmole printed books. *Bodleian Quart. Rec.* 6 (68) 1930: 193-195.—When the Ashmolean Museum was opened in 1683, provision was made for a chemical library, adjoining the chemical laboratory on the ground floor, and a library of natural history and philosophy near the museum on the upper floor. In the course of time, various collections were added to the original books. In 1860, the contents of the Ashmolean library were removed en bloc to a small room at the southeastern corner of the Bodleian. Gunther has made a preliminary examination of the books classified there in attempt to disentangle later additions from Ashmole's own books. Manuscripts and printed books, and books from various collections have been mixed. He concludes with a note on the binding of Ashmole's manuscripts.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

12060. HARE, HOBART A. Stephen Girard and the great epidemic of yellow fever in 1793. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n. s. 2 Jul. 1930: 372–382.—During the epidemic in Philadelphia, most of those who could fled the city, including President Washington. Yet Girard, sacrificing both his personal and business interests, volunteered to superintend the yellow fever hospital at Bush Hill. Here he not only established an efficient administration, but personally attended the sick. Among his papers, in the archives of Girard College, are many which throw light upon this epidemic.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

12061. HIRSCH, EDWIN W. An historical survey of gonorrhea. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n. s. 2 Jul. 1930: 414–423.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

12062. HOWELL, W. B. Doctor George Fordyce and his times. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n. s. 2 May 1930: 281–296.—The greater part of London, during the 18th century, was a place of filth, squalor, and brutality. During the first half of the century three-quarters of all children born died before reaching their sixth year. In such an environment Fordyce began to practice in 1759, and gradually built up a great reputation as a physician and chemist. He did much to aid in purging the pharmacopœia of its animal concoctions and other absurdities. He founded with John Hunter several of the London medical societies; and also became a member of Dr. Johnson's famous Literary Club.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

12063. HUME, EDWARD H. Medicine in China, old and new. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n. s. 2 May 1930: 272–280.—For many centuries Chinese intellectuals have been better informed as to classical medical authorities than have most physicians; hence they have been more critical of the latter than the Western laity would dare to be. Most important of the ancient Chinese medical works is the *Classic of internal medicine*, which is still considered authoritative throughout the land. During the classical period (1,000 B.C. to 1,000 A.D.) certain procedures, since then essential to Chinese medicine, were introduced, such as the use of narcotics, massage, acupuncture, and surgical operations. Diagnosis made some progress, by virtue of observation and palpation. Reverence for the dead precluded anatomical study down to the present time; yet there was shrewd insight into such physiological phenomena as the circulation of the blood, and this 2000 years before Harvey. Vaccination was introduced about 1000 A.D. During the controversial period (1000 to 1700 A.D.) Chinese medicine produced a great number and variety of monographs on special diseases, a vast pharmacopœia, and the first works on syphilis. Western medicine began to penetrate China at that time, but was not well established until after 1835, with the advent of the medical missionaries. Since 1900 great progress has been made by modern medicine, especially with the establishment of good medical schools; though there has been friction between Japanese-trained and Western-trained groups of practitioners. The day of foreign-trained leadership in modern Chinese medicine is already past, but Westerners are still needed to cooperate with Chinese physicians.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

12064. LLOYD, JAMES H. Benjamin Rush and his critics. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n. s. 2 Sep. 1930: 470–475.—Most of the criticism of Rush has arisen either from a misinterpretation of his work, as in the case of his supposed opposition to "nature" in medical practice; or from the unfair assumption that he should always have transcended the scientific limitations of his time. In some cases, notably in his work on insanity, Rush did actually advance far beyond his contemporaries, and anticipated much that is "modern" in psychoanalysis and psychiatry.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

12065. MILLER, C. JEFF. Children of Apollo. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n. s. 2 Mar. 1930: 227–235.—Most notable among the English-speaking medical-poets of the 18th century were John Armstrong (author of the long *Art of Preserving Health*), Sir Samuel Garth (author of

The Dispensary), and George Crabbe. Much of their work dealt, in the current manner, with professional and scientific themes. Poetic treatment of medical subjects was given up in the 19th century; but some physicians achieved prominence along strictly literary lines. The list is led by John Keats, and includes such other notables as Oliver Goldsmith, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Joseph Rodman Drake, Robert Bridges, and John McCrae.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

12066. ROGERS, LAMBERT. The history of craniotomy. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n. s. 2 Sep. 1930: 495–514.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

12067. ROLLESTON, SIR HUMPHREY. Medical friendships, clubs and societies. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n. s. 2 May 1930: 249–266.—Physicians' clubs, of a social or scientific character, appeared in Great Britain and Ireland about the middle of the 18th century. The latter became eventually the first regular professional organizations and established the first professional journals. The first medical periodical (exclusive of the *Transactions of the Royal Society*) was a series of *Medical Essays*, published in Edinburgh between 1732 and 1743. Medical societies have also served to promote professional harmony, and to supply some of the essentials of post-graduate training. A complete history of the English societies does not exist, but much valuable information is to be found in the writings of J. F. Clarke and J. B. Bailey.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

12068. SARTON, GEORGE. Discovery of the dispersion of light and of the nature of color (1672). *Isis*, 14, 2 (44) Oct. 1930: 326–341.—(With facsimile reproduction (no. X in *Isis*) of Newton's "New theory about light and colors" (*Philosophical Transactions*, 80, Feb. 19, 1672; pp. 3075–87).) This paper, wherein Newton discussed experiments which he had begun in 1666 and pursued with some long interruptions until 1671, may "be considered one of the great classics of scientific method." "It contained the experimental proof that ordinary light is essentially heterogeneous and consists of a quantity of rays of different refrangibilities. Further, it established a one-to-one correspondence between refrangibility and color, the least refrangible rays being red and the most refrangible violet, and it showed that the refrangibility or color was not affected by further reflections or refractions. New colors were obtained by mixtures of different rays . . . and finally the primitive white color was reproduced by a mixture of all the colors of the spectrum." Newton also explained many consequences or applications. While anticipated by Maurolycus, Descartes, Marci, and Grimaldi, "Newton was the first to clinch the whole theory of color by accomplishing not only the analysis of white light but also its synthesis." While we may assume that Newton knew the Cartesian views, it is not likely that he was well acquainted with the others. "But the best proof that the ideas explained in that paper of 1672 were really novel, and even revolutionary, is given by the strange reception accorded them . . . see L. Rosenfeld: "*La théorie des couleurs de Newton et ses adversaires*" (*Isis*, 9, 44–65, 1927)."—*Major L. Younce.*

12069. STEIN, JOHN BETHUNE. On the trail of van Leeuwenhoek. *Sci. Monthly*, 32 (2) Feb. 1931: 116–134.—Van Leeuwenhoek was the "father of microscopy." This is an account of his life, the microscopes constructed by him, and the discoveries he made by using these microscopes, which were the best available in the 17th century. The text, derived primarily from other works published since 1850, is accompanied by ten illustrations, three of which seem to be original photographs of Van Leeuwenhoek microscopes now in the Rijks Museum.—*Charles M. Thomas.*

12070. VAN PATTEN, NATHAN. The medical literature of Mexico and Central America. *Papers Bibliog. Soc. Amer.* 24 (1–2) 1930: 150–199.—Much native pharmacopœia, developed in Mexican medical schools

and hospitals during the 16th century, has been introduced into American and European *materia medica*. A list of the important Mexican medical literature from 1570-1930 dealing especially with botanical medicine, tropical diseases, the effects of high altitudes upon animal life, and the danger of poisonous snakes and insects is given. The same procedure is followed for Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, and the medical department of the United Fruit Company. Special attention is given the medical literature dealing specifically with yellow fever, dysentery, malaria, typhus, cholera, and plague.—*Philip D. Jordan*.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 11936, 12121)

12071. BARNARD, HARRY. Proceedings of the Society. Twenty-third Ordinary Meeting. "Josiah Wedgwood, F. R. S., 1730-1795, potter, inventor and man of science." *J. Royal Soc. Arts*. 78 (4046) Jun. 6, 1930: 810-824.

12072. CATE, PHILIP HARDING. Japanese sculpture. *Pennsylvania Museum Bull.* 26 (137) Dec. 1930: 17-28.

12073. BRUN, ROBERT. Les thèmes coloniaux dans l'art décoratif du XVI^e au XIX^e siècle et leurs sources documentaires. [Colonial themes in decorative art from the 16th to 19th century and their documentary sources.] *Rev. de l'Art Ancien et Moderne*. 59 (326) May 1931: 193-204.

12074. MUMFORD, LEWIS. The brown decades: Architecture. *Scribner's Mag.* 89 (4) Apr. 1931: 385-395.—The foundations of modern American architecture were laid by a small group of men in the 30 years following 1860. The earlier buildings of Henry Hobson Richardson belong to the traditional Gothic and Romanesque schools, but his later work, in railroad stations, industrial plants and the like, shows his realization that modern problems call for new conceptions and treatment. John Wellborn Root, like Richardson, still using masonry construction, designed high office buildings, simplified in style and directly adapted to their purpose. Then the adoption of steel framework revolutionized building and made much greater height possible. The Chicago Exposition of 1893 brought in an era of imitation of old styles unfitted to modern life. But Louis Sullivan, sensing the forces at work around him, abandoned the old symbolism and faced the problem of structure in the spirit of the modern age. His influence lives on into the present day.—*Lida R. Brandt*.

12075. SOWERBY, ARTHUR de C. Legendary figures in Chinese art: Pa Hsien, the eight immortals. *China J.* 14 (2) Feb. 1931: 53-55.—The eight fairies or genii of Taoism are almost as popular in Chinese art and literature as is the Goddess of Mercy of Chinese Buddhism. They often appear in silk scrolls and in porcelain, or in ivory carvings like those in the cuts here presented. Chung-li Ch'uan, the oldest among these, Chang Kuo-Lao, the magician of the court of T'ang Hsüan Tsung, and Lü Tung-Pin, the patron saint of barbers and jugglers, were three living characters in history. The others were Taoist hermits and alchemists, mainly of the legends connected with the T'ang period. Ho Hsien-Ku was the lady of the lotus and Lan Ts'ai-Ho was a hermaphrodite, while Han Hsiang-Tzu was a boy with a basket of peaches of immortality. Li T'ieh-Kuai is the most interesting of the eight for while on a journey on high his body was cremated and he returned to inhabit a beggar's form; thereafter he went wandering with an iron crutch and a gourd full of medical potions.—*Dwight C. Baker*.

12076. VOGEL, J. Ph. Le Makara dans la sculpture de l'Inde. [The Makara in the sculpture of India.] *Rev. d. Arts Asiat.* 6 (3) Sep. 1929-1930: 133-147.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 11950, 11996, 12165, 12237, 13011, 13014, 13081, 13091)

12077. AMBROSI, A. L'expulsion des Jésuites d'Ajaccio (1768). [The expulsion of the Jesuits from Ajaccio.] *Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne*. 11 (64) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 147-156.

12078. BROWNE, P. W. Irish bishops in Newfoundland (1794-1893). *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 20 (77) Mar. 1931: 49-66.—The Catholic church in Newfoundland has been firmly established by Irish bishops. Irish Catholics are thought to have gone to Newfoundland as early as 1595; their numbers increased considerably during the 18th century, and by 1763 more than one-third of the population was Irish Catholic. In 1794 Fr. O'Donel was appointed titular bishop and vicar-apostolic of Newfoundland.—*Frank Monaghan*.

12079. COLE, STEWART G. The cultural pattern of our inherited Christianity. *Crozer Quart.* 7 (2) Apr. 1930: 203-213.—Early settlers in America, quite generally Christian, found their natural religious expression in a warm evangelicalism. Their need for leadership led to a generous array of schools and colleges, in this culture controlled by the church. Such a culture was based upon a knowledge of the Scriptures in which the people were indoctrinated. "A Bible-controlled Christian faith and a church-ordered social cult constituted the joint authority in historic American civilization." Originating under agricultural, small town conditions the life of the church was ordered in terms of the simple, face-to-face relationships much like the old fashioned family. Consequently the doctrines and teachings were personal. The church served as a regulative agent of the first importance. It played the role of a medieval martinet or that of a humanitarian savior as occasion demanded." Science and industry of the 19th century dislocated the community life and with it the church. In treating the many gospels and controversies that have arisen from this revolution, thought should be centered not only on science and industry, but also on the historical and psychological processes that are indigenous in the growth of the church in America.—*Frank C. Foster*.

12080. DAVENPORT, JAMES. Notes on the Worcester diocese. *Trans. Worcestershire Archaeol. Soc.* 6 1929: 116-126.—A survey of ecclesiastical reconstruction in the first two years of the Restoration.—*A. B. Forbes*.

12081. DAVIS, HAROLD E. Religion in the Western Reserve, 1800-1825. *Ohio Arch. & Hist. Quart.* 38 (3) Jul. 1929: 474-501.—Western Reserve religion because of its lack of emotionalism, its rationalism, and its conservatism reacted differently to the Great Revival on the frontier. Presbyterianism and Congregationalism worked under a Plan of Union to accomplish their missionary work, but Methodism gained rapidly after 1810 because the frontier liked the doctrine of free will. Even Baptists, Campbellites, and Mormons found the Western Reserve radical intellectually rather than emotionally, so that their religious expressions took on a sober cast.—*V. Gray*.

12082. GANNAWAY, ROBERTSON. Autobiography of Rev. Robertson Gannaway. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 37 (4) Oct. 1929: 316-322; 38 (2) Apr. 1930: 137-144.—Methodist circuit riding in Virginia in the 1820's.—*V. Gray*.

12083. HOOFT, W. A. VISSER T. An introduction to the theology of Karl Barth. *Canad. J. Relig. Thought.* 8 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 37-51.

12084. KENNEDY, WILLIAM H. J. Catholics in Massachusetts before 1750. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 17 (1) Apr. 1931: 10-28.—The founders of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay settlements, hating everything

Catholic, made a very persistent and successful effort to keep out of the colony persons and everything else that savored of Catholicism. A protest against the narrowness of the colonial government in 1646 brought Robert Child a fine and a prison sentence on the charge of sedition. Catholic visitors came to the colony from time to time, but they were closely watched and their stay was short. In the beginning of the 18th century, however, many Catholics settled in the colony, but they were carefully restricted by discriminating laws. (Bibliography.)—*F. A. Mullin.*

12085. MOLLAND, EINAR. *Spursmålet Kyrkje og stat i Danmark*. [The question of church and state in Denmark.] *Syn og Segn*. 37 (1) 1931: 13-19.—There is complete religious toleration in Denmark; but the so-called Peoples' Church of Denmark is a typical state church. The bishops have little power; the minister of religion in the cabinet has more. The *Grundtvigian* movement in the Danish church led to the breaking up of parish restrictions. The individual may select his own pastor. So-called electoral congregations were established, providing that when at least 20 families demanded it a congregation could be formed and a parish pastor elected to be paid by the congregation. Such congregations, nevertheless, remained within the state church. This kind of organization is unique. In 1903 there were organized parish councils which were to represent the entire church. This has tended to decentralize the Danish church. The Danish state church is made up of a series of independent congregations, grouped into dioceses and presided over by bishops (superintendents). Copenhagen furnishes an acute problem in church-political relations. There a private fund, "the Copenhagen Church fund," has been collected. New churches have been built, ministers called and paid by this private fund. It is the relation of these churches to the parish councils and to the national church that brings on the problem.—*Theo. Huggenwik.*

12086. MURPHY, DUBOSE. Early days of the Protestant Episcopal church in Texas. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 34 (4) Apr. 1931: 293-316.—The first regular Episcopal services in Texas were held at Matagorda in 1838. Within the next three years parishes were organized at Houston and Galveston, and by 1850 when the diocese of Texas was created, the number had grown to ten organized parishes served by eight clergymen.—*William C. Binkley.*

12087. PONTEIL, FELIX. *La renaissance catholique à Strasbourg. L'affaire Bautaine, 1834-1840*. [The Catholic revival at Strasbourg. The Bautain affair, 1834-1840.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris)*. (2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 225-287.—This controversy, involving issues of a religious, political, and academic nature, had all Strasbourg by the ears for a number of years and reverberated even as far as Rome. The article takes up respectively: de Trévern, a prelate of the old regime, highly trained in the old method, disliking ultramontaniam, suspicious of things republican; the conversion of Bautain, previously a professor in the academy, who when he entered the church brought with him too much independent philosophy to suit Trévern; Mlle. Humann and the founding of the Society of Saint Louis, a little group which espoused the simple life, and founded a seminary with Bautain as chief of instruction; the scholastic attack, directed against the ideas and methods of the Society of Saint Louis by a few jealous members of the Alsatian clergy; the philosophical system of Abbé Bautain; the details of the controversy, including the intervention of the prefect of Arnouville; the war of pamphlets; the judgment of the University; arbitration by Donnet and the prefect; and the final vindication. (Bibliography.)—*David F. Strong.*

12088. NEVE, J. L. Arminianism in its influence upon England. "Rational Theology." Latitudinarian-

ism. *Bibliotheca Sacra*. 88 (350) Apr. 1931: 145-165.—The liberalistic trait of Arminianism brought Rationalism. The emphasis upon the more practical aspects of religion produced a church life that was viewing Christianity primarily as a force for moral transformation. Arminianism does not inevitably lead to Rationalism, but with the coming of Arminianism to England we do see a gradual rationalizing of its Calvinistic theology so that Latitudinarianism resulted. A second influence is the communication of a certain practical, evangelistic type of Christianity such as Methodism. We see this trait in the fundamental aversion to even considering the doctrine of predestination, in materially modifying conceptions, in that strong emphasis upon the unpaired spiritual powers of man before his conversion in which he is urged to lay hold on saving grace, and in the stress that is put upon man's doing in general. The first steps in the direction of Arminianism appear under James II. Calvinistic insistence that a temporal ruler cannot be the head of the church made the English king suspicious of high Calvinism. Political opposition to Calvinism first opened the gate for the entrance of Arminianism into England. Latitudinarianism must be looked upon as precursory to the "Broad Church" of the middle of the 19th century.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

12089. SKANSEN, PER. *La conversion d'Eve Lavallière*. [The conversion of Eve Lavallière. Some unpublished letters.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 203 (8) Apr. 20, 1930: 191-203.—Documents, letters, and extracts from the note book of Eve Lavallière, formerly an artist of the theatre illustrating some stages in her spiritual life which are more fully treated in Skansen's book *La Conversion d'Eve Lavallière*. The letters to her adviser and friend l'abbé Chastaigner, curé of Chauceut, and to a nun, show her transformation from the world-weary young artist to the mystic whose meditations are rich in faith, devotion and adoration. After a period of retirement she made three trips to Africa assisting an order of nurses, only to be forced back to France by bad health. Her death followed in 1929.—*B. R. Wall.*

12090. VIORA, M. Due interventi di Federico I di Svezia presso Vittorio Amedeo II di Savoia in favore dei Valdesi. [Two interventions of Frederick I of Sweden with Vittorio Amedeo II of Savoy in favor of the Waldensians.] *Arch. Storico Ital.* 11 (3) Oct. 1929: 67-76.—Interesting letters from the state archives of Turin which passed between Frederick I of Sweden and Vittorio Amedeo II of Savoy. The first letters were occasioned by the "constitution of Piedmont" of 1723, the excessive rigor of which caused an appeal of the Waldensians to the Protestant states of Europe. The others concern the conditions of the Waldensians of the Valle Pragelato who were compelled little by little to emigrate. Neither Frederick nor the other Protestant powers prevailed against Vittorio Amedeo, and the valley was rapidly made Catholic.—*A. Sadun.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 11888, 11950, 12000, 12115, 13067)

12091. ALLERHAND, M. Das Eherecht der polnischen Karaim. [The marriage law of the Polish Karaites.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5 (1) 1931: 1-17.—The Karaites or Beni Midra are the followers of Anan ben Dawid, the leader of the movement among the Jews of the 8th century, which rejected the traditions of the Talmud and recognized only the Bible as the fundamental source of their religion. Steadily decreasing in numbers, the sect had its center in the Crimea, though small groups are found in various countries. The Karaites in Poland have retained their Crimean dialect, a mixture of Turkish-Tartarian interspersed with Persian, Slavic, and Hebrew elements. The article discusses the marriage law

of this group in relation to that of the Jewish majority accepting the tradition of both the Bible and the Talmud, and the civil law of Poland.—*Johannes Mattern.*

12092. DUSHINSKY, C. Rabbi David Oppenheimer. *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 20 (3) 1930: 217-247.

12093. GELBER, N. M. Quelques documents relatifs aux projets juifs du Marquis de Langallerie. [Some documents relating to the Jewish projects of the Marquis de Langallerie.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 86-97.—In 1761 the prison at Nancy contained the Christians, Dremel and Kaiser, and the three Jews, Levy and the two Lazard brothers. Kaiser retained a host which he had received at communion in prison. One of the Jews, Feizel Lazard, was supposed to have made an incision in the hand of Kaiser whereby Kaiser would have the power to open doors without keys and even to make himself invisible and to escape. The plot was betrayed and the five were tried. Kaiser was sentenced to have his hands cut off and then to be burnt alive. Dremel and Feizel Lazard were hanged and their bodies were then burnt. The two other Jews were sent to the galleys for life. Without any doubt the three Jews were absolutely innocent. The same year, 1761, Jacob Alexandre, a feeble-minded Jewish vagabond, was found guilty of having received a host under false pretenses, as a Christian. He was sentenced to be hanged and then burnt, but after an appeal the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in the galleys.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

12094. GODECHOT, JACQUES. Deux procès de sorcellerie et de sacrilège à Nancy au XVIII^e siècle. [Two trials for sorcery and sacrilege in Nancy in the 18th century.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 86-97.—In 1761 the prison at Nancy contained the Christians, Dremel and Kaiser, and the three Jews, Levy and the two Lazard brothers. Kaiser retained a host which he had received at communion in prison. One of the Jews, Feizel Lazard, was supposed to have made an incision in the hand of Kaiser whereby Kaiser would have the power to open doors without keys and even to make himself invisible and to escape. The plot was betrayed and the five were tried. Kaiser was sentenced to have his hands cut off and then to be burnt alive. Dremel and Feizel Lazard were hanged and their bodies were then burnt. The two other Jews were sent to the galleys for life. Without any doubt the three Jews were absolutely innocent. The same year, 1761, Jacob Alexandre, a feeble-minded Jewish vagabond, was found guilty of having received a host under false pretenses, as a Christian. He was sentenced to be hanged and then burnt, but after an appeal the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in the galleys.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

12095. GREENSTONE, JULIUS H. New Jewish encyclopedias and the Jewish Lexicon. *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 20 (4) 1930: 349-359.

12096. GRUNWALD, MAX. Note sur des Marranes à Rouen et ailleurs. [Notes on the Marranos at Rouen and elsewhere.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 381-384.—This note contains an extract from the memoirs of the adventurer, Estebanillo Gonzalez, which tells how he met and cheated some Portuguese Jews at Rouen by pretending to be a secret-Jew. It also abstracts the material in George Borrow's *The Bible in Spain*, which refers to the Marranos, and includes a prayer of the community of Bayonne offered up in 1752 for the Dauphin.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

12097. LESTSCHINSKY, JAKOB. Die Umsiedlung und Umschichtung des jüdischen Volkes im Laufe des letzten Jahrhunderts. [Changes in Jewish population and social structure in the course of the last century.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30 (1) Jul. 1929: 123*-156*; 32 (2) Oct. 1930: 563-599.—The industrial revolution and with it the gradual disappearance of the middle-man function of the Jew resulted in the urbanization and concentration of the Jewish population, in the rise of a powerful Jewish upper class, but also of a new Jewish proletariat. Whereas previously the Jews had occupied a solitary position midway between the higher and lower classes of non-Jewish society, it now became possible for them to enter into a more intimate contact with the non-Jewish economic life. These facts serve to explain the assimilation of the upper bourgeoisie, the Zionism of the middle class and the petty bourgeoisie, and the struggle of the Jewish workers for political and national rights. Jewish population has increased since 1825 from 3 to 15 millions. It has spread over more than 60 states and almost a third is concentrated in 15 great cities. Sephardic Jews have declined from 18% in 1825 to 6% in 1925. Whereas Europe had 83.2% of the world's

Jews in 1825, it had only 62.8% in 1925 and America had 29.5% The migrations of the Jews from Eastern Europe added strength to weaker Jewish communities in Germany, England, and France and created new and powerful compact settlements. The proletariat includes an unusually high percentage of functionaries (40%) and no agricultural class. Most Jewish workers are engaged in industries connected with the necessities of life; 60-70% of the workers are employed in workshops and only 30-40% in factories.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

12098. LEVY, ERNEST H. "Autel" en judéo-allemand. [Altar in Judeo-German.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 193-200.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

12099. LÉVY, LOUIS-GERMAIN. La philosophie d'Abraham ibn Ezra. [The philosophy of Abraham ibn Ezra.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 169-178.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

12100. VISHNITZER, RACHEL. L'origine de la lampe de Hanouka. [The origin of the Hanukkah lamp.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 135-146.—A brief historical survey of the form of the Hanukkah lamp from Roman times to the present. (7 illustrations.)—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

12101. WAXMAN, MEYER. Baruch Spinoza's relation to Jewish philosophical thought and to Judaism. *Jewish Quart. Rev.* 19 (4) 1929: 411-430.

12102. ZEITLIN, SOLOMON. Notes relatives au calendrier juif. [Notes relating to the Jewish calendar.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 349-359.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 12051, 12054, 12111, 12120, 12132, 12161, 12177, 12187, 12246, 12248, 12967, 12976)

12103. CAILLAUX, J. Weshalb der Krieg im Jahre 1911 nicht ausbrach. [Why the War did not break out in 1911.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (4) Apr. 1931: 315-339.—Translation of an article from *Revue des Vivants* (9) 1930.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

12104. OPOCENSKY, J. La protestation des députés tchèques de la diète de Bohême contre l'annexion de l'Alsace et de la Lorraine. [The protest of the Czech deputies of the Bohemian diet against the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine.] *Monde Slave.* 7 (11) Nov. 1930: 170-200.—The Austrian emperor and Andrássy applauded the German victories of 1870. The Magyars, too, opposed any pro-French policy at first. But the Czechs grew more and more sympathetic to France. The police had to stop the recruiting of Czech volunteers and the people throughout the country exhibited a naïve sympathy. As Austro-Russian hostility developed over the Straits question, the Czechs grew eager to aid Russia. On Dec. 8, 1870, the Czech deputies issued their *Protest*. The emphasis in the Protest which the 54 Liberals signed, but not the Conservatives, is upon the right of peoples to dispose of themselves. The inherent independence of Bohemia is also alluded to, as well as the supremacy of the "natural law" above that of the state. On Dec. 11, France thanked Rieger, the Czech leader. Russia remained silent. Meanwhile, the Prussians thanked the Austrian government and Beust for their categorical denial of the Czech contentions. An attempted plebiscite in Bohemia in favor of France failed. In general, the Slavic peoples strongly favored the *Protest*, Poles, Slovaks, and Yugoslavs especially, and there were many petitions to the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments. Apparently, amounting to nothing at the time, these manifestations aided the creation of the friendly feeling between the Czechoslovaks and French that proved so important during and after the World War.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

12105. PAGÈS, G. Bismarck et les relations anglo-prussiennes (1866-1870) d'après un livre récent. [Bismarck and Anglo-Prussian relations, 1866-1870, according to a recent book.] *Rev. Hist.* 165 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 293-301.—A review of Horst Michael, *Bismarck, England und Europa* (1866-1870).—L. D. Steefel.

12106. POMETTA, ELIGIO. Il canton Ticino e l'Austria negli anni 1845-46-47. [The canton Ticino and Austria in the years 1845-47.] *Boll. Storico d. Svizzera Ital.* Ser. II 4 (2-3) 1929: 29-59; (4) 1929: 77-91; 5 (1-2) 1930: 31-46.—The author stresses the Austrian interests in the fall of the Ticino government; a fall which, besides extinguishing liberty, would also affect the liberal organizations of Italy. The numerous reports of Austrian secret agents to Metternich (which are almost entirely published here) show the extent of Austrian and clerical machinations designed to overthrow the Ticino republic. Diplomacy failing, commercial, political, and military actions were substituted. The article is completed by the publication of the hitherto unpublished *Verbalì del Consiglio di Stato del governo Ticinese* and *Documenti Austriaci*.—Teresa Bruni.

12107. POMETTA, ELIGIO. La nota del landamano Quadri a Metternich contro la riforma del 1830. [The memorandum of the agriculturist Quadri to Metternich against the reform of 1830.] *Boll. Storico d. Svizzera Ital.* Ser. II. 5 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 72-78.—In this memorandum Quadri shows Metternich the danger to Austria of recognizing the constitution of Cantor Ticino.—Teresa Bruni.

12108. RAPPAPORT von ARBENG AU, ALFRED. Rund um den Friedjungprozess. [Discussion of the Friedjung trial.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (4) Apr. 1931: 339-357.—(The author used the Austrian Documents and unpublished letters of Professor Friedjung, and an unfinished article by him evidently written since the war.) Toward the end of February, 1909, Aehrenthal commissioned Friedjung to write an article on the basis of documents furnished by the foreign office which should convince public opinion that Serbia's agitation in Bosnia and Croatia had brought on a war which Aehrenthal said would probably begin by the end of March. The famous article, "Austria-Hungary and Serbia," was published. It is not clear whether the publication could have been prevented after the arrival of the news of Russia's capitulation but it seems probable that Aehrenthal rushed the article to the press in order to justify a policy which had led to the verge of war and had necessitated the expense of mobilization. The suggestion to use the forged materials had originally come from Forgach, the Austrian minister in Belgrade, who found the content so much in keeping with conditions as he knew them in Belgrade that he did not seriously question their authenticity. Questions had arisen in his mind, however, before the beginning of the slander trial against Friedjung, and he might better have informed the foreign office and Friedjung of his doubts than to have begun anew a frantic search for proof of Serbian complicity. As it was, the defense, especially Masaryk, perjured themselves in attempting to prove not merely that the Friedjung documents were

forgeries but also that the society *Slovenski Jug* was wholly nonpolitical and that no subversive movement existed in the South Slav provinces of the Dual Monarchy.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

12109. STEINITZ, EDUARD RITTER von. Berchtolds Politik während des ersten Balkankrieges. [Berchtold's policy during the first Balkan War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (3) Mar. 1931: 229-248.—Berchtold understood early in the conflict that the cause of Turkey was lost and was among the first to prepare for changes in the Balkan territorial status quo. The chief points of his program were the following: (1) Serbia was to receive new territory on the basis of assurance of friendship toward the dual monarchy. This assurance must involve a close economic union of the two states. (2) Serbian territorial extension to the Adriatic he could not permit. (3) He would insist on the creation of an Albania large enough to exist independently. (4) Rumania's just demands for compensation must be met. The rivalry between Rumania and Bulgaria and the wooing of Russia by Bucharest made the accomplishment of the fourth point difficult, while Serbian and Montenegrin resistance, encouraged by their recent military victories and Russian sympathy, created an impasse on the first three points which threatened Europe with a general war. This was probably the objective of Belgrade. In spite of entente efforts to defeat his policy Berchtold persisted and eventually won out.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

12110. STEINITZ, EDUARD RITTER von. Berchtolds Politik zu Beginn der Balkankrise 1912. [Berchtold's policy at the beginning of the Balkan crisis of 1912.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 45-57.—Berchtold first learned of the Balkan agreements early in April, 1912. He foresaw their danger for Austrian interests and endeavored to preserve peace by cooperation with the other powers. He felt that Russia too had reasons to desire peace and hoped for a rapprochement between Austria and Russia. On July 13 he proposed to the powers an exchange of views on methods to restrain the Balkan states and to urge further reforms on Turkey. Austria's interests required the continuation of the status quo and especially the continuation of Turkish rule in the Sanjak to prevent the union of Serbia and Montenegro. At the suggestion of Poincaré it was agreed that Austria and Russia should act with a mandate from Europe. After lengthy negotiations these powers declared to the Balkan states (1) that the powers are opposed to any action leading to hostilities; (2) that administrative reforms would be promoted; (3) that if war were to break out they would permit no change in the territorial status quo of European Turkey. It was too late. The Balkan peoples shrugged their shoulders and expressed regrets. Toward the military men Berchtold pursued a firm policy. Austria-Hungary was not to alienate the sympathies of Europe again as in 1908 by a policy of force. Only such military measures as were necessary for the protection of the annexed provinces were permitted.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 11963, 12051, 12054, 12059, 12062, 12065, 12067-12068, 12071, 12080, 12088, 12105, 12124-12125, 12130-12131, 12133-12134, 12140, 12159, 12177, 12216, 12218, 12681, 12817, 12876, 12904, 12923, 12967)

12111. BAILEY, JOHN. Queen Victoria. *Quart. Rev.* 256 (507) Jan. 1931: 1-21.—As a constitutional necessity Queen Victoria accepted a Liberal ministry under Gladstone, but she used her influence industri-

ously to prevent the ministry from establishing home rule, maintaining close relations with Goschen and Salisbury on this subject. This was playing an unwarrantably dangerous game which might have brought the crown into great disrespect. Victoria's personal feelings led her to take strong stands in other matters as well. This was noticeable in her support of Alexander of Bulgaria, her militant hostility to Bismarck and William II, her opposition to the proposed abolition of the office of commander-in-chief, and her control of ecclesiastical appointments.—Chester Kirby.

12112. BALLARD, G. A. British battleships of 1870: The Lord Clyde and Lord Warden. *Mariner's Mirror*. 17 (1) Jan. 1931: 53-74.—(Diagrams, illustrations.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

12113. CANTRILL, T. C., and WIGHT, M. Yarranton's works at Astley. *Trans. Worcestershire Archaeol. Soc.* 6 1929: 92-115.—An account of remains recently discovered, part of which are with a reasonable degree of certainty identified as iron works started by Andrew Yarranton about the middle of the 17th century.—*A. B. Forbes*.

12114. CAULFIELD, ERNEST. The infant welfare movement in the eighteenth century. *Ann. Medic. Hist. n.s.* 2 Sep. 1930: 480-494.—Late in the 17th century, John Graunt's essays called attention to the appalling infant mortality rate in England. As late as 1750 it was estimated that 75% of all children christened in London died before reaching the age of five. Chief among the causes of such a rate were abortion, filth, infanticide, and general neglect by nurses, parents, and physicians.—*Richard H. Shryock*.

12115. CRABITÉS, PIERRE. The Balfour Declaration. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 8 (7) Sep. 1930: 479-482.—Great Britain governs Palestine under a mandate from the Council of the League of Nations. It is contended that the Balfour Declaration, which reads: "His Majesty's Government views with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People," contravenes the official assurances given to the Moslems and Christians of Palestine in 1915 by the British government, and the terms of a joint Anglo-French proclamation of 1918. The legal aspects of the situation are considered.—*Alison Ewart*.

12116. DENHOLM-YOUNG, N. Dr. Gerard Langbaine. *Bodleian Quart. Rec.* 6 (68) 1930: 195-196.—A memorandum by Gerard Langbaine while Provost of Queen's (1646-58) brings to light the fact that the author was, as B. A., Grammar Reader at Queen's, and that, upon taking his M. A., he was forced to sell his patrimony to pay his debts. The purpose of his memorandum was to show from his own experience that the value of the tabardership ought to be increased, an argument which he supported by excerpts from the college statutes. The text of his memorandum is given.—*F. E. Baldwin*.

12117. FERGUSON, LADY ALICE. An eighteenth century lady and her family. *Blackwood's Mag.* 229 (1385) Mar. 1931: 350-364.—The domestic life of an Edinburgh lady and her family in its commonplace incidents and also in the face of the Jacobite rising and of death in the family is portrayed in the correspondence of Lady Jean Maitland (1703-1768). Extracts from her domestic account-book are of interest.—*A. Feinstein*.

12118. LESLIE, J. H. (ed.). The defences of London in 1643. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Res.* 10 (39a) Apr. 1931: 109-120.—There has just been published by the Ordnance Survey of Southampton, *A map of XVII century England with description, chronological tables, and a map of London circa 1660*, a complete handbook of matters connected with the history of England during the 17th century. Within its scope comes *A survey of London*, a tract by William Lithgow, published in 1643. The text of the *Survey* is given in full, accompanied by two explanatory maps showing the various London fortifications constructed in 1642 and 1643. Lithgow was a Scot—a world traveller—with a fondness for fantastic ideas and high-flown language. He was distrusted by his own countrymen. His survey, however, appears to be accurate. (Maps.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

12119. MACDONALD, W. L. Daniel Defoe (1660-1731). *Queen's Quart.* 38 (1) Winter 1931: 89-103.—A few instances are recalled to show how our own generation happens to be receptive to the utterances

of this prophet of the 18th century. In some respects Defoe is nearer to our times than to his own. At least he is known more generally and understood better.—*Charles M. Thomas*.

12120. RADCLIFFE, C. The naval mutinies of 1797. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 7 (4) Jul. 1930: 468-481.—In 1797 England was deserted by her former allies, her land forces on the continent could make no headway against Napoleon, and credit was at its lowest ebb. France and Holland were preparing expeditions for an invasion of England when in the spring of 1797 the fleet at Spithead mutinied on account of grievances connected with pay, food, and recruitment. Concessions were granted and the mutiny ended. A second mutiny occurred in May, and in the same month also at the Nore. These were suppressed by the end of June, but not before they had placed the country in grave peril, for if the French and Dutch fleets had been ready for invasion the result for England would have been disastrous.—*Alison Ewart*.

12121. THOMPSON, J. M. The robbery from the Ashmolean Museum, 1776. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (181) Jan. 1931: 96-117.—By means of selections from some 30 contemporary documents, the full story of the theft from the Ashmolean, of medals, coins and chains, by one Le Maitre, alias Matra, Maire, and Mara, is told. This is the crime imputed to Marat, by some biographers.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

12122. UNSIGNED. The dawn of modern farming. *Quart. Rev.* 256 (507) Jan. 1931: 111-131.—Mainly an analysis of the manuscript account books of Robert Loder, a young Jacobean yeoman of Berkshire. He showed his enterprise by planting orchards and drew substantial revenues from an old dove-cote and grazing leases. He went into tillage farming, discarding the less profitable grazing, and prospered so greatly that he thought "the Lord maketh the clouds to drip fatness."—*Chester Kirby*.

12123. MOLESWORTH, F. C. (ed.). The diary and letters of 1st Lieutenant Arthur Moffatt Lang, Bengal Engineers. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Res.* 10 (39a) Apr. 1931: 69-108.—Section II, covering the period from July to October, 1857, giving an account of the activities and incidents connected with the siege of Delhi. The brief introductory note contains a description of the defenses. (Illustrations, maps and sketches.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

CANADA

(See also Entries 12078, 12083, 12193, 12251, 12760, 13222)

12124. ANDERSON, J. C. Dominion status. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 8 (1) Jan. 1930: 32-48; (2) Feb. 1930: 112-125; (3) Mar. 1930: 196-212.—A summary of the legal status of the dominions, is followed by the views of British statesmen as expressed in the 1926 Imperial Conference. The author then studies the Colonial Conferences of 1887 to 1907, and the Imperial Conferences to 1926, pointing out the various stages in the development of the constitutional status of the dominions. He deals with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and its history. The constitutional status of the dominions, as revealed by the Judicial Committee in concrete cases, is often quite different from their status as revealed in speeches by British statesmen at Colonial and Imperial Conferences. Bringing these varying conceptions into harmony will be the task of future Imperial Conferences.—*Alison Ewart*.

12125. BENNETT, SIR COURTENAY. Wolfe, Saunders and Cook. *United Empire.* 21 (12) Dec. 1930: 656-657.—Wolfe's capture of Quebec would have been impossible unless Admiral Saunders had with equal skill and daring moved the fleet above Quebec. The manoeuvre succeeded because (Captain) James

Cook charted the dangerous navigation of the St. Lawrence. Cook's chart was so accurate that it is still used.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

12126. CHARTIER, EMILE. *Vie de l'esprit au Canada français: Essai de synthèse.* [The history of thought in French Canada.] *Mémoires de la Soc. Royale du Canada Sec. 1.* 24(3) May 1930: 59-75.—An attempt to discover the emergence of local cultural consciousness and its expression, particularly since the origin of a general school system in 1846. The colonists became Canadian about 1720 and contributed to local folk-lore and to European literary exoticism. Between 1760 and 1867 the break was made with revolutionary France, and in the constitutional struggle with the British administration, eloquence, journalism, and history signalized the spirit of the people. Imaginative literature closely imitated that of France. Regionalist influences were notable only after 1860 in poetry and in prose, and culminated after 1905 in an intense preoccupation with preservation of pure French language. Smaller evidences of unique local spirit are to be found in architecture, painting, sculpture, and music. The cities show some signs of Anglicization and Americanization, but the country-side is conservative of its early 18th century French character.—*J. B. Brebner.*

12127. BURCHELL, CHARLES J. *The British Commonwealth of Nations.* *Canad. Bar Rev.* 8(7) Sep. 1930: 492-497.—In 1766 there was a representative legislature in Nova Scotia, but neither Nova Scotia nor any other province in Canada had "home rule" until 82 years later. In 1848 Nova Scotia first obtained responsible government in the British Empire. In 1865 the British parliament enacted the Colonial Laws Validity Act, which moved the clock back 100 years by declaring the supremacy of the parliament at Westminster over colonial legislatures. In 1867, the British North America Act was passed uniting the provinces of Canada in a federal system of government, but the Colonial Laws Validity Act remained in force. On the recommendation of the Imperial Conference of 1926, a committee was appointed to consider the legal position, and their report recommends that the Colonial Laws Validity Act should cease to have force.—*Alison Ewart.*

12128. HARDING, C. *Churchill, past and present.* *Beaver.* (4) Mar. 1929: 164-166.—The Danish navigator, Monck, seeking a place for shelter, discovered Churchill Harbour. Sir Thomas Button reached Cape Eskimo at the mouth of Churchill Harbour in 1612. About 1715 the first trading fort was established in the district by the Hudson's Bay Company, and soon after 1670, the Company built several forts on the south and west of Hudson Bay. The French attacked these posts, and for many years continuous strife ensued. A brief account of these troublous times is given, as well as a summary of the more recent history of Fort Churchill.—*Alison Ewart.*

12129. HAMILTON, C. F. *The Canadian militia: imperial organization.* *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8(2) Jan. 1931: 240-247.—The leading event of the period between the evacuation of Quebec in 1871 and the South African War was the organization of the Colonial Defence Committee, whose influence is perceptible in the Colonial Conference of 1887. In 1902 the war office submitted a scheme to the Colonial Conference whereby each dominion should maintain local forces earmarked for imperial wars. This scheme was decisively rejected. The next step attempted was the creation of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and this was followed by a series of steps which culminated in the formation of an Imperial General Staff, with the idea of establishing in the empire common types of organization, co-ordinated plans for action, and a common doctrine of war. (See Entries 2: 1326 and 3: 12130.)—*Alison Ewart.*

12130. HAMILTON, C. F. *The Canadian militia.*

Canad. Defence Quart. 7(2) Jan. 1930: 217-222; (3) Apr. 1930: 383-389; (4) Jul. 1930: 537-542; 8(1) 1930: 94-97.—These articles begin at the time of the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, which furnished a test for the militia defense provisions of this period. The reform of the militia during the period between the Northwest episode and the South African War in 1899 is dealt with in the second article. Canada participated in the South African War by furnishing troops directly, officially, and in part at her own expense, by allowing troops to be raised within the Dominion by the British government and by Lord Strathcona, and by raising a battalion for garrison duty at Halifax, thus releasing a line battalion of the British army. After the South African War, a coherent effort was set on foot to give Canada an efficient militia army. (See Entries 2: 1326 and 3: 12129.)—*Alison Ewart.*

12131. KNAPLUND, PAUL. (ed.). *Some letters of Peel and Stanley on Canadian problems.* *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12(1) Mar. 1931: 45-54.—The election of 1841 in Great Britain brought Sir Robert Peel into office and Lord Stanley resumed his former position of colonial secretary. Peel and Stanley grappled with Canadian problems during their entire term as colleagues in the government. Peel showed the greatest interest in both the appointment of Sir Charles Bagot as governor-general of Canada and in the fight over the establishment of responsible government. The correspondence between Peel and Stanley reveals, also, that Peel was interested in the Canadian civil list, the grant of honors in British North America, amnesty to men implicated in the Rebellion of 1837, payment to Papineau of the arrears of his salary as speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, and Canadian colonization.—*Alison Ewart.*

12132. LONG, MORDEN H. *Sir John Rose and the informal beginnings of the Canadian high commissionership.* *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12(1) Mar. 1931: 23-43.—For more than a decade before Sir Alexander Galt was created Canada's first high commissioner in 1880, the duties subsequently performed by the high commissioner had been discharged informally by the Scottish-Canadian statesman and financier, Sir John Rose. He was employed on a variety of royal commissions relating to imperial and foreign affairs and was the informal adviser of successive colonial ministers. One of his major interests was the development of the Canadian northwest. During the Red River episode he demonstrated the utility of a permanent Canadian agency in London. He was also a prominent figure in the Washington treaty negotiations of 1871. In 1879, Sir John Macdonald decided that a formal representative should be appointed, and Galt inaugurated the representation of Canada in Britain which Rose had informally begun.—*Alison Ewart.*

12133. ROWELL, N. W. *Canada's position in the British Commonwealth of Nations.* *Canad. Bar Rev.* 8(8) Oct. 1930: 570-586.—In Canada there have been three steps in constitutional development: (1) grant of responsible government in 1847; (2) adoption of the present federal constitution in 1867; (3) recognition of full equality of status with Great Britain, which was a gradual development. Co-operation between the members of the commonwealth to-day is secured through imperial conferences, cable communications and despatches, and the exchange of representatives between Great Britain and the dominions. The most marked development in the participation of the dominions in foreign policy took place during the Great War, when an Imperial War Cabinet was created. Under the Treaty of Versailles Canada became a member of the League of Nations, and in 1927 was elected a member of the Council. Canadian legations have been established, and there is an exchange of ministers between Canada and the United States, France, and Japan.—*Alison Ewart.*

12134. SAGE, WALTER N. Sir James Douglas and British Columbia. *Univ. Toronto Studies, Hist. & Econ. Ser.* 6 (1) 1930: pp. 398.—James Douglas was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, on June 5, 1803. At the age of 15, he entered the service of the North West Company and was sent in 1820 to Isle à la Crosse on the Churchill River. Douglas's life from 1820 to 1845 divides itself into quinquennial periods, at Isle à la Crosse, at New Caledonia (British Columbia), as accountant at Fort Vancouver (now Vancouver, Washington) under Dr. John McLoughlin, and as chief trader and then chief factor in the same district. Sage describes Douglas' journey to York Factory with the express in 1835; his expedition in 1840 to the coast of Alaska to take over the Russian post on the Stikine and to establish a fort on the Taku River; his journey to California in 1840-1841 to obtain information regarding trading possibilities; and the foundation of Fort Victoria on Vancouver Island in 1843. (Bibliography and index).—*Alison Ewart.*

12135. POPE, M. A. (ed.). The march of the 104th Foot from Fredericton to Quebec, 1813. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 7 (4) Jul. 1930: 490-501.—This is a letter published in *The Albion* (New York) in 1831. On the outbreak of the War of 1812, Sir George Prevost found himself inadequately provided with troops to defend the frontier from Quebec to Milchilimackinack. He therefore determined that the 104th regiment should march in winter, the 700 miles from New Brunswick to Canada. This march, described in the letter, was carried out over country roads, forest tracts, and in places where no trail existed, in the short period of 52 days.—*Alison Ewart.*

12136. OLIVER, EDMUND H. The institutionalizing of the prairies. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. 2.* 24 (3) May 1930: 1-21.—The settlement of the prairies after 1812 and the institutional growth in various areas is sketched, with notes on the growth of certain cities in Saskatchewan. Four creative impulses are distinctive: the conquest of distance, and of drought, the stimulation of immigration, and the development of cooperation.—*J. B. Brebner.*

12137. UNSIGNED. The Dease and Simpson surveys, 1837-1839. *Beaver.* (4) Mar. 1930: 369-371.—Correspondence in the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company touching on the Dease and Simpson surveys of 1837-1839. In 1837 Dease and Simpson traced the coast from the mouth of MacKenzie's River to Point Barrow. In 1838 they descended the Coppermine River. In 1839 they connected the surveys of Sir John Franklin from the west with those of Sir George Black from the east. The correspondence here reproduced consists of letters to and from Lord John Russell and the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.—*Alison Ewart.*

12138. VOORHIS, E. Temagami. *Beaver.* (2) Sep.

1929: 262-263.—Temagami, about 35 miles north of Lake Nipissing, is a region of much historic interest, De Troyes having established two forts on Lake Abitibi in 1686 and 1688. By 1796 the Hudson's Bay Company was established in De Troyes' forts, and in 1875 the Company moved to its present location on Bear Island. The Indians of this district are known as the Temagami tribe of the Ojibways. From a fur collecting outpost, Temagami has now become a national park for the preservation of forest and wild life and one of the most celebrated tourist headquarters in Ontario.—*Alison Ewart.*

12139. WALLACE, W. S. The periodical literature of Upper Canada. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12 (1) Mar. 1931: 4-22.—These notes are the by-product of a compilation of books and pamphlets printed in Upper Canada and Ontario in the 19th century. In Upper Canada the book and the pamphlet were an offspring of the newspaper. Wallace makes an inventory of newspapers and other periodicals published before 1841, prefacing his check-list with a brief history and description of the press in Upper Canada. The check-list gives the name of the paper and wherever possible, the date of its founding, a history of its career, the date when it ceased publication, and information as to where it may now be consulted. The footnotes contain brief biographies of early printers and publishers.—*Alison Ewart.*

IRELAND

(See also Entries 11999, 12078)

12140. GWYNN, AUBREY. Cromwell's policy of transportation. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 19 (76) Dec. 1930: 607-623.—A new departure in the history of English colonial policy was marked by the transportation to the plantations of Scottish prisoners taken at the battle of Colchester in 1648. The Irish transportations did not become frequent until 1652; by this time the prisoners were no longer an embarrassing problem because of the growing demand for labor in the plantations. In 1653 the Elizabethan statute against "rogues, vagrants and sturdy beggars" was extended to Ireland with the result that the local magistrates were able to transport persons undesirable or dangerous to the Commonwealth. New England refused to accept the Irish because they were rebels and papists, so they were sent to the plantations of Virginia, Barbados, and the Caribbee Islands. Indentured service was based on free contract, but there was little free contract among the indentured Irish servants. To the economic motive of the labor market was added, in 1655 and 1656, another: the desire to humiliate the Irish nation.—*Frank Monaghan.*

12141. HONE, J. M. The Royal Dublin Society and its bicentenary. *Quart. Rev.* 256 (507) Jan. 1931: 63-77.—*Chester Kirby.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 11768, 12250, 12917)

FRANCE

(See also Entries 11958, 12042, 12054-12056, 12073, 12077, 12087, 12089, 12094, 12096, 12104, 12170, 12179, 12195, 12197-12198, 12205, 12210, 12215, 12217, 12245, 12679, 12874, 12945)

12142. AJAM, MAURICE. La vie romanesque d'Auguste Comte. [The romantic life of Auguste Comte.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145 (433) Dec. 10, 1930: 404-418.—Comte's mental derangements were caused by the infidelities of his wife, Caroline Massen. Their bond for many years was but a civil marriage, and Comte was exceedingly jealous of his wife. His philosophical ideas having ripened, he began expounding them to a group

of savants in April, 1826, but suffered a cerebral derangement after the third lecture when he discovered that Caroline and her old lover, Cerclet, had reestablished relationships. In spite of reconciliation, difficult years followed and Comte separated completely from her in 1842. Comte bore deep affection for Clotilde, Madame de Vaux, the sister of one of his pupils; the friendship, which was purely platonic, endured until her death in 1846.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

12143. CASENAVE, M. La fin d'un état souverain: le Bearn. [The end of a sovereign state: Bearn.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C.R.* 90 Nov.-Dec. 1930: 439-477.—On the eve of the French Revolution the province of Bearn, in southern France, had its

parlement closed and the last vestiges of its former independence removed. Although it was within French borders, it had been considered a sovereign state, allied to France and under the French king. The Third Estate in Bearn started the movement for union and it was pushed to completion in the Estates General in spite of the opposition of local nobility and clergy.—*J. A. Rickard.*

12144. CHEREL, ALBERT. Du nouveau sur un épisode de la campagne de Russie. [New light on an episode of the Russian campaign.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 58 (4) Oct. 1, 1930: 349-361.—An explanation of the differences between Davout and Jerome Bonaparte, a résumé of the most important of the missing letters of Napoleon, and three of Davout's letters and one of Berthier's are supplied by a relative of a witness, Secrétaire des Commandements de Jérôme, Antoine Bruguère, baron de Sorsum.—*Leo Gershoy.*

12145. COLONNA de GIOVELLINA, Général. Le Général J.-B. Cervoni, Baron de l'Empire (1765-1809). *Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne.* 11 (64) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 172-185.

12146. FLEURENT, HENRI. La vie d'un bourgeois de Colmar il y a cent ans. [The life of a citizen of Colmar a century ago.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 76 (502) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 617-637.—Based on the account book and the family journal of one François-Marie-Antoine Chauffour, a lawyer of Colmar.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

12147. FROIDEVAUX, HENRI. Les débuts de la carrière de François Martin, 1665-1674. [The early career of François Martin.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 19 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-34.—François Martin, illegitimate son of a Parisian merchant, was born in 1634. Acknowledged and given a good commercial education by his father, he entered the employ of the French East India Company and sailed from France in 1665, never to return. After some years in Madagascar, he was transferred to Hindustan where he acquired Pondicherry, subsequently the capital of French India. His detailed memoirs, preserved in the Archives Nationales (T* 1169), are about to be published.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12148. GÉRARD-GAILLY. Le Marquis de Pomenars ou le joyeux condamné à mort. [The Marquis of Pomenars or the cheerful condemned one.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 201 (24) Dec. 15, 1930: 379-393.—*Leo Gershoy.*

12149. GUYOT, RAYMOND. Histoire de France, 1800-1914. [History of France, 1800-1914.] *Rev. Hist.* 166 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 101-129.

12150. JALABERT, LOUIS. Le "père à la casquette." Le maréchal Bugeaud et l'Algérie. [Marshal Bugeaud and the making of Algeria.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 205 (21) Nov. 5, 1930: 323-337.—Bugeaud, whose family had been ruined by the Revolution, gained rapid promotion in the army under Napoleon, the restored Bourbons, and Louis Philippe, and was sent to Algeria by the latter as governor general in 1841. He completed the conquest and pacification of the country and inaugurated its colonization by the now famous method of gradual penetration through the construction of agricultural villages and peopling them with desirable settlers. Bitterly opposed to a policy of assimilation towards the natives, he introduced one of association instead, thus winning them over and facilitating the extension of French control.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12151. JEAN, VICTOR. La légion étrangère. [The French foreign legion.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 107-111.—The far-famed French foreign legion was created by a law of Mar. 9, 1831. More than 20,000 individuals, chiefly Russian and German, have served in it during the century of its existence, and the organization has played a notable part in the conquest of Algeria and Morocco. Many have settled there upon the expiration of their five years of service and have

been naturalized as French citizens.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12152. KIRCHEISEN, FRÉDÉRIC M. Napoléon Ier, Frédéric-Guillaume III et la Légion d'Honneur. [Napoleon I, Frederick William III and the Legion of Honor.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 45 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 68-88.—Extensive quotations from correspondence taken mainly from the *Geheimes Staatsarchiv* at Berlin relative to Napoleon's conferring of the emblem of the Legion of Honor upon Frederick William III of Prussia in 1805.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

12153. LEULLIOT, P. Les démêlés du libraire strasbourgeois C. F. Heitz avec la police de la Restauration, 1822-1828. [The quarrels of the Strasbourg bookseller, C. F. Heitz, with the police of the Restoration.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 76 (502) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 684-693.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

12154. LEULLIOT, PAUL. L'émigration alsacienne sous l'empire et au début de la Restauration. [Alsatian emigration under the Empire and at the beginning of the Restoration.] *Rev. Hist.* 165 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 254-279.—At the beginning of this period the emigration was rather localized in the *arrondissement* of Wissembourg. Among the principal causes were the inconveniences of the new forest and communal regulations, over-population, and the influx of indigents from other regions. Many of the emigrants went to the Crimea or to the country about Odessa, attracted by letters from fellow-countrymen who had emigrated in 1793. From 1810 to 1816, emigration was checked but began in the latter year and continued in 1817 because of the bad harvests of those years.—*L. D. Steefel.*

12155. LÉVY-SCHNEIDER, L. Un grand administrateur de l'ancien régime: Gérard Mellier. [A great administrator of the old regime—Gérard Mellier.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 50 (148-150) Dec. 1930: 151-154.—*Leo Gershoy.*

12156. LUCIEN-GRAUX. Boutier de Catus, commissaire des guerres (1765-1839). [Boutier de Catus, commissary.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 76 (500) May-Jun. 1929: 297-351; (501) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 535-566; (502) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 658-683; (503) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 784-797.—A commentary, with extensive quotations, on a collection of unpublished letters from the Revolutionary and early Napoleonic eras.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

12157. LYON-CAEN, CHARLES. Notice sur la vie et les travaux de Cormenin, 1788-1868. [Account of the life and work of Cormenin.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris) C. R.* 91 Jan.-Feb. 1931: 34-58.—Cormenin was a child of the Revolution, his father, though a noble, being favorable to its principles. Young Cormenin studied law, wrote poetry, and distinguished himself as an authority on administrative law. He was a member of the chamber of deputies many times, and was successively a supporter of the Restoration, the Revolution of 1830, the July Monarchy, and the Second Empire. As he grew older he grew more democratic, and finally renounced his title of nobility. He published many political pamphlets and, although no orator himself, wrote *The Book of Orators*. He was made a member of the Academy of Political and Moral Sciences in 1855. His one great political hobby was universal adult male suffrage for France.—*J. A. Rickard.*

12158. MARION, MARCEL. Le bataillon marseillais du 21 janvier. [The Marseilles battalion of January 21.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 58 (4) Oct. 1, 1930: 304-318.—*Leo Gershoy.*

12159. MEAGHER, CHARLOTTE M. Mrs. Craven and her circle. *Thought.* 5 (4) Mar. 1931: 597-615.—A study of 19th century family life. To have made their services to society and their lives supremely attractive was one of the achievements of the family of the de la Feronnays, whose record lies largely within the pages of *Le récit d'une soeur*, written by one of that family, the gifted daughter Pauline, who mar-

ried a Craven. The book is translated under the title, *A sister's story.*—W. F. Roemer.

12160. MICHAUT, G. (ed.). Buffon, administrateur et homme d'affaires. Lettres inédites. [Buffon, administrator and business man. Unpublished letters.] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Paris.* 6(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 15-36.—This article deals with 12 previously unpublished letters by Buffon or by those of his immediate circle.—David F. Strong.

12161. MICHON, G. Clemenceau. *Évolution (Paris).* 5(54) Jun. 1930: 1-24; (55) Jul. 1930: 35-57; (56) Aug. 1930: 38-63; (57) Sep. 1930: 45-64; (58) Oct. 1930: 33-64.—From the beginning of his political career as a deputy in 1884 Clemenceau was a fierce chauvinist, opposing the colonial policy of Ferry, because Bismarck was its instigator, denouncing every politeness towards Berlin as an attack on French honor. He worked the ground on which the Boulanger movement arose; despaired because France sent three warships to the inauguration of the canal of Kiel; characterized the penetration of Morocco as a mistaken policy; and acknowledged German claims on Morocco. Becoming a member of the ministry on March 14th, 1906, and president of the council soon afterwards he developed a contradictory policy. Overthrown in 1909 he returned to the tribune in 1912 to denounce the French-German convention of 1911. He supported the three-year-plan because without it France would become too weak as Germany was resolved to exterminate her. This "supernationalism" made him defend the war: justice, truth, and liberty were entirely on the French side. He constantly accused the general staff, the ministers, and the president of the republic, and exposed many abuses. He opposed Kerensky and the revision of peace terms. He claimed the left bank of the Rhine and the Saar district, and Silesia for Poland. His speech in the senate, July 22, marked a decisive change, and Clemenceau became a reactionary defender of militarism and capitalism. In November, 1917, he formed his second ministry. An atmosphere of denunciation was spread over the country, and every champion of peace was prosecuted. The Russian counterrevolution was backed up to encircle the Bolsheviks. During the negotiations of peace, when his claim to the whole left bank of the Rhine was beaten, he tried to get Saarbrücken and attempted in every way to destroy German unity. The league of nations was to him only a chimera in the head of President Wilson. On Nov. 25, 1919, he defended the treaty, as a peace of human solidarity. When his candidature to the presidency of the republic failed he resigned.—G. Mecenseffy.

12162. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Joffre. *Rev. de France.* 11(5) Mar. 1, 1931: 39-62.—Like Bonaparte on taking command of the army of Italy, Joffre in August, 1914, completely changed. Ordinarily of modest, reserved, even timid aspect, deferential toward his civilian superiors, he became almost a new man over night. With the interests of the country at stake, he adopted a firm and lofty tone. He was 62, at the height of his physical and moral strength. The years affected him but little, his features remained ever young. His colonial campaigns had hardened him. At critical moments Napoleon's health gave way, at Dresden, Leipzig, especially at Waterloo—when he was only 46. But Joffre belonged to the category of cold southerners, of whom there are not many.—Julian Park.

12163. REGNAULT, JEAN. Le grand typhus de 1813. [The great typhus epidemic of 1813.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 203(1) Mar. 1, 1931: 21-42.—The typhus epidemic of 1813-1814 seems to have been the chief cause of the destruction of Napoleon's last great army. After the retreat from Russia the disease spread westward from Danzig until in August, 1813, there were 35,000 cases in hospitals from the Rhine to Dresden. The great physical efforts demanded by the autumn campaign,

the evacuation of territory after the battle of Leipzig, the constant arrival of new troops, and the lack of food increased the number of victims. Medical science did not understand the disease and the medical corps could do little. Mayence became so overcrowded with sick that it was decided to evacuate some. This resulted in many deaths and the spread of the contagion to the north, south, and west. Hospitals were established through Alsace, but as the epidemic spread westward to Paris, hospital service and evacuations grew more and more difficult. The central authorities were unable to cope with the situation and morale was everywhere lowered. While exact statistics cannot be had, there were about 25,000 deaths in four army corps from Nov. 5 to Dec. 15, and probably 75,000 in all died of the disease.—Lida R. Brandt.

12164. UNSIGNED. Document: the renaming of the French fleet in 1671. *Mariner's Mirror.* 17(1) Jan. 1931: 75-80.—This is a list from the Archives Nationales of the old names of the ships, the tonnage of each and the number of cannon carried, as well as the new names. The ships are listed according to the ports at which they are stationed, and are divided into various classes.—F. E. Baldwin.

12165. WHITE, HELEN. Napoleon and Pius VII.—An unrecorded chapter. *Blackwood's Mag.* 229(1385) Mar. 1931: 400-407.—In this report of a supposed conversation between Pope Pius VII and Napoleon, told to the grandfather of the author by a French captain who had by chance overheard it, Napoleon gives his view of life and of himself, and meets his match in the pope. There is, however, no reason to deem the conversation authentic, or anything but a piece of imaginative literature.—A. Feinstein.

12166. WILL, L. CH. Les péages de Brumath. [The tolls of Brumath.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 76(503) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 798-804.—Local fiscal history of the 17th and 18th centuries.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

12167. ZELLER, GASTON. La réunion de l'Alsace à la France et les prétendues lois de la politique française. [The reunion of Alsace and France and the so-called laws of French policy.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 76(503) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 768-778.—A criticism of *Les lois de la politique française et le gouvernement de l'Alsace sous Louis XIV* by Charles Benoist.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

THE NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 12051, 12352)

12168. SCHELTEMA de HEERE, R. F. The Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden. *Mariner's Mirror.* 17(1) Jan. 1931: 39-52.—A monitor, in the strictest sense, is a very low and flat vessel, with one armored gun-turret and no superstructures, so that the turret is able to bear on all points of the horizon. The author suggests a distinction between seagoing ironclads, or turret-ships, and monitors proper, not fit for the sea. After the combat between the *Monitor* and the *Virginia*, the Netherlands appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the Dutch navy and the possibility of building ironclads for its needs. Of turret-ships, the Netherlands built 6; of monitors she ordered 19. Their first real ironclad, laid down in 1865, was the *Prins Hendrik*. (Illustrations, diagrams, tables.)—F. E. Baldwin.

12169. WIERSUM, E. De honderd hoogstaangeslagenen te Rotterdam in 1813. [The hundred highest tax-payers of Rotterdam in 1813.] *Econ.-Hist. Jaarboek.* 16 1930: 166-211.—Continuing the work of Leonie van Nierup of the hundred highest tax-payers of Amsterdam in 1813 (*Econ.-Hist. Jaarboek* 11) Wiersum produces a similar list for Rotterdam. To the original list which in Rotterdam contains the family names and the given names of the group with excerpts concerning the convocation of the cantonal assemblies, he adds informa-

tion gathered from many sources on the occupation and official position, the birthday, birth year, and age of these people. Further information is given in a series of notes.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 10712, 10777, 10833, 10841, 10896, 12096, 12175, 12240)

12170. BRACHFELD, OLIVIER. Un poète espagnol sur les barricades en 1830: José de Espronceda. [A Spanish poet on the barricades in 1830: José de Espronceda.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 201 (23) Dec. 1, 1930: 276–280.—This "Spanish Byron" early became active in secret revolutionary societies in Spain. In 1824, he was exiled from Spain, wandered to Lisbon, London, Brussels, and reached Paris in time to be one of the heroes of the Pont des Arts in the Revolution of 1830. Returning to Spain in 1833, he spent a number of years touring southern Spain on a mission of conspiracy and revolution.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

12171. PITOLLET, C. À propos de récents vols de livres en Espagne, avec quelques souvenirs sur la Bibliothèque Colombine. [The recent thefts of books in Spain, with some reminiscences of the Columbian Library.] *Rev. d. Bibliot.* 40 (1–6) Jan.–Jul. 1930: 40–58.—The Columbian Library at Seville, given to the cathedral chapter by the son of Christopher Columbus, comprised originally more than 15,000 printed volumes and manuscripts, but through ignorant neglect and wholesale theft, was reduced in 1818 to 5,000; it was not until 1832 that steps were taken to ensure its preservation. In the 80's another theft of great proportions further depleted the library. When the present librarian was appointed, there were 3,000 volumes, 2,500 incunabula, and 500 manuscripts in the collection. A catalogue is now being published. This example of book thefts depleting a whole library is the worst known, but all the great libraries of Europe are insufficiently guarded, as is proved by the important thefts of the last few years.—*Mahlon K. Schnacke.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entries 11831, 12010)

GERMANY

(See also Entries 11887, 12104–12105, 12152, 12249, 12253, 12825, 12840, 12995)

12176. CHOISY, FRANK. Richard Wagner et la pensée grecque. [Richard Wagner and Greek thought.] *Acropole.* 5 (3–4) Jul.–Dec. 1930: 221–229.—Wagner often confessed in his autobiography the extent to which he was influenced from his early years by impressions of ancient Greece. Thus, in an age when self-expression was unpopular, he, emulating ancient Greek heroes, maintained a personal independence which not only characterized his compositions but also drove him into political disturbances and into exile. "On a Greek foundation, Wagner raised his monument to German genius."—*H. L. Hoskins.*

12177. LEHMANN, KONRAD. Die Ablehnung des englischen Bündnisvertrags (1898–1901). [The rejection of the British proposal for alliance.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 221 (2) Aug. 1930: 162–183.—The author proceeds on the assumption that the British proposal was sincere, as the precarious situation in world politics about that time forced English politicians to look for assistance. There must have been motives for declining on the part of the Germans not identical with those alleged in the official documents. Bismarck's policy had been to manoeuvre among the rival European

ITALY

(See also Entries 11958, 12090, 12106, 12180, 12196, 12249, 12502)

12172. ALVAREZ, ALEJANDRO. La vie et les travaux de Luigi Luzzatti, 1841–1927. [The life and work of Luigi Luzzatti.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)* C. R. 90 Nov.–Dec. 1930: 381–408.—This man was a prominent Italian economist, lecturer on international law, university professor and author. He became interested in the lower class workers and sponsored a number of cooperative organizations for their benefit. His chief activities had to do with the founding of banks of credit, but he also favored international cooperation in the handling of money, and argued for the superiority of moral over intellectual forces.—*J. A. Rickard.*

12173. FEDERZONI, LUIGI; TOMMASINI, FRANCESCO; MARPIGATI, ARTURO; VIOLA, CESARE GIULIO. Tommaso Tittoni. *Nuova Antologia.* 275 (1414) Feb. 16, 1931: III–XXIV.—Discussion of Tittoni as president of the senate minister of foreign affairs, president of the Academy, and editor of *Nuova Antologia.*

12174. LATREILLE, ANDRÉ. Benedetto Croce et la troisième Italy. [Benedetto Croce and the third Italy.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon.* (4) Oct. 1930: 330–336.—Notes on the French translation of Croce's *History of Italy.*

12175. NICOLINI, N. Sulla riconquista ispano-borbonica del Regno di Napoli. [The reconquest of the Kingdom of Naples by the Spanish Bourbons.] *Arch. Storico. Ital.* 11 (3) Oct. 1929: 31–66.—On the basis of many volumes and unpublished documents the following subjects are discussed: (1) Carafa or Traun? (the responsibility for the shameful conquest of Naples and the military campaigns); (2) the exorbitant taxation and the dishonesty of the government (the causes of the conquest); (3) the surrender of the castles and the entry of Charles of Bourbon into Naples; (4) the elevation of Charles of Bourbon as autonomous king of Sicily and as an unrecognized precursor of Vincenzo Gioberti.—*A. Sadun.*

powers; he would certainly have decided for England if he had realized that, by 1900, a "free hand" in Europe was no longer possible. But his diplomatic successors and the Kaiser had not his wide mental range nor his capacity to play the complicated game of continental politics successfully. The Kaiser was too much dazzled by the prospect of German naval superiority; not preservation, but extension of Germany's power was his aim, and he disregarded Bülow's and Bethmann's warnings of British hostility by relying on the Schlieffen Plan. His alienation from the political and military principles of the Bismarck-Moltke era was the main reason for the rejection of the British proposal. Germany's resulting isolation led to all the mistakes the Kaiser had been warned of: diplomatic interference in the Balkans; breach of Belgian neutrality; German declaration of war on France and Russia; in general, the subordination of politics to strategy.—*Hans Frerk.*

12178. SASS, JOHANN. Hermann von Balan als Diplomat und Schriftsteller. [Hermann von Balan as a diplomat and an author.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 222 (3) Dec. 1930: 241–265.—This article, based on documents from the political archives of the Foreign Office, hitherto unpublished, presents material about Bismarck's collaborator Hermann von Balan (1812–1874), and Bismarck's unsuccessful attempt to have him appointed state secretary of the Foreign Office. Von Balan was

Prussian (afterwards German) ambassador in Brussels from 1864 to 1874.—*Hans Frerk.*

12179. WERTHEIMER, EDUARD von. Der Prozess Arnim. [The Arnim trial.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 222 (2) Nov. 1930: 117-133; (3) Dec. 1930: 274-292.—The intrigues of the first German ambassador in Paris after 1870-71, Count von Arnim, against Bismarck, and his trial for high treason because of the publication of secret documents, are described and traced back to their motives, the most important of which is the favor bestowed upon Arnim by the Empress Augusta, Bismarck's most embittered enemy.—*Hans Frerk.*

SWITZERLAND

(See also Entries 12107, 12997)

12180. POMETTA, ELIGIO. Epistolario politico

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 10767, 10816, 11320-11321, 11561, 11779, 12085, 12090, 12821, 13081)

12181. FROST, J. Die dänische Häusler-Siedlung von 1900-1930. [Danish land settlements from 1900-1930.] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft.* 13 (3) 1930: 403-439.—The author outlines the rise of the Danish third estate through the stages of slavery, serfdom, and semi-independence to land ownership and tenancy. At the end of the 18th century a number of land workers were established on a half hectare of land, but the first half of the 19th century is a dark chapter in their history. It was not till 1848 that the so-called cotters were released from their obligation to work for the landowners. In the 70's a period of economic prosperity began which was shared by the farmer and the cotter. To make agricultural work more attractive because of a dearth of agricultural workers, a land settlement law was passed on Mar. 24, 1899, to establish from 500 to 550 holdings annually for 5 years. Conditions improved, and the settlers began to form unions which gradually gained influence in politics. A law of 1909 abolished all

limitations on the actual size of the holdings. Three laws in 1919 made it possible for the state to purchase a large area from the nobility and the church, for settlement purposes. This time the land was leased to the settlers in holdings of a size sufficient for the upkeep of a family within the limits of 1 to 7 hectares. A law of Apr. 3, 1925, forbids the sale or disposal of land unless a sufficiently large holding is retained for the upkeep of a family. Even so, the settlers have to work hard for a small margin of profit. Two bills have recently been introduced dealing with the right of the state to expropriate land for settlement purposes, and the right of tenant settlers to acquire ownership of their holdings. The article closes with a brief account of the Danish settlement policy in Northern Schleswig.—*A. M. Han-nay.*

12182. PAGANO, MARIO. Tydmingar och kritiska anmärkningar till Stockholm äldsta stadsböcker. [Explanatory and critical notes on the oldest municipal records of Stockholm.] *Arkiv f. Nordisk Filol.* 1 (3) 1929: 179-185.

12183. TARKIAINEN, V. Holberg i Finland. [Holberg in Finland.] *Edda. Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Litteraturforskning.* 31 (1) 1931: 60-80.

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 12144, 12154, 12187, 12846, 12861)

12184. GOULÉVITCH, A. de. Du passé à l'avenir agricole de la Russie. [History and prospects of agricultural Russia.] *Rev. Pol. & Parlementaire.* 146 (434) Jan. 10, 1931: 74-101.—This article summarizes the chapter on agriculture in the author's book, *Tsarisme et Révolution. Du Passé à l'Avenir Russe*, soon to be published. After the emancipation law of 1861, to meet the population increase of 1½% a year, the Czarist government resolved: (1) to favor the development of industry; (2) to increase the area of peasant-owned land; (3) to take steps to increase yields; (4) to organize a system of agricultural credits. In the agricultural reform of 1906 the policy was established of creating small properties for individual tenants. These reforms set up the middle class peasant as the basis of the social structure. Plans were interrupted by the War when about 15% of the program had been completed. Agricultural credit was obtainable through the State Bank and the great Peasants Bank and, after 1895, through a plan referred to as *petit crédit*. The 1912 the State Bank decided to construct grain elevators, which also performed credit services. The number of participants in the credit system increased five-fold from 1905 to 1914. The number of agricultural societies increased

from 447 in 1902 to 4,685 in 1913. During this period there was a 27.9% increase in population. Crimean tobacco was being shipped to Egypt. Cotton production was increased, particularly in Turkestan. Westward expansion was promoted. Irrigation was undertaken. Russia produced horses in quantity. Before the war, Russia was the world's largest exporter of pork. Sheep were raised for slaughter.—*Asher Hobson.*

12185. OSORGIN, M. ОСОРГИН, М. Девятсот пятый год. [The year 1905.] *Современные Записки. (Sovremennyya Zapiski.)* 44 1930: 268-299.—These are Osorgin's reminiscences of the first Russian revolution of 1905, intended to serve as material for future *belles lettres* rather than history. They contain information as to the moods and sentiments among intelligentsia and working classes, the psychology of conspiracy and methods of political propaganda.—*Henry Lanz.*

12186. SÄCKE, GEORG. Zur Charakteristik der gesetzgebenden Kommission Katharinas II. von Russland. [Characterization of the legislative commission of Catherine II of Russia.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 21 (2) 1931: 166-191.—According to the manifesto issued by Catherine II on Dec. 14, 1766, a representative body was established for the purpose of planning a new code of laws. Past investigators have regarded this commission as Catherine herself wished to have it considered—a representative institution whose sole purpose was to

give expression to the liberal views held by Catherine during the early years of her reign. This article considers it from the standpoint of Catherine's own interests. The creation of a representative commission cannot be reconciled with the general principles of Catherine's polit-

ical theories, which found expression in her effort to preserve and strengthen the autocratic authority. The sole source of the law is the ruler and the commission appears as a tool of the empress against the aristocracy.—O. C. Burkhard.

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 12009, 12011, 12030, 12055, 12108–12110, 12115, 12810)

12187. AURIANT. Catherine II et l'Orient 1770–1774 (documents inédits). [Catherine II and the Orient, 1770–1774 (unpublished documents).] *Acropole*. 5 (3–4) Jul.–Dec. 1930: 188–220.—Selim I, Turkish conqueror of Egypt, ingeniously applied the precept of *divide et impera* by leaving this province under the joint rule of Turkish pasha and Mameluke beys. In 1766 Ali Bey undertook to restore Mameluke sovereignty by uniting the factions. Exiled at first, Ali later found willing allies, and with the help of his favorite, Mohammed Bey Abou el Zahab, conquered Egypt and the Hejaz. In 1770 Acre and the whole of Palestine also came under his sway. Meanwhile, the opening of war between Russia and Turkey caused the Empress Catherine to place exaggerated hope in Ali Bey's cooperation. As Ali pursued his own course, Count Orloff, with a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, stupidly lost golden opportunities to take Constantinople. During the spring of 1771 Mohammed Abou el Zahab practically completed the conquest of Syria for his master. However, he suddenly succumbed to Turkish intrigues, treasonably gave up his conquests, and returned with his forces to Egypt, where Ali at last was driven to seek a Russian alliance. When this materialized, Ali Bey was already a fugitive in Syria. With a small force and only slight Russian assistance, he had already recovered some ground when the Russo-Turkish truce and false advices from Cairo caused him to return to Egypt. Here he was treacherously done away with by his usurping confederate.—H. L. Hoskins.

12188. BARBAR, LEO. Zu den wirtschaftlichen Verhältnissen Bulgariens während der Türkenherrschaft im 17. Jahrhundert. [The economic conditions of Bulgaria under Turkish rule in the 17th century.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 23 (4) 1930: 441–443.—This sketch is based principally on the account of Evliya Chelebi, one time muezzin in Hagia Sofia at Constantinople. Bulgarian cities in the 17th century contained *Kervansaray*, or hostels, for the travellers and merchants; one at Sofia was large enough to accommodate 5,000 horses, while most were considerably smaller. For merchants carrying precious wares there were special, strongly fortified buildings. Each large branch of business had also a special street or quarter. There is a description also of the Danube fishing, which was leased to an official for the eight months' season, gave employment to 200 fishermen, and provided salted fish for parts of Poland, Russia, and Denmark, as well as the Danubian provinces. There is reference also to the mills and fairs of Silistria, to 55 crafts designated in official instructions, and to the taxes levied on the Christian population.—Alexander Baltzly.

12189. RUTTER, ELDON. The holy cities of Arabia. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 16 (2) 1929: 196–205.

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 12063, 12072, 12075, 12817)

12190. FUCHS, WALTER. Zum mandjurischen Kandjur. [On the Manchuria Kandjur.] *Asia Major*. 6 (4) 1930: 388–402.—The writer discovered in Jehol during the past year two examples of the epigraphical copies of the Kandjur canon. One of these was in the famous

Lama monastery modelled on the Potala, and the second in the Shu Hsiang Ssu, a short distance away. Emperor Ch'ien Lung was responsible for the encouragement of such Buddhist epigraphy, as well as for the erection of temples and cloisters of the Indian faith in various places in Manchuria. From Professor Naito's *Dokushi zoroku* is reproduced the Chinese text of Ch'ien Lung's prologue (1790) to the Manchu version of the Kandjur, and German translation of the same is attached. The emperor's commission on translation of Buddhist texts, established in 1772, is described from other Chinese materials.—Dwight C. Baker.

12191. HAENISCH, ERICH. Das Ts'ing-Shi-Kao und die sonstige chinesische Literatur zur Geschichte der letzten 300 Jahre. [Ts'ing-Shi-Kao and other Chinese literature on the history of the last 300 years.] *Asia Major*. 6 (4) 1930: 403–444.—A wealth of Chinese materials on the history of the last three centuries is now available. Ex-Viceroy Chao Erh-shun was chosen by the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai as the chief editor of the monumental series of 134 volumes relating to the official events of the Ch'ing dynasty period 1644 to 1911. From 1914 to 1927 Chao and his assistants worked along the lines laid down in the dynastic history of the Mings, but they added two "modern" sections on communications and foreign relations. Unfortunately this work has been proscribed by the present Chinese government, although sets have been obtained by various foreign scholars. The oriental version of the Opium War, Boxer Insurrection, etc., is of interest to all students of the Far East. Other works reviewed here are Ta Ts'ing Hiu Tien, Tung Hua Lu, Huang Ts'ing K'ai Kuo Fang Lueh, Pa Ch'i T'ung Chih, etc.—Dwight C. Baker.

12192. SOKOLOVSKIĬ, G. N. СОКОЛОВСКИЙ, Г. Н. Из истории Центральной Азии. [History of exploration in central Asia.] *Известия Государственного Русского Географического Общества*. (*Gosudarstvennoe Russkoe Geograficheskoe Obshchestvo* (Leningrad), *Izvestiia*.) 61 (2) 1929: 195–215.—(Has French summary.)

12193. WATSON, ROBERT. The Hudson's Bay Company in the Hawaiian Islands. *Beaver*. (1) Jun. 1930: 6–8.—In 1834 a permanent agency was established in Honolulu by the Hudson's Bay Company as an outlet for salmon and lumber from the Canadian north and northwest. The company took an important part in those early days in upholding local government in Hawaii and in helping towards local improvement. In 1859 the company withdrew from business on the islands, thus terminating an interesting, if not financially profitable, period of trading.—Alison Ewart.

12194. WEGNER, MAX. Ikonographie des chinesischen Maitreya. [Iconography of the Chinese Maitreya.] *Ostasiat. Z.* 15 (6) 1929: 252–270.

INDIA

(See also Entries 11926, 12076, 12123, 12147, 12800)

12195. UNSIGNED. Haiderabad en 1672 et Gingy en 1674. [Hyderabad in 1672 and Gingy in 1674.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 19 (1) Jan.–Feb. 1931: 55–59.—The memoirs of François Martin, founder of Pondicherry, which subsequently became the capital of French India, contain exceedingly valuable descriptions of the city of Hyderabad, then known as Bagnagar, and of the fortress of Gingy, in the Carnatic, given here.

The memoirs themselves are about to be published in France.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 10722, 10900, 11301, 11571, 11897, 12147, 12150-12151)

12196. BELLAVITA, EMILIO. Come si giunse ad Adua. [The background of Adowa.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 47 (4) Dec. 1930: 388-407.—More first-hand information concerning this much debated battle. The failure of Italian arms in Eritrea and Abyssinia is to be explained largely by the personal enmity between Baratieri and Arimondi. The home government did not follow a consistent policy and failed to send sufficient troops and supplies. There was an unfortunate division of responsibility between civil and military authorities in the colony, which was rectified only after the two officers had become quite estranged. Crispi increased tension by changing policies and by paying little attention to the legitimate requests of the commanders in the field. The military operations leading up to Adowa are described in detail.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

12197. BIEVRE, MARESCHAL de. La vie créole à l'île Bourbon pendant la Révolution. [Creole life on the Island of Bourbon during the Revolution. *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (157) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 395-416.—In 1788, Jean Patu de Rosemont, a young naval officer, was shipwrecked on the Ile Bourbon. Instead of returning to France he married a creole girl and took over the management of her estates. The letters to his brother during the next 29 years depict the life of the creole planter during the Revolution and the Empire. The easy life of the planter continued much as though there were no revolution in the mother country. The order for the liberation of the slaves, which caused so much trouble in Haiti, was never enforced. When the British captured the island in 1809, de Rosemont's oldest son was killed, but after the British secured effective control, there was little change in the life on the island. In 1817 de Rosemont with his family and his wealth returned to France.—*John Wolf.*

12198. DURAND, PASCAL. Boujad, ville sainte. [Boujad, holy city of Morocco.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931, 65-78.—This important commercial city of 12,000, between Casablanca and Tadla, is a famous center of pilgrimage for the Moslems of North Africa as it is the headquarters of the Grand Cherkaoui, a direct descendant of Omar. Some 40,000 of the faithful arrive

each September and spend a week in the performance of their religious duties. This Mohammedan dignitary's friendship was an important factor in the extension of French control and he is today military governor of the city. (Biographical sketches of members of the line, 712 to date, and photographs.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12199. GOICHON, A. M. La vie féminine au Mzâb. [The life of women in Mzab.] *Rev. d. Études Islamiques.* (2) 1930: 231-287.—Extensive changes in the social institutions of Mzab since the French occupation, especially those affecting the lives of the women, are not readily accounted for. The seven cities of Mzab originally adopted a variant form of Islam. Reform in late modern times brought five of them to the way of orthodoxy. In this reform the sphere of Mozabite women was restricted. The use of the veil was strictly enforced; only classical Arabic might be used in religious ceremonies; and many kinds of privilege were gradually abolished. Conspicuous in this movement was Mamma Slimân, head of a feminine religious order. The many Negroes in Mzab, slave and free, have introduced numerous Sudanese customs and have exerted no little influence along religious lines. Of late signs of feminine revolt in Mzab suggest that the shackles of reform have been riveted too tightly.—*H. L. Hoskins.*

12200. MILLIOT, LOUIS, and GIACOBETTI, A. Recueil de délibérations des djemâ'a du Mzâb. [Collection of deliberations of the djemâ'a of Mzab.] *Rev. d. Études Islamiques.* (2) 1930: 171-230.—The documents reproduced here in original and translation are the *procès-verbaux* of the general assembly (djemâ'a) of Mzab, whose deliberations (*tifâqât*=agreements) long constituted the law of the land. Only unanimous votes of the delegates sufficed to pass legislation. The register of laws was accessible to every person of importance. The *tifâqât*, not including those which have been abrogated or abandoned, consist of nearly 1900 ordinances covering a period of about five centuries. Based principally on the Koran, they treat of subjects relating to all phases of Mozabite life. They throw a great deal of light on early Berber culture and constitute a principal source for the sociological and ethnological study of a people whose institutions are being rapidly altered because of contact with European customs.—*H. L. Hoskins.*

12201. VOINOT, L. Quelques inconvénients de l'anarchie des tribus marocaines voisines de l'Oran, 1890-1892. [Anarchistic troubles among the Moroccan tribes bordering Oran, 1890-1892.] *Bull. Trimestr. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Archéol. d'Oran.* 50 (3-4) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 268-327.

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 11806, 11808, 11878, 12057, 12060, 12064-12065, 12070, 12074, 12079, 12081-12082, 12084, 12086, 12135, 12168, 12246, 12381, 12406, 12599, 12768-12769, 12852-12854, 12859, 12924, 12934, 13237)

12202. ALLEN, J. W. The Bowdoin family. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 38 (2) Apr. 1930: 191-194.—Genealogy.—*V. Gray.*

12203. BAIRD, E. G. Business regulation in colonial Massachusetts (1620-1780). *Dakota Law Rev.* 3 (5) Feb. 1931: 227-256.—The author surveys Massachusetts laws regulating fisheries; ship-building and lumber; prices, wages and hours of labor; mills, inns, carriers, and trades invested with a public interest. "Governmental regulation is amply supported by custom and precedent within our own boundaries, without the necessity of going back to the ancient days of the common callings for precedents."—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

12204. BANKS, CHARLES EDWARD. The Edwards family of Connecticut. A contribution to the search for its English origin. *New York Geneal. & Biog. Rec.* 62 (2) Apr. 1931: 116-120.—William Edwards,

the first American ancestor of the famous Edwards family, is identified as the son of Rev. Richard Edwards and his wife Anne. The name of Anne's father is still unknown. Her mother's second (?) husband was Henry Munter. After the death in 1625 of Richard Edwards, his widow married James Cole, cooper of London, with whom she and William Edwards emigrated to New England in 1639.—*J. W. Pratt.*

12205. BARKER, EUGENE C., and MEYER, ERWIN F. Un document inédit sur la Louisiane. [An unpublished document on Louisiana.] *Bull. l'Inst. Français de Washington.* 3 Dec. 1930: 1-10.—A document bearing the title, *Mémoire sur la Louisiane*, and the date 1718, gives a summary of a plan to colonize Louisiana. The work was to be done by a company with state aid. A detailed statement of the four first year's expeditions is given. Expenses, such as cost of the ships, sup-

plies, sailors, artisans, carpenters, Negroes, and priests, were to be met by the sale of silk, copper, lead, and beaver skins. At the end of the first four years the writer estimated a profit of 5,020,000 livres. Mention is made of friendly relations with the Spanish of the Gulf region but only hostility was to be expected from the English of Carolina.—*E. F. Meyer.*

12206. BARRY, J. NEILSON. San Juan Island in the Civil War. *Washington Hist. Quart.* 20 (2) Apr. 1929: 134-138.

12207. BENTON, ELBERT J. The Cleveland World War machine. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 28 (3) Jul. 1929: 448-474.—*V. Gray.*

12208. BIESELE, R. L. The first German settlement in Texas. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 34 (4) Apr. 1931: 334-339.—This settlement was made at Industry, Austin County, in 1831, by Friedrich Ernst.—*William C. Binkley.*

12209. BLOUNT, LOIS F. A brief study of Thomas J. Rusk, based on his letters to his brother, David, 1835-1856. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 34 (3) Jan. 1931: 181-202; (4) Apr. 1931: 271-292.—These letters throw much light on Rusk's character, and reflect his keen interest in the various questions of his time, ranging from the Texas revolution to the Kansas-Nebraska struggle.—*William C. Binkley.*

12210. BRAME, J. Y. When Alabama was a province of France, this coin was in circulation. *Arrow Points.* 18 (1) Mar. 10, 1931: 7-8.

12211. BRANNON, PETER A. Some early settlers in Russell County. [Alabama.] *Arrow Points.* 18 (1) Mar. 10, 1931: 9-10.

12212. BRIGGS, HAROLD E. The development of agriculture in territorial Dakota. *Culver-Stockton Quart.* 7 (1) Jan. 1931: pp. 38.—From time immemorial the various Indian tribes cultivated maize and vegetables, but there was no intensive farming in southeastern Dakota until the opening of the Indian lands between the Big Sioux and the Missouri to settlement in July, 1859. The census for 1860 shows 2,145 acres of land in Dakota territory under cultivation, with a cash value, including implements and machinery, of \$4,815. An agricultural boom began in 1868 which lasted until 1873. The railroad came to Sioux City in 1868 and to Yankton in 1873. The result was a rapid increase in farm products and in the price of land. There were 2,275,000 bushels of wheat produced in 1872 as compared with 170,460 bushels in 1870. Five years of hard times followed 1873. Grasshoppers accentuated the suffering due to the financial depression. Another boom period began in 1877. In the Red River Valley agriculture made no progress from 1860 to 1870. In the early 70's settlers came, and also the railroad. Because of high freight rates, distance from a central market, and grasshopper ravages the farmers in the Valley practiced diversified agriculture down to 1876. Oliver Dalrymple began the bonanza wheat farms movement in 1875. Cheap land, the geography of the Valley, advertising, the growing demand for American flour, the influx of immigrants from northern Europe were factors in the shift to the wheat staple. In 1880 there were 82 farms in northern Dakota of more than 1,000 acres each. With the rapid expansion of railroads the development of large farms continued unabated. The census of 1890 showed 323 farms with over 1,000 acres and 1,253 which exceeded 500 acres. The operation of large wheat farms is presented in detail. The first territorial fair was held at Vermillion in 1878. Careful reading of the territorial newspapers of the late 80's indicates that the best days of the great agricultural boom were over by 1886. A period of drouth and reaction followed. The Granger movement was never strong in Dakota as the region was not yet settled and developed extensively. The beginning of the period of agricultural and economic depression which closed the territorial period in Dakota ex-

pressed itself in the organization of the Farmers' Alliance late in 1886.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

12213. BROEK, JOHN Y. Notes on the Jaques Family. *New Jersey Hist. Soc., Proc.* 16 (2) Apr. 1931: 201-206.—*W. Palmer.*

12214. COCHRON, CHARLES F. Early generations of the Newton family of Westmoreland County, Virginia. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 37 (2) Apr. 1929: 179-184; (3) Jul. 1929: 283-288.—*Genealogy.*—*V. Gray.*

12215. CONTENSON, LUDOVIC de. Les officiers français en Amérique et la Société des Cincinnati (1778-1783). [French officers in America and the Society of the Cincinnati.] *Rev. d. Études Hist.* 96 (157) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 385-394.—*John Wolf.*

12216. COOK, ROSS K. Notes on the Ong-Onge family. *New Jersey Hist. Soc., Proc.* 16 (2) Apr. 1931: 207-208.—Records given in the parish register of Lavenham, Suffolk County, England.—*W. Palmer.*

12217. GABRIEL, R. H. Crèvecoeur, an Orange County paradox. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12 (1) Jan. 1931: 45-55.—In 1769 Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur, a French soldier who had come to America with Montcalm, bought and named a farm, Pine Hill in Orange County, New York. Here he brought his bride, Mehetable Tippet of Yonkers, and here the family lived in idyllic happiness until the Revolution. Because of Crèvecoeur's mild espousal of the Loyalist cause he and his eldest son were forced to leave their home and enter the British lines in New York. When France entered the war, Crèvecoeur was imprisoned by the British under suspicion of being a French spy, but he was soon released and permitted to go to France. Meanwhile Indian war parties had raided Orange County, and he was unable to learn the fate of his wife and two younger children. The *Letters from an American farmer*, which he had carried to France in manuscript, were published in 1782, and the recognition thus won led, through Benjamin Franklin's influence, to his appointment as French consul in New York. Only after his arrival there did he learn that his home had been burned, that his wife was dead, that his children had vanished. The two children were eventually located in kind hands and apparently rejoined their father.—*J. W. Pratt.*

12218. GLENCROSS, R. M. Virginia gleanings in England. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 37 (2) Apr. 1929: 139-142; (3) Jul. 1929: 253-255.—Wills of English people connected with Virginia and its early settlers.—*V. Gray.*

12219. HICKS, JOHN D. The persistence of populism. *Minnesota Hist.* 12 (1) Mar. 1931: 3-20.—Most of the reforms demanded by the Populists, though despised and rejected at the time, won out in the end. The Populists favored the Australian ballot, the primary election system, the initiative, the referendum, and the recall; flirted with woman suffrage; forwarded independent voting; and in the South "paved the way for the political emancipation of the lower class whites." In contending that our currency and credit were inelastic and inadequate they were right, though their remedies were perhaps not well conceived. What they desired was a stabilized currency and a credit system that a few private bankers could not control; and these the federal reserve act and supplementary measures have brought about. On the railroad problem the chief objective of the Populists was "the most rigid, honest and just national control"; and this is as nearly an accomplished fact as legislation and administration can make it. For the trust problem the Populists had no very definite solution, but they agreed that governmental power should be used to restrain the trusts. Roosevelt's conservation policy was but the echo of the Populist position that the land is the heritage of all the people. The Populist creed stood upon two propositions: the government must restrain the selfish tendencies of the few

who profit at the expense of the many; and the people must control the government. The Populist reforms have passed from the left to the right and today, supported as they are by Hooverian Republicans and Al-smithian Democrats, they are no longer radical. Progressivism itself must progress, and to radicals of today the Populist panaceas, based upon an individualistic philosophy, seem totally inadequate.—*T. C. Blegen.*

12220. HUME, EDGAR E. A colonial Scottish Jacobite family. Established in Virginia by a branch of the Humes of Wedderburn. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 38 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-37; (2) Apr. 1930: 97-124; (3) Jul. 1930: 195-234; (4) Oct. 1930: 293-346.—Because of participation in the uprising of 1715, Francis Hume and his nephew, George, were transported to Virginia, while the family of Sir George Hume of Wedderburn lost their estates because of the uprising and of debts. Francis became the factor for Governor Spotswood's Virginia estates, where George later joined him, settling in Spotsylvania County in which he became a landholder and the county surveyor.—*V. Gray.*

12221. KEMPER, CHARLES E. The Valley of Virginia, 1765-1782. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 38 (3) Jul. 1930: 235-240.—Reconstruction after the French and Indian War, and military activities during the Revolution.—*V. Gray.*

12222. LANDRUM, GRACE WARREN. Notes on the reading of the old South. *Amer. Lit.* 3 (1) Mar. 1931: 60-71.—Although the South to 1860 did not produce much literature and had practically no publishing houses, English and Northern magazines, papers, and books were advertized and sold in considerable quantities.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

12223. McALPINE, WILLIAM. The origin of public education in Ohio. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 38 (3) Jul. 1929: 409-447.—Evidence does not exist that any one group of Ohio's early population obtained an option on its schools. By 1850 no section of the state was far in advance of the others, although Cincinnati exerted much influence.—*V. Gray.*

12224. McNABB, Mrs. JOHN. The Harmanson family. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 37 (4) Oct. 1929: 379-382; 38 (2) Apr. 1930: 191.—Genealogy.—*V. Gray.*

12225. MARTIN, MICA JAH D. Chancellorsville. A soldier's letter. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 37 (3) Jul. 1929: 221-228.—Description of the battle by a participant.—*V. Gray.*

12226. MORRIS, RICHARD B. Legalism versus revolutionary doctrine in New England. *New Engl. Quart.* 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 195-215.—That the front rank in leadership in the cause of political independence should have been taken by a group who were largely responsible for bringing America into subjection to the reactionary legal system of 18th century England, and that Revolutionary ideals should have blossomed in the barren soil of the common law, are the twin phenomena that challenge historical explanation. While in the 17th century, largely because of the absence of a professional legal class, American law had been freed from many of the shackles of English medievalism, in the 18th a compromise was effected between the forces of change and of reaction which was largely a victory for the latter. The basis is seen in the new policy of constructive imperialism with its right of royal disallowance and judicial review, and in the growth of the proprietary and mercantile classes whose influence was directed toward the maintenance of stability and conservatism. The rise and growth of the New England bar in popular esteem and political influence was the greatest single factor in this reaction. Their trained hands were soon apparent in the large-scale reception of the English legal system. Some lawyers became Loyalists because of the bestowal of royal largesse or because of social and family ties. The Whig lawyers were kept united after the Stamp Act in resistance to prerogative

power in part by resentment against systematic discrimination against them in the award of important and lucrative places, in part by their retention by the merchants. Adhering strictly to the historic law, they disputed the authority of the prerogative courts, particularly admiralty, challenged the navigation acts upheld in them, opposed the introduction therein of a legal system foreign to the common law, and denied the right of judges to hold office during the king's pleasure. They acted consistently in erecting a code of political liberalism upon the legal foundations of social reaction to which they were devotedly attached. In reality they were fighting for the common law, and it remained inviolate to be hailed in the post-Revolutionary decade as the protector of creditors' privileges.—*A. B. Forbes.*

12227. NICKLIN, JOHN B. C. Major Andrew Gilson and some of his descendants (1630-1930). *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 38 (2) Apr. 1930: 181-190; (3) Jul. 1930: 273-275.—*V. Gray.*

12228. PARKER, CHARLES W. Shipley: the county seat of a Jersey loyalist. *New Jersey Hist. Soc., Proc.* 16 (2) Apr. 1931: 117-138.—James Parker (1725-97), highly respected resident of Perth Amboy, declined to serve as a member of the Continental Congress because he was a loyalist. In 1775 he moved to his farm, "Shipley," between Clinton and Pittstown, where he lived quietly until New Jersey began to seek out loyalists. Then Parker and Walter Rutherford, his friend and neighbor, were imprisoned. Their seizure seems to have been an act of retaliation, for as soon as the "rebels," John Fell and Wynant Van Zandt, were released by the British, Parker and Rutherford were set free. After the war Parker became mayor of Perth Amboy and might have been elected to the first congress under the federal constitution if he had wished. The article contains two of Parker's letters, one written during his imprisonment at Morristown (1778) and the other about 1789.—*W. Palmer.*

12229. PERKINS, ROLLIN M. The story of the Iowa Law School. *Iowa Law Rev.* 15 (3) Apr. 1930: 251-277.—This is an historical sketch which was broadcast over station WSUI, as one of a series of University of Iowa "travelogues," Feb. 18, 1930. The Iowa Law School is now the oldest law school west of the Mississippi River. In its published form the sketch contains copious footnotes.—*F. E. Horack.*

12230. SEITZ, DON C. Old steamboat days on the Hudson. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12 (1) Jan. 1931: 36-44.—Recollections of steamboat traffic on the Hudson River in the 1870's and 80's.—*J. W. Pratt.*

12231. SHERMAN, WALTER J. Fort Industry—an historical mystery. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 38 (2) Apr. 1929: 231-259.—Fort Industry, an Indian trading rendezvous from about 1670, was only occupied as necessity required by United States troops until 1815.—*V. Gray.*

12232. SPILLER, ROBERT E. Fenimore Cooper and Lafayette: the finance controversy of 1831-1832. *Amer. Lit.* 3 (1) Mar. 1931: 28-44.—This controversy over the comparative expenses of a republic and a monarchy had considerable influence upon Cooper.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

12233. STODDARD, PAUL W. The knowledge of coal and iron in Ohio before 1835. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 38 (2) Apr. 1929: 219-230.—From the first mention of coal in Ohio in 1679 to the first Geological Survey by the United States in the 1830's travellers and geologists frequently mentioned the large amounts of coal and the presence of iron in Ohio. Commercial mining seemed to have begun about 1810.—*V. Gray.*

12234. UNSIGNED. An early Virginia portrait. Katharine Griffin. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 38 (4) Oct. 1930: 383-384.—Genealogy of the Fauntleroy and Gwynns.—*V. Gray.*

12235. UNSIGNED. David Crockett Richardson. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 38 (1) Jan. 1930: 64–72.—Civil War reminiscences and Richmond in the days of reconstruction.—V. Gray.

12236. UNSIGNED. Harrison of James River. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 37 (4) Oct. 1929: 375–379; 38 (1) Jan. 1930: 87–91; (3) Jul. 1930: 271–272; (4) Oct. 1930: 385–386.—Genealogy.—V. Gray.

12237. UNSIGNED. Some notes on "Green Spring." Formerly home of Sir William Berkeley, the Ludwells and the Lees. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 37 (4) Oct. 1929: 289–300; 38 (1) Jan. 1930: 38–50.—V. Gray.

12238. WIESE, E. R. Life and times of Samuel Preston Moore, surgeon-general of the Confederate States of America. *Southern Medic. J.* 23 Oct. 1930: 916–921.—Moore was born in Charleston of an old Maryland family, entered the medical service of the United States army and did distinguished work in our western posts, in the Mexican conflict, and in the New York area. He had just rounded out 26 years of service at the opening of the Civil War and had retired, only to be recalled as the head of the newly-formed medical service of the South in November, 1861. Beginning this important work under the greatest of handicaps, lack of instruments and drugs and of any trained professional and nursing staffs, Moore seems to have accomplished wonders. Among his achievements were the very successful one-story hospitals which have become so popular since, his building and organizing of the huge military hospital of Chimborazo, perhaps the largest ever constructed to that time, which treated 76,000 patients during the short period of its existence; and his encouragement of the culture of indispensable drug (opium, chloroform and quinine) substitutes by the South; and the building up of reference libraries for the military surgeons. The oddities of 1860 surgery led sometimes to better methods; as when the lack of sponges for cleansing wounds caused the use of clean

raags, boiled and then dried with a very hot iron. Moore had the ambition of a true scientist, finding time in his busy and almost desperate official career, to organize the Confederate Association of Army and Navy Surgeons and to edit the *Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal* (1864–1865). (Bibliography of about thirty titles).—C. R. Hall.

12239. WOODY, R. H. The South Carolina election of 1870. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 8 (2) Apr. 1931: 168–186.—Under the congressional plan of reconstruction many South Carolinians refused to exercise the right of suffrage. Of the 125,328 registered voters, only 2,211 votes were cast by the whites in the election of Nov. 19–20, 1867, on the question of the call of a constitutional convention. The conservatives turned in disgust from politics to rebuild the state and their private fortunes; but the administration of Scot of Ohio as Republican governor led to their first effort in 1870 under the leadership of the press, to regain control of the state. A state convention in Columbia, June 15, 1870, formed the Union Reform party and named Richard B. Carpenter, Republican, formerly of Kentucky, for governor and M. C. Butler of Edgefield for lieutenant governor. In July the Republicans renominated Scott and chose a Negro, A. J. Ransier, for lieutenant governor. The conservative press and the whites supported the Union Reform party. The Reformers denounced the Republicans as extravagant, corrupt, and unfaithful to the interests of the Negro. The Republicans charged that the Union Reformers were Democrats at heart and enemies of the Negro. The Reformers worked through clubs and the Ku Klux; and the Republicans used the Union Leagues and Negro militia organizations. The Republicans were victorious, 85,071 to 51,537—figures closely approximating the Negro and white vote of the state. Charges of election manipulation and corruption were made against the victors. The Union Reform party was dissolved in December.—A. R. Newsome.

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 10665, 10725, 10809, 11821, 12431)

12240. GRAY, BERYL. "Coplas" of Spain and Latin America. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 44 (4) Apr. 1931: 298–303.—Quatrains composed by unknown poets in Spain, Portugal, and Latin America reflect the emotion of the Iberian peoples. The poetic art has been inherited from early troubadours.—A. Curtis Wilgus.

12241. MAGNO, G. AGÉNORE. La tragedia spirituale e gli ultimi anni di Simón Bolívar. [The spiritual tragedy and last years of Simón Bolívar.] *Nuova Antologia.* 275 (1414) Feb. 16, 1931: 499–511.—After having freed Peru and Bolivia, conceived the idea of the Federation of the Andes and its extension to all the Spanish-speaking republics of America, Bolívar realized that only his prestige could hold such a vast organization together. He wished to make himself president for life but hesitated to do so, either from fear that he would be accused of seeking power for himself, or because he felt himself too weak to struggle against the petty ambitions of his numerous enemies, or it may be that inherited disease made him doubt whether he would live to see his hopes realized. Thus he anticipated before his death the ruin of what he had worked so hard to bring about.—William R. Quynn.

12242. MALONE, KAY. Serafim sees power come to Paraná. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 44 (4) Apr. 1931: 304–309.—Story of the building of a hydro-electric plant at Chamíné in the state of Paraná, Brazil, and its effect locally.—A. Curtis Wilgus.

12243. ORTIZ, FERNANDO. Valoración cubana de José A. Saco. [Cuban valuation of José A. Saco.] *Rev. de Filos.* 30 (4–6) Jul.–Dec. 1929: 361–392.—Saco was a characteristic product of his time and as an historian he left works of international importance, especially regarding the structure of colonial society. He wrote also regarding roads, vagrancy, gaming, slavery, and race. But his chief work was as a leader of Cuban nationality and independence. He was a moderate and an opportunist, seeking political autonomy rather than cultural isolation for Cuba. Thus he was expatriated by Spain and was poorly appreciated by most of the Cuban leaders. In Spain and Europe he associated with the liberals and romanticists, but remained always a statesman of remarkable common sense. He disliked war and fled from military service in Spain. He was so independent in his views that he was constantly misinterpreted by all factions and assimilated to none, but this fact gave him the perspective which enabled him to guide Cuba's political thought better than any other and which now causes him to be regarded as Cuba's chief social thinker.—L. L. Bernard.

12244. PÉREZ, J. M., and FORTÚN, C. MARTÍNEZ. Costumbres de Cuba en 1800. [Customs of Cuba in 1800.] *Arch. d. Folklore Cubano.* 4 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1929: 319–325.

12245. RIGOTARD, MARCEL. Une vieille colonie agricole: La Guadeloupe. [An old agricultural colony: Guadeloupe.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* 1 (3) Sep. 1930: 182–193.

12246. WILGUS, A. CURTIS. The Second International American Conference at Mexico City. *Hispanic Amer. Hist. Rev.* 11 (1) Feb. 1931: 27–68.—In 1900 the

representatives of the various Hispanic American states at Washington and the U. S. secretary of state began laying plans for the Second International American Conference. It was decided to hold the conference in Mexico City, and in August of the same year the Mexican government issued invitations for a congress to meet on October 22, 1901. A number of the governments delayed in replying, among them being Chile, which objected to the item concerning arbitration on the tentative program. Considerable discussion followed, but the invitations were finally accepted. The congress performed some noteworthy work, which included the approval of several proposed treaties and conventions. It adjourned Jan. 31, 1902.—*John Clarke Patterson.*

12247. XIMENO y CRUZ, DOLORES MARIA de. *Canciones populares en Cuba a mediados del siglo XIX.* [Popular songs in Cuba in the middle of the 19th century.] *Arch. d. Folklore Cubano.* 4 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 356-362.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 11963, 12103-12104, 12108, 12161-12162, 12207, 12404, 12989, 13010, 13019)

12248. BAUER, FRANZ. Versailles. *Hochland.* 28 (6) Mar. 1930-31: 481-489.

12249. HERRE, PAUL. Fürst Bülow und seine Denkwürdigkeiten. [Prince Bülow and his memoirs.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (4) Apr. 1931: 358-372.—The third volume of Bülow's memoirs attempts, as did the first two, to distinguish between his policy and that of his successors, blaming the latter for the blundering policy (never the willful purpose of Art. 231 of the Treaty of Versailles) which brought about the war of 1914. Except for his mission to Italy comprising five months of 1914-1915, in which he was to have saved Italy for the central powers, Bülow deals in this volume with events in which he had no part and of which he presents a superficial and prejudiced narrative. He presents conversations in quotation marks, supposedly contemporaneously recorded, which contain obvious anachronisms. His successors are criticized for policies which were strikingly like his own in earlier crises. (Examples

are the bluff policy of localizing the Austro-Serbian war in 1914 and rejecting the proposal for a conference on the controversies involved.) About the details of his Italian mission he gives nothing new, but arraigns Austria for her slowness in agreeing to give away her territory and Germany for her lack of firmness with Austria. Throughout this volume Germany's mistakes are decied without consideration of the entente policies which Germany had to face.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

12250. MARTET, JEAN. M. Clemenceau and the Versailles peace treaty. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9 (6) Nov. 1930: 783-800.—Clemenceau, as here seen through the eyes of his private secretary, appears to have believed that he had won the peace as well as the war. He was proud of "his" treaty, and to those who claimed he had sacrificed the interests of France he retorted by pointing out that his successors had not enforced the treaty as much to the advantage of France as they might have. If Clemenceau could have made the treaty entirely to suit himself, he would not have made it very differently—he wanted security for France against a Germany like that of 1914, but he also wanted a prosperous neighbor.—*Luther H. Evans.*

12251. STEEL, W. ARTHUR. Wireless telegraphy in the Canadian corps in France. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 7 (3) Apr. 1930: 365-375; (4) Jul. 1930: 458-467; 8 (1) Oct. 1930: 84-93.—Continuation of a general history of wireless telegraphy in the Canadian Corps in France during the Great War. The writer deals with wireless interception in the Canadian Corps, toc stations, toc operations following Vimy, and following Passchendaele. The second article describes in detail wireless operations in the attack on Passchendaele in 1917, in which battle the reputation of the C.W. Wireless System was established. The really extensive use of wireless as a means of military communication, however, came with the start of the offensive operations at Amiens in August, 1918. (Maps, charts, and photographs.)—*Alison Ewart.*

12252. UNSIGNED. Baron Manfred von Richthofen. *Army Quart.* 22 (1) Apr. 1931: 57-66.

12253. WEGENER, ALFRED von. Weitere Irrtümer des Fürsten Bülow über den Kriegsausbruch. [Further mistakes of Prince Bülow on the outbreak of the war.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (4) Apr. 1931: 372-381.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 12172, 12493, 12515, 12533, 12580, 12646, 12679, 13017)

12254. CLARK, J. M. Sombart's "Die Drei Nationalökonomien." *Quart. J. of Econ.* 45 (3): May 1931: 517-521.

12255. DOBB, MAURICE, and HICKS, J. R. A note concerning Mr. J. R. Hicks on "The Indeterminateness of Wages," and a reply. *Econ. J.* 41 (161) Mar. 1931: 142-146.—Hicks contends (*Econ. J.*, June, 1930) that Marshall's barter analogy is irrelevant to the problem of the competitive labor market because the workers' labor supply is a recurrent flow, not a fixed stock, and because, even if the bargaining of the first week has resulted in a rate disadvantageous to labor, the employers' mutual competition in later weeks will restore the wage rate to "normal value." Dobbs holds that "stocks" in the barter analogy is a typical rather than a limiting concept and that the marginal utility of the income for the second week is affected by the income for the first week although there may be no reserve of food or money. If carried to its logical conclusion, Hicks' argument would make him a defender of the "Iron Law" of wages. Moreover, if a lower wage produces a change in the supply conditions of labor, the new point of equilibrium will be in a different level from the preceding one and the competition of employers will not restore wages to their previous value. Hicks cannot accept Dobbs' criticism but acknowledges that his own criticism (*Econ. J.*, June, 1930) may not have been clearly expressed. His argument was based on the point that if a man's income and expenditure balance, the reserve at the end of one week will be equal to the reserve at the end of the previous week and his supply-curve of labor will be the same. If the lower wage is not matched by lower consumption the supply-curve for the second week will be shifted. When expenditure is reduced to equal income, a stable equilibrium will again be reached. Moreover it is true that when the employer outbargains the worker, the supply-curve will be shifted and a new point of equilibrium will be established, but competition will bring higher wages, reserves will be built up to the level assumed at the beginning and normal equilibrium will be restored. However, as a result of the first exploitation, the demand-curve may be permanently shifted. Although competition does tend to abolish the exploitation of labor, its movement is so slow that some kind of interference is desirable. What kind is another matter.—*F. A. Fletcher.*

12256. DOZIER, HOWARD DOUGLAS. Henry Ford and Karl Marx. *Atlantic Monthly.* 147 (3) Mar. 1931: 288-295.—The essence of the Marxian doctrine is class and class struggle. For Ford the only struggle is to increase production and improve distribution for everybody. Marx would do away with the wage system; Ford used it as the best means at hand of accomplishing what he claims as his goal, namely, the abolition of poverty. Ford claims to have discarded the profit motive. Running counter to most of the accepted business canons, he has produced more passenger miles at less per unit cost than anybody else has even done and he has accumulated the largest private fortune ever assembled in single hands. To Marx profits are the cause of crises. To Ford the cause of the crisis is the love of profits, which turns men from making and distributing goods to trying to make money. According to both Ford and Marx, the only way to keep business going is to preserve the purchasing power of the masses. This doctrine was set forth by Marx three-fourths of a century

ago, adopted by Ford fifteen years ago and is now being preached by most of the industrialists.—*H. D. Dozier.*

12257. EINAUDI, LUIGI. Se esista storicamente la pretesa ripugnanza degli economisti verso il concetto di stato produttore. Benini, Rodolfo, e Spirito, Ugo Risposte al prof. Einaudi. [Whether the alleged repugnance of the economists towards the state as a factor of production has ever historically existed. With answers by Professors Benini and Spirito.] *Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e Pol.* 3 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 302-324.—Einaudi: There have never been any economists who have denied the functions of the state as a factor of production. Historically, the adverse attitude towards the state on the part of classical economists from the Physiocrats down to Mill, is based not upon theoretical but upon contingent reasons; after 1850, economic thought is characterized by a continuous effort towards a better understanding of the various problems arising out of the relationships of individuals, groups and state. Spirito maintains that whenever the state was conceived, in the past, as an entity separate and apart from the individual, it was clear that no one could forget its existence as a factor of production. But the state must be identified with the individuals who compose it, and be therefore put at the very foundation of economic science, and no economist has so far acknowledged this.—*Mario Einaudi.*

12258. GROAG, PAUL. Untersuchungen zur neueren Literatur d. Zurechnungs-problems. [Analysis of the more recent literature on the problem of imputation.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 134 (2) Feb. 1931: 161-196.—This article represents a summation and criticism of the views of Böhm-Bawerk, von Wieser, J. B. Clark, and Hans Mayer on the problem of economic imputation. Böhm-Bawerk's concept of loss and his hypothesis of dependent returns are sound, but his conclusions based on them are false. The contribution of von Wieser is in his emphasis on the necessity of simultaneous imputation of returns. J. B. Clark's concepts of diminishing returns and marginal productivity represent important contributions but he fails to consider the subjective estimates of the entrepreneur, and the sum of the shares imputed to each factor on the basis of his analysis exceeds the total product. Hans Mayer deals with the entrepreneur's subjective estimates and points out that the magnitudes of the returns from the marginal units of the factors indicate the quantitative relations of these marginal units to each other in the production of a unit of returns. Upon the quantitative relations of these marginal units the entrepreneur bases his estimates of the importance of each factor in production. This contribution of Mayer represents the final solution of the imputation problem.—*C. W. Hasek.*

12259. GRUNTZEL, JOSEF. Die Produktivität ihre Messung und Steigerung. [Productivity, its measurement and increase.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2 (2) Oct. 15, 1930: 268-280.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

12260. KUPCZYNSKI, STANISLAW. Ostatnia faza rozwoju kapitalizmu w oświeceniu Sombarta. [The last phase of capitalism as expounded by Sombart.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 44 (2) 1930: 126-141.—*Frank Nowak.*

12261. MACKENROTH, GERHARD. Period of production, durability, and the rate of interest in the economic equilibrium. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (6) Dec. 1930: 629-659.—Mathematical equations are built up to demonstrate the part played in the pricing of goods by the lapse of time in the process of production and by the factor of durability of consumption goods and means of production. The representation of the process of production as part of the general pricing-process is then developed to include objects that involve a time element of their production. The inverse relationship be-

tween rate of interest and the optimum time of production and optimum durability is discussed.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

12262. MITCHELL, BROADUS. A blast against economists. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 186-196.—Since 1873 American economic life has been moving much more rapidly than has American economic thought. Only during the course of the present depression have American economists publicly recognized that we live in a controlled economy: the subjects discussed most largely at the recent meeting of the American Economic Association constitute the commonplaces of Marxian socialism. In fact "institutionalism . . . is . . . nothing different from the Marxian principle of total change in society consequent upon evolution in the methods of production."—*H. M. Fletcher.*

12263. NEUBAUER, JULIUS. Közgazdaságtan és matematika. [Economics and mathematics.] *Közgazdasági Szemle*. 75 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 555-568.—The work *Economics and Mathematics* by Ladislaus Zelovich (*Közgazdasági Szemle*, Nov. 1929) is criticized in two respects: (1) with reference to the concept of scarcity and (2) with respect to Walras' determination of economic equilibrium. Walras' concept of scarcity is identical with the concept of marginal utility. So far as the economic equilibrium theory is concerned a survey of the history of economic theory shows that it has appeared in two variant forms which may be called the Edgeworth and Cassel variants of the Walras system. Pareto's theory is also based on the elements of these two variants.—*Ladislaus Rosenheim.*

12264. OPARIN, I. Das theoretische Schema der gleichmässig fortschreitenden Wirtschaft als Grundlage einer Analyse ökonomischer Entwicklungsprozesse. [The theoretical system of an evenly progressive economy as the basis of an analysis of economic development.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32 (2) Oct. 1930: 406-445.—The problem as to whether an evenly progressive economy is reconcilable with economic laws is answered in the affirmative. Available studies reveal that the secular development shows an even growth of the volume of commodities, volume of money and world price index. Industrial output exceeds the growth of population. The consumption of raw material moves parallel to industrial output. Because of the slackening growth of population the supply of labor lags behind industrial output which brings about mechanization of industry. The prices of raw materials move in sympathy with the prices of finished products. Real wages increase in proportion to the shrinkage of labor supply per unit of output. Resulting new sources of energy lead to price reduction. In combining the physical and value calculations of factors of production which move in opposite direction the constant relation between the value of raw material, labor, and capital in total output is observed.—*Nathan Reich.*

12265. PATTERSON, ERNEST MINOR. An approach to world economics. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)*. 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 142-149.—Books on economics have placed chief emphasis upon national, as contrasted with world, objectives. Even international economics is approached from the point of view of the promotion of the prosperity of the national group, whereas world economics is directed towards world prosperity. If world peace is to be promoted it is necessary that economics, politics and international law be studied with a view to world effects. Central banks and governments now modify consciously and by joint action such phenomena as interest rates, exchange rates and the flow of gold. Likewise, the production of goods is now dictated in part by world considerations rather than the old individualism of the past. A world viewpoint must be developed.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

12266. RICCI, UMBERTO. Die statistischen Gesetze des Gleichgewichtes nach Henry Schultz. [The

statistical laws of equilibrium according to Henry Schultz.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2 (3) Jan. 15, 1931: 305-333.—With this article Ricci continues his study of contemporary American economics. Schultz's work is much on the line of H. L. Moore, among whose most gifted pupils he belongs, and is therefore likely to be open to similar criticisms as those advanced in the previous paper. While giving a very detailed summary of the contents of Schultz's book on sugar, the author presents various criticisms which deal especially with the ambiguity of determining trends and the extrapolation of statistical demand and supply curves. It is also argued that their representation by means of straight lines leads to various erroneous conclusions, also in regard to the problems of elasticity. However, the author confesses to be in sympathy with the attempts at uniting the work of economic theory and economic statistics.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

12267. SCHAMS, EWALD. Die "zweite" Nationalökonomie. Bemerkungen zu Werner Sombarts Buch: "Die Drei Nationalökonomien." [The second political economy. Remarks on Werner Sombart's "The Three Political Economics."] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 64 (3) 1930: 453-491.

12268. SCHNEIDER, ERICH. Drei Probleme der Monopoltheorie. [Three problems of the theory of monopoly.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 2 (3) Jan. 15, 1931: 376-386.—The author singles out three problems from the vast number of those which have not been satisfactorily solved. He discusses special cases of bilateral monopoly, of duopoly, and of universal monopoly under certain restricting assumptions.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

12269. SCHULTZ, HENRY. The Italian school of mathematical economics. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (1) Feb. 1931: 76-85.—This is essentially a review of Otto Kuhne's *Die mathematische Schule in der Nationalökonomie*, Vol. I, Pt. I. *Die italienische Schule (bis 1914)*. The importance of this book lies not so much in the exposition of the theories of Pareto, Barone and Amoroso—although this is well done—as in the critical evaluation of these theories. Kuhne believes that the chief contribution of Pareto, the leader of this school, is his attempt to establish the theory of demand and supply on an unequivocal basis, namely, the utility calculus, and to follow out the implications of this theory to their logical conclusion. He therefore traces the development of Pareto's theory from utility or ophelimity to indifference curves, and from indifference curves to functions or indexes of indifference curves, and shows the relation of this theory to the equation of exchange and to the problem of the pricing of indirect (producers') goods. In his criticism of Pareto's treatment of the need-intensity order of commodities with different utility curves, Kuhne has himself fallen into error.—*Henry Schultz.*

12270. SPIRITO, UGO. L'identificazione di individuo e stato. [The identity of individual and state.] *Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e Pol.* 3 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 366-380. The thesis of the identity of individual and state is the necessary basis of the new economic science; its results will be such as to radically transform the whole body of economic theory. The disappearance of the *homo oeconomicus* and the appearance of the "state-individual," means a fundamental change in the concepts of value, marginal utility, welfare, free competition, monopoly, state intervention, etc. The transformation will be painful and slow, but it is well that professional economists should be aware of the fact that it is coming, in order to be shaken from the conviction of possessing dogmas of inalterable value.—*Mario Einaudi.*

12271. SPIRITO, UGO. La libertà economica. [Economic freedom.] *Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e Pol.* 3 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 292-301.—Free competition and monopoly represent a deformation of the social realities; they are pathological cases of a healthy economic

life. Economic liberty must be conceived as the very opposite of these extremes. Economic science must set the new ideal of cooperation over the negative concepts of free competition and monopoly. The realization of this ideal is found where the absolute identification of individual and state is achieved.—*Mario Einaudi.*

12272. ULJANOW, P. *Zur Theorie der Rente.* [The theory of rent.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 2 (3-4) 1929: 409-449.—This is a discussion of the Marxist theory of rent and of the attitude towards it and conception of its importance of a number of Russian economists, and, in particular, of Wolfson.—*A. M. Hannay.*

12273. USHER, ABBOTT P.; STOCKING, GEORGE W.; BLADEN, V. M.; MITCHELL, BROADUS. *Economic history—the decline of laissez faire.* *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.).* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 3-10.—The decline of laissez faire was due in part to the revelations concerning working conditions, the increased efficiency and responsibility of government, the change in the character of the industrial system, and changes in political and economic theories which gave intellectual justification for state interference. The late development of German industrialism made it possible for that country to place its organization under close state control at its beginning. Thus the cartel had a good opportunity to develop. Laissez faire took hold in America but slightly and now is not in public favor. In many cases free competition—the aim of laissez faire—is possible only with close control which the theory presumes to deny. The present generation prefers control and security to laissez faire, uncertainty, and more possibilities of progress. Circumstances seem to point to a strong influence of economic geography in affecting attitudes toward this theory.—*Russell H. Anderson.*

12274. WARRINER, DOREEN. *Schumpeter and the conception of static equilibrium.* *Econ. J.* 41 (161) Mar. 1931: 38-50.—In recent years German economic thought has produced many new theories of the historical-sociological, or classical, and mathematical-deductive types. Schumpeter has synthesized the contributions of the two schools by redefining the terms static and dynamic. Static society is thought of as an equilibrium of standards of living against production, without saving in the investment sense of the term. Presumably incomes are allocated chiefly to wages and "cost-of-savings" services. In such a situation the entrepreneur type of activity is initially financed by bank inflation, which tends to raise the price level, and temporarily stimulates other activity. The bank's power of creating credit is, of course, limited in familiar ways. The earnings of innovation may be looked upon as temporary monopoly rents, which are gradually diffused by the process of imitation. The theory lends itself to an explanation of the business cycle without any material modification.—*G. R. Davies.*

12275. WATKINS, MYRON W. *Trustification and economic theory.* *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.).* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 54-76.—In three respects market adjustments are not actually today made in the manner and with the definite outcome which economic theory supposes. (1) The relationship of employee to employer has become so dependent that the terms and conditions of employment are no longer negotiated but dictated. (2) The relationship of the ordinary investor to corporate management has become so remote that the distribution of corporate net income and of business risk are no longer subject to mutually-agreed decisions of all the parties having proprietary interest in the particular enterprise but are controlled by financiers exercising directive power through a hierarchical organization of banking and investment institutions over a wide range of industry. (3) The relationship of the consumer to the productive units of modern business has become so servile, due to the efficiency of high-pressure salesmanship, that the kinds and qualities and quantities of goods pro-

duced are today largely determined by business men in accordance with profit calculations rather than by consumers upon the basis of utility. In view of these changed relationships in the sphere of economic practice, which leave market adjustments in substantial degree and in many cases indeterminate, the economics of enterprise, being no longer adequate to the understanding and mastery of industrial experience, might well be supplemented if not displaced by an economics of stewardship. Theory, it is asserted, should be reoriented to take account of this central fact: the actual existence of a controlled, planned economic order.—*Myron W. Watkins.*

12276. WEDDINGEN, WALTER. *Eduard Heimanns "Theorie der Sozialpolitik."* [Eduard Heimann's "Theory of Social Policy."] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 134 (1) Jan. 1931: 60-65.—The article is a review of Heimann's *Soziale Theorie des Kapitalismus. Theorie der Sozialpolitik* (Tübingen, 1929). By theory is here meant an historical and descriptive account of the social movement, together with a critical evaluation of it. The social movement is explained as due to class struggle and its objective is described as the freeing and the dignifying of labor. With the growth of large-scale production, capitalism tends to reduce labor to the level of a purchasable commodity, while the laboring class tries to use its legal liberty, won in a day of small business enterprise, in the destruction and reconstruction of capitalism according to its own purposes. The purpose is essentially to gain for laborers the freedom to direct their work according to their own standards of value and their own responsibility, but this freedom is communal or cooperative rather than individual. The social ownership of property is a means to this type of freedom but not an end in itself. The process of realizing the end is gradual, the principle being to turn over to workers as much control as they are capable of exercising responsibly, neither more nor less. The historical and descriptive parts of Heimann's book are highly praised by the reviewer. In criticism of the theory he argues that there is little relation between the end assigned to the social movement and its causation by the class struggle. As a theory of social policy, moreover, the book falls short, because of its failure to offer any objective criterion for fixing the value to be assigned in concrete cases to such ideals as freedom and socialization.—*George H. Sabine.*

12277. WYLER, JULIUS. *Die "subjektive" und die "objektive" Seite der Grenznutzentheorie.* [The "subjective" and the "objective" aspects of the theory of marginal utility.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 2 (3) Jan. 15, 1931: 334-352.—Liefmann has shown the relation between marginal utility and quantity to be a concession to economic materialism. His point of view must however be distinguished from the "objective" aspect which is the subject of the present paper. Marginal utility is shown to be a subspecies of the species value in the general theory of value. As such it is the outcome of an ideal order of utility and of a material order of existence and therefore not a psychological fact but a phenomenon of the "*objektiver Geist*." This characterization of marginal utility does not harmonize with the usual designation of the theory of marginal utility as psychological theory of value and it must be admitted "that the theory of marginal utility is not based on psychic experience but that the whole apparatus of artificial relationships between human beings and commodities which these theoreticians have put in motion only aims at elucidating an absolute order of values which is related to an order of commodities."—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See also Entries 11779, 12010, 12012, 12024-12026, 12029, 12031-12032, 12035, 12038, 12045, 12113, 12122, 12166, 12169, 12188, 12193, 12203, 12212, 12219, 12233, 12242, 12273, 12502, 12599, 12876, 12967)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 11753, 11759, 11761, 11766-11767, 11776, 11792, 11798, 11805, 11806, 11808, 11810, 11819, 12293, 12299, 12430, 12532, 12534, 12539, 12676, 12690, 13003, 13071, 13150)

12278. BLANK, RUBEN. La crise économique de l'Allemagne. [Germany's economic crisis.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 146 (434) Jan. 10, 1931: 45-55.—The present organization of German industry is defective. Having installed in their factories the best and the most costly machinery in the world, the employers have thrown out of work hundreds of thousands of workers. The organization of industry is therefore evidently not completely "rational." Employers are unable to sell their products at prices which will cover their production costs, which have increased enormously as a result of the process of "rationalization." The industrial and the agricultural production of Germany has already considerably surpassed the pre-war level, despite the reduction in territory; the figures for savings-deposits during the past six years indicate an extraordinary power of capital accumulation. Yet it is doubtful whether, in the present political circumstances, the government will be able to take the steps necessary for a substantial amelioration of the economic situation.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

12279. BONN, M. J. Sinn und Bedeutung der amerikanischen Krise. [Meaning and importance of the American crisis.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (2) Feb. 1931: 145-159.—The difference between the present crisis and its forerunners lies in the fact that the latter took place in a system of "anarchistic competition" whereas today's débâcle is the crisis of a system shot through with forecasting, "planned" production and mergers. The effect of the collapse has been tremendous, not only in financial terms but in human suffering. The victorious optimism of the American executive has been shattered. The effect of the crisis upon the working classes has been much more serious; the blind belief in the omnipotence of American industrialists is gone. Many workers have begun to contrast Russia's apparent success in carrying out the five-year plan with America's planless failure. Further, there is a great attraction for many Americans in the tremendous scale of the Russian effort; the American engineer in particular is impressed by the Russian willingness to build for the indefinite future regardless of present profit.—*Howard Becker.*

12280. COTARU, PLUTARC. Situațiunea economică și financiară a României în anul 1930. [The economic and financial situation of Rumania in 1930.] *Analele Băncilor.* (13) Jan. 1931: 1-18.—The entire economic activity of Rumania during the year 1930 was dominated by falling prices of the principal raw materials, and especially of cereals.—*Joan Adămoiu.*

12281. DAS, RAJANI KANTA. Wastage of India's natural resources. *Indian Rev.* 31 (7) Jul. 1930: 446-448.—The natural resources of India are being wasted with great prodigality. It has been ascertained that India loses about 70% of its soil fertility, 75% of its forestry, 63% of its fisheries, and 93% of its minerals. The total wastage in natural resources thus amounts to 75%.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

12282. DUPRIEZ, LÉON H. La conjoncture économique de la Belgique au cours de l'année. [The economic cycle in Belgium during the year.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 2 (2) Mar. 1931: 183-196.

12283. HENNEBICQ, LÉON. La crise et les banquiers anglais. [English bankers and the depression.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-1 (3) Mar. 1931: 541-551.—The annual reports of the "Big Five" among English banks show that English bankers realize the seriousness of the present depression. These reports do not discuss the fundamental cause of the crisis which can be traced to the return of the pound sterling to par. One of the specific causes of the present depression is the decline in the value of silver, and English policy in India and elsewhere is partially responsible for this decline.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

12284. HERTY, CHAS. H. Trends in southern industrial life. *Bull. Univ. Georgia, Inst. Publ. Affairs & Internat. Relations, Addresses.* 30 (2) Nov. 1929: 134-139.

12285. MEYNIAL, PIERRE. La vie économique aux États-Unis. [Economic conditions in the United States.] *Rev. d. Econ. Pol.* 44 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1590-1619.—*E. J. Brown.*

12286. REICHERT, J. W. Die Deutsche Wirtschaft unter dem Youngplan. Die Rohstoffkrise in der Welt. [Germany's economic status under the Young plan. The world crisis in natural resources.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57 (5) Feb. 1931: 87-94.—Three prolonged periods of prosperity and depression occurred in the 140 years after the French Revolution. In each instance the peak of economic prosperity has followed upon the heels of a great war; in 1815 after the Wars of Liberation, in 1873 after the Franco-Prussian War, and in 1920 after the World War. Between 1815 and 1873 the period of depression was approximately 28 years, and between 1873 and 1920 it was about 22 years. The increased demand after the war for commodities that had been curtailed makes for an unusual increase in prices and a relative industrial expansion. Between 1914 and 1920 the increase above the pre-war price level was 250%. By 1920 the average price was 150% above the pre-war level. After 1920 the curve of depression takes on a zig-zag form until the average price is within 10 to 15% of the pre-war level.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

12287. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Australia. *Inst. Internat. Finan. Bull.* (42) (Suppl. to Bull. #1) Apr. 6, 1931: pp. 27.

12288. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Bolivia. *Inst. Internat. Finan. Bull.* (41) Feb. 24, 1931: pp. 31.

12289. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Germany. *Inst. Internat. Finan. Bull.* (40) Jan. 9, 1931: pp. 40.

12290. UNSIGNED. The trend of business in New Zealand. *Canterbury Chamber of Commerce.* (74) Mar. 1931: pp. 3.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 11753, 12212, 12450-12452, 12458, 12463, 12501, 12503, 12518, 12529, 12544-12546, 12559, 12578, 12650-12651, 12665, 13069, 13070, 13072, 13199, 13227, 13234, 13237)

12291. B., S. La crise agricole et la lutte avec elle. [The agricultural crisis and the struggle against it.] *J. d. Econ.* 89 Nov. 1930: 313-317.—Review of an article on the causes of the agricultural crisis by Dr. L. Dvorak published recently in Prague.—*Robert Schwenger.*

12292. CHIRITZESCO-ARVA. Experiences in the cultivation and fermentation of tobacco in Roumania. *Correspondance Econ. Roumaine.* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-31.—*Joan Adămoiu.*

12293. GIURGEA, EUGÈNE N. La situation de l'agriculture en Roumanie. [The position of Rumanian agriculture.] *Roumanie Econ.* 5(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 249-257.

12294. HANTOS, ELEMÉR. Mezőgazdaságunk válsága és annak nemzetközi megoldása. [The Hungarian agricultural crisis and its international solution.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 76(1) Jan. 1931: 15-37.—Hungarian agriculture is undergoing a severe crisis as a consequence of the peace treaty. This crisis is to be ascribed to three chief causes: (1) the bringing of the export surplus meets with continually increasing difficulties; (2) insufficient quality; (3) high production costs. Increase of domestic consumption would contribute to the alleviation of the crisis but this is hardly possible. Decrease of production costs would be most likely to be fruitful since Hungary ranks 25th in this respect. A true solution of the agricultural crisis, however, is only to be obtained by means of international cooperation as recommended at the International Conference at Warsaw and Belgrade. The central and eastern European agricultural states, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, and Bulgaria, should receive from the European industrial states a preferential treatment for their agricultural products. In return the agrarian states would reduce their industrial protectionism. Such a project would be most effective by a regional preference system between those central European states which complement each other economically.—*Andreas Neményi.*

12295. HARGER, C. M. Farm country faces necessity of adjustment to limited production credit. *Annalist.* 37(951) Apr. 10, 1931: 675-676.

12296. UNSIGNED. The agrarian block at Geneva. *Polish Econ.* 6(1) Jan. 1931: 4-6.—This is a brief account of the propositions made to the Economic Conference at Geneva by the bloc of eight central and eastern European countries which was organized at Warsaw in August, 1930, and of the discussion to which these propositions gave rise. The question submitted to the conference dealt with the granting of preferential tariff on grain and agricultural products in favor of the countries forming the bloc, the organization of the grain trade in Europe and the organization of agricultural credit.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

12297. UNSIGNED. The depression in British agriculture. An outline of proposed remedies. *Midland Bank Monthly Rev.* Mar.-Apr. 1931: 1-5.

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 11748, 11774, 11784, 11804, 11807, 11812, 12029, 12181, 12184)

12298. DAMASCHKE, ADOLF. Zum Bodengesetz der Republik China vom 30. Juni 1930. [The Chinese land law of June 30, 1930.] *Jahrb. d. Bodenreform.* 27(1) Mar. 1931: 1-33.

12299. D'SOUZA, V. L., and KRISHNASWAMIENGAR, M. A. Mortgage debt of Mysore villages. *Indian J. Econ.* 11(41) Oct. 1930: 129-150.—Facts were secured concerning all mortgages in 128 scattered but representative Mysore villages. Local officials were depended on for gathering the data. Though considered complete a table shows 16 villages with but one mortgaged holding, 63 villages of the 128 with less than six mortgaged holdings, and only 8 villages reported as many as 25 mortgages. The mortgaged holdings studied contained 12,407 acres in all. This was 65% of the total acreage owned by those who owed mortgages. Agriculturalists owned 75% of the mortgaged acreage but this class held the mortgages on only 35% of the mortgaged acreage. Interest rates ranged between 9 and 12% in approximately three-fifths of the cases, more mortgages bearing in excess of 12% than less than 9% interest. Mortgage debt averaged 39 times the revenue of the

land pledged. In view of the precarious tenure on the part of the owners of mortgaged land thus revealed it is interesting to note that in 40% of the cases both parties were agriculturists but in 56% of the cases the holder of the mortgage was not an agriculturist. Of the 1,227 mortgages 8% were with possession. In a few cases instead of interest paid in money or kind the mortgagor or a representative served on the land, a kind of serfdom. In the case of 764 mortgages no period was specified, 327 had a period of 5 years or less and 135 were for more than 5 years. With three-fourths of the mortgages there were no definite arrangements for redemption. Over half the mortgages were placed to settle prior debts.—*H. A. Turner.*

12300. ELLIOTT, EDWIN A. Classification and economic status of the tenantry of a Texas cotton plantation. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11(4) Mar. 1931: 408-435.—A discussion largely by individuals, but partly by groups, of the 85 tenants on a 7,648 acre coastal plain plantation. These tenants operated an average of 50 acres each. Rents were a fourth of the cotton and a third of the corn, the tenants furnishing labor, work animals, feed, and implements. Cash rents were paid for such work animals as the management furnished. House and garden land were rent free and the management furnished cows to some tenants for their care and feed. The income from cotton realized by 47 tenants, on the plantation all of the seven years from 1923-1929, averaged \$1,490 in 1928 but only \$196 in 1929.—*H. A. Turner.*

12301. GRANOVSKY, A. On the inalienability of land in Palestine. *Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag.* 5(19-20) Dec. 10, 1930: 411-424.—The author advances a number of reasons against possible restrictions upon the sale of land by Arab proprietors.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

12302. ROSENFELD, M. Die Pachtfrage in Holland. [The leasing problem in Holland.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 2(3-4) 1929: 685-697.—Leasing conditions in Holland are sketched, mainly on the basis of Dr. Frost's book, "Agrarverfassung und Landwirtschaft," published in 1906. Absentee landlordism and shameless exploitation of tenants have been prevalent. While the few tenants of large farms have had a profitable enterprise, the large number of smaller tenants have had to cope with high rents, short lease periods, and the system of renting land by public auction. The tenant has had no right to extension of the lease period or to indemnification for improvements made to the property during his tenancy. After the war the leaseholders sought to obtain legislation for the regulation of land rents. The various parties in the Dutch parliament have been unable to come to an agreement on the subject.—*A. M. Hannay.*

12303. UNSIGNED. The corporative principles embodied in the law on farm improvements. *News Notes on Fascist Corporations.* 2(6) Jun. 1930: 1-2.—Improvements made on farms undertaken in certain specified ways entitle the tenant to compensation when the lease is terminated.—*R. Broda.*

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 11803, 11807, 12122, 13228, 13231)

12304. ALLEN, WILLIAM. Our (Saskatchewan) farm problems and some possible solutions. *Sci. Agric.* 11(7) Mar. 1931: 397-410.—Farm management studies (1925-27) showed a cost of production for wheat averaging \$1.24 a bushel. Selling price collapsed between July 1929 and December 1930 from \$1.60 to \$0.55 a bushel; and many farmers received, after payment of transport and handling charges, under 20 cents a bushel. Credit problems are becoming more serious,

with eight per cent interest rates ruling. In 1928, a farm of 320 acres could buy a binder with the wheat crop proceeds from 18 acres; by 1930, the machine would cost the proceeds of 72 acres. Solution must come from the farmers themselves.—*R. M. Campbell.*

12305. ANDERSON, A. E. The farm budget. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (1) Jan. 1931: 65-70.—The practice of planning in advance, together with a record kept as a check upon the accuracy of the estimates, will gradually improve the farmer's judgment and thus lead to more efficient management of his business. The time and training required is one of the greatest difficulties in promoting budgeting among farmers. The farm budget is a means of transmitting farm management facts to farmers, but its principal purpose is to teach a method of thinking through the management problems of each individual farm.—*S. W. Mendum.*

12306. ARNOLD, C. R. The place of farm accounting in extension. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (1) Jan. 1931: 57-64.—No other method of securing figures or analyzing the farm management problems carries the local proof, the local interest, and the local confidence which are found in the results of the farm accounting work. Since these features are absolutely essential in the uses of farm accounting material in the development of other projects, the farm accounting work has an extremely important place in future extension work.—*S. W. Mendum.*

12307. BLACK, A. G. Social and economic aspects of large-scale farming in the corn-belt. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (1) Jan. 1931: 146-154.—Large-scale farming is almost nonexistent in the Corn Belt at present. Economic aspects must, therefore, be considered in prospect. Statements made are hazards rather than prophecies; many of them are based on apparent, but not too obvious, analogies with similar developments in industry, and others would seem to follow logically from the present trend in agricultural development. The time has just been reached when methods of production on large farms can differ sufficiently from those followed on small farms to make it desirable to form large farms solely to take advantage of the opportunity to exploit the benefits of large-scale production. The individually operated farm has many advantages which will go far toward overcoming the advantages in the extreme type of large-scale production.—*S. W. Mendum.*

12308. CASE, H. C. M. Farm management opportunities and responsibilities. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (1) Jan. 1931: 9-20.—Continual change in methods and types of agricultural production makes the problem of the farm management workers one of growing importance. Actual records kept by farmers of their own business provide a good basis for farm management extension work and the best basis for teaching the underlying principles of farm management to individual cooperators. Collectively such records provide a basis for programs of extension work, demonstration materials, and they supplement other types of basic research.—*S. W. Mendum.*

12309. FAULKNER, HAROLD UNDERWOOD. Farm machinery and the industrial revolution. *Current Hist.* 33 (6) Mar. 1931: 872-876.—McCormick's reaper—not the first but the most successful early reaper did more than any other piece of machinery to make large scale agriculture possible. It and other agricultural machinery removed the problem of labor shortage in the new country—and by its speed of harvesting removed the labor shortage at the peak season. Machinery explains the great increase in city population relative to farm population since the beginning of the nineteenth century. But it has made farming a larger business in terms of capital required and has made it more difficult to obtain farm ownership—hence has led to increasing tenancy. It has also led to a growth of production faster than of the demand for agricultural products. Today

both agriculture and industry, as a result of machinery, find themselves with excessive production capacity.—*John A. Hopkins, Jr.*

12310. GRIMES, W. E. Social and economic aspects of large-scale farming in the wheat belt. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (1) Jan. 1931: 21-26.—Large-scale farming in the wheat belt means farming where relatively large areas of land are farmed by each family under the family type of farm operation. Less than 1% of the wheat acreage of Kansas is owned and operated as corporation farms. Where corporation farms have taken over large contiguous areas there has been practically no community life in rural sections. Farmers have found their community life in towns, as it is no harder now, with tractors, trucks, and automobiles, to go out 15 or 20 miles from town to work land than it used to be hitch up the teams and get to the fields. The trend is for educational facilities to be concentrated in towns. Agencies dependent on the number of people in the community for their volume of business have found this volume shrinking as the farms grew larger and larger and the number of people needed to work them became smaller.—*S. W. Mendum.*

12311. HAUTER, L. H.; WALKER, A. L.; WELLS, O. V. A five-year economic study of 125 farms in Curry and Roosevelt Counties, New Mexico. 1—Economics of agriculture on dry-land farms in eastern New Mexico. *New Mexico Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #186. Jun. 1930: pp. 69.—This bulletin, primarily historical and statistical in nature, presents the basic material secured in a five year, 1924 to 1928, economic study of 125 farms in Curry and Roosevelt Counties, New Mexico. The area studied is a typical dry-farming area in which the important income sources are: beef cattle, butterfat, eggs, grain sorghums, broomcorn and wheat. The most profitable farming systems through the period studied were the well managed diversified types with a considerable wheat acreage.—*O. V. Wells.*

12312. HAUTER, L. H.; WALKER, A. L.; WELLS, O. V. Production requirements, costs and returns from dry-land farming in eastern New Mexico. 2—Economics of agriculture on dry-land farms in eastern New Mexico. *New Mexico Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #187. Jun. 1930: pp. 59.—In this bulletin a cost analysis of the data given in New Mexico Bull. #186 is presented. Since there has been a decided trend toward the use of large-scale equipment in eastern New Mexico through the five-year period studied, the cost analysis is based upon the expected future rather than the most usual present production method. The hours of man labor per acre required to produce the important crops are: wheat, 1.4; grain sorghums, threshed 7.8; corn, 8.0; and broomcorn, 15.7. With 1928-29 prices, the average production cost per unit at the farm are: wheat, 69 cents a bushel; grain sorghum, 44 cents a bushel; broomcorn \$69.36 a ton; butterfat, 43 cents a pound; and eggs, 25 cents a dozen.—*O. V. Wells.*

12313. HAUTER, L. H.; WALKER, A. L.; WELLS, O. V. Selecting the most profitable system of dry-land farming in eastern New Mexico. 3—Economics of Agriculture on dry-land farms in eastern New Mexico. *New Mexico Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #188. Jan. 1931: pp. 41.—In this Bulletin, the basic data presented in New Mexico Bull. #186 are summarized and a budget analysis of the physical costs as determined in Bull. #187 in relation to average yields and 1928-29 prices is presented. When the size of the farm business is limited by the labor available, the most profitable system of farming is wheat farming; but, if land is the limiting factor, the diversified systems which include the dairy and poultry enterprises are the more profitable. Since prices change from year to year, a table to adjust the suggested budget systems for changes in selling prices is given and since the budget approach, to be

of maximum value, must be used by the individual farmer, a typical budget is worked through.—O. V. Wells.

12314. HERPEL, H. J. Marktforschung, Betriebsforschung und Wirtschaftsberatung. [An investigation of marketing and farm management conditions and of the value of an advisory board.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrbüch.* 73 (2) 1931: 231-272.—A detailed investigation made by the *Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Betriebs- und Landarbeitslehre* of Göttingen into agricultural economic and marketing conditions in six agricultural communities of the district of Hann-Münden in Hanover, covering 1926/27 and to some extent the following year. The total area covered amounts to 2,416 hectares, about 1 hectare per capita of the population. The agricultural activities are carried on for the most part on farms ranging in size from 1/2 hectare to 5 hectares, whose owners add to their resources by subsidiary employment as railway or telegraph employees, as lumbermen, or in industry. In 1926, of the 2,416 hectares of cultivated land, 1,273 hectares were used for grain production, 280 hectares for row crops, and 50 hectares for legumes, while 799 hectares were used for fodder production. The author recommends for the two surplus-grain-producing communities an increase in the wheat area at the expense of rye. The other four communities should be educated in less wasteful methods of the use of fodder. The establishment of advisory boards exclusively for agricultural marketing does not seem advisable in small districts, where farm management and marketing problems cannot be separated.—A. M. Han-nay.

12315. JOHNSON, SHERMAN E. Present and prospective development of farming systems in western Montana. *Montana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #239. Dec. 1930: pp. 72.

12316. LATTIMER, J. E. Labour requirements in farming. *Univ. Toronto Studies, Hist. & Econ., Contributions to Canadian Econ.* 2 1929: 14-33.—The census statistics of Canada show a decline of labor engaged in agriculture from 48.1% of total employed in 1881 to 32.8% in 1921 and an increase in absolute numbers from 662,266 to 1,041,618. A large majority of farms are owner-operated. The marked increase in production as contrasted with labor force is a result of the introduction and improvement of the grain binder and more recently of the combine and of machinery generally. The number of acres cultivated per man has increased from 32.7 in 1911 to 57.3 in 1921. Extensive farming has been most conspicuous in the prairie provinces and the general tendency of increasing use of capital and machinery will make unnecessary the immigration of labor.—H. A. Innis.

12317. SCHILLER, OTTO. Die Kollektivbewegung in der Sowjetunion. Ein Beitrag zu den Gegenwartsfragen der russischen Landwirtschaft. [The collective movement in the USSR. A contribution to present day questions in Russian agriculture.] *Osteuropäische Forschungen.* 8 1931: pp. 113.

12318. STEPHENS, P. H. Mechanization of cotton farms. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (1) Jan. 1931: 27-36.—Mechanization is of more recent origin and has made less progress to date in cotton than in corn or in small grain production. But the value of machinery purchased by farmers in the Southern States in the five years 1925-1929 was equal to 80% of the value of all machinery on farms in the South in 1925, according to the census. The general-purpose tractor with its attendant specialized farming equipment has been rapidly gaining favor. Tractor farmers surveyed in Oklahoma raised 190 acres of cotton and made labor incomes of \$2,032, compared with 143 acres of cotton and \$1,420 labor income made by mule farmers. The net return for labor and management amounted to one cent per pound of cotton more on the farms using tractors than on the farms operated exclusively with mules. The average invest-

ment per farm in the area surveyed in Southwest Oklahoma was slightly over \$50,000, or more than ten times the average investment in typical cotton farms in the older cotton growing sections. Mechanical cotton pickers are still in the experimental stage. The present low incomes of farmers in the cotton belt is tending to retard progress in the mechanization of cotton farms.—S. W. Mendum.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 11746, 11752, 11755, 11793, 11796-11797, 11811, 12316, 12430, 12440, 12462, 12527, 13194, 13203)

12319. BURMEISTER, CHARLES A.; CONWAY, HERMAN M.; BRODELL, ALBERT P. Economic factors affecting the beef-cattle industry of Virginia. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #237. 1931: pp. 66.—Loss of the export trade and changes in cattle numbers resulting from the operation of cattle-production and cattle-price cycles, and changes in consumer demand and in cattle-production methods in other regions have created new and difficult problems for Virginia producers, who must make readjustments in production methods. The bulletin analyzes conditions and makes recommendations.—Caroline B. Sherman.

12320. GENUNG, A. B. The post-war depression in agriculture. *Current Hist.* 33 (6) Mar. 1931: 877-880.—Overproduction is only an incomplete explanation of the eleven years of agricultural depression since 1920. There have been two basic factors and a third temporary one in operation. (1) Recent changes in agricultural technique have greatly reduced the cost of some agricultural operations and have greatly stimulated production in agricultural countries, but overproduction is serious in only a few commodities such as wheat and cotton. (2) In great declines in prices producers of raw materials are among the worst sufferers. Wages decline more slowly. The burden of fixed charges such as taxes, interest and debt payments tend to remain at high levels. In the last decade the acreage in food and feed crops and the number of head of livestock in the U. S. have actually declined, while population has grown; demonstrating that there is no overproduction there. The post war depression will end when prices of farm products are again in something like a normal relationship to wages and fixed charges.—John A. Hopkins, Jr.

12321. GREEN, R. M., and HENNEY, H. J. Some effects on wheat marketing of changes in production and harvesting methods in the Southwest. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 48-55.—There has been a decline in crop risk and an increase in acreage in Western Kansas which more than offsets decreasing acreage in the eastern part of the state. Kansas has produced 20% or more of the winter-wheat crop in each of the last five years. Fourteen counties in southwestern Kansas have shown a notable expansion in wheat production, producing more than twice as much in the last five years as in the previous five-year period. The expansion has taken place largely in new sod-land areas, and has developed a shortage of local storage space. There has been extensive building of local station storage space, yet wide-spread use of the 'combine' and of large cars has aided in increasing July receipts of wheat at Kansas City. A continuation of this trend will tax to the limit all available marketing and storage facilities at Kansas City. A change in type of producers to those who liquidate their holdings as soon as possible has had some influence on this early marketing. The Kansas crop has grown in importance as a price-making factor; for the past seven years it could almost alone determine price changes at the Chicago market for the two or three months after harvest.—M. J. Freeman.

12322. McPHERSON, JOHN BRUCE. Annual wool review for 1930 with estimate of wool production

and other statistical records. *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers*. 61 (2) Apr. 1931: 93-212.

12323. SCHLEPPEGRELL, WERNER. Der Einfluss einer Änderung der Preisverhältnisse für die wichtigsten landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugnisse auf den Rohertrag und Reinertrag der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe Oldenburgs. [The effect of change in price conditions of the most important agricultural products upon gross and net agricultural profits in Oldenburg.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 73 (3) 1931: 339-406.

12324. TODD, JOHN A. The world's staples. 1—Cotton. *Index, Svenska Handelsbanken*. 6 (62) Feb. 1931: 26-37.—In the second half of the season 1929-30, for the first time in history, at least since the American Civil War, the world's spindles used more cotton grown outside of the United States than they did of United States grown cotton. This is attributed to two causes, first, to the fact that American cotton has in recent years been growing poorer in quality, due mainly to the adoption of earlier maturing varieties in an attempt to lessen the damage of the boll weevil. The second cause is attributed to the action of the Farm Board, which, it is said, raised the price of the 1929 crop after March 1930, and caused the mills to postpone buying until the 1930 crop had come on the market. America cut her own consumption of cotton to the extent of about 16%, and as American consumption is almost entirely of her own cotton that resulted in a substantial reduction in the world's consumption of American cotton.—*J. I. Falconer*.

12325. UNSIGNED. International sugar conference. *Facts about Sugar*. 26 (1) Jan. 1931: 3-5.—Two important results were achieved by the conference in Amsterdam: (1) the attainment of a mutual understanding between the two leading producers and exporters of sugar (Java and Cuba), and (2) the acceptance of the regulation of exports, rather than of production, as the basis for stabilization. The completion of the compact depends on the adherence of Germany.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

12326. WILBRANDT, HANS. Die Zukunft der deutschen Zuckerrwirtschaft. [The future of the German sugar industry.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforschung*. (6-7) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 224-240.—The relative stability of the price of sugar in Germany in spite of its low price on the world market is explained. In 1926 the beet sugar factories organized an export association to dump Germany's surplus sugar on the world market. A fixed quantity of sugar for export is determined annually and allocated to the various sugar factories. In December, 1928, tariff legislation protected the domestic market and a maximum sugar price was fixed. If this price were exceeded, a lower tariff scale rate would encourage importation of foreign sugar and bring the price down. In September, 1929, an association for the regulation of consumption was organized to determine the quantity of sugar to be put on the market by the factories each year. The result has been that consumption has decreased and production has increased, so that an ever-increasing quantity of sugar has had to be exported and sold at the low price prevailing on the world market.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 12012, 12786, 12849, 12870, 12937, 13012)

12327. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. A trial balance of Farm Board operations—peak of cost may be near. *Annalist*. 37 (951) Apr. 10, 1931: 676-677.

12328. OBERASCHER, LEONHARD. Führungslose Agrarpolitik. [Undirected agricultural policy.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (9) Feb. 27, 1931: 357-360.—This is a plea for a well-organized government program for agriculture, based on a serious consideration of domes-

tic and international market conditions. Such a program, in the author's view, would include an extensive educational campaign among farmers, demonstrating the necessity for the adoption of more scientific methods of livestock raising, and the value of seed selection, grading and standardization of products, and improved methods of packing, advertising, and marketing. The grain tariff has done more harm than good to German agriculture. The German government should take an active part in prosecuting measures for the increase of production, the rationalization of cooperation, and the stabilization of the market.—*A. M. Hannay*.

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 11750, 11786, 12653, 13206)

12329. BLINK, H. Bosschen en houthandel in Zuid-oost-Europa en Turkije. [Forests and lumber trade in Southeastern Europe and Turkey.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21 (4) Apr. 15, 1930: 128-134.—Recent political changes in Europe have brought about great changes in the distribution of forests over the various states, especially in Southeastern Europe. The exports of various Southeastern European countries have increased rapidly in recent years. Yugoslavia is an exporter of hard woods. The most extensive forests are found in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Slovenia. Rumania has about as much forest as Yugoslavia has, but is not so important as an exporter. Most of the exported lumber goes to Hungary, which is poor in timber resources. The most valuable forests are found in the Carpathians and the Transylvanian Alps. The forests of Czechoslovakia in the Carpathian Mountains and those in Bohemia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey are of relatively little importance as producers of timber.—*W. Van Royen*.

12330. RUBNER, Dr. Beiträge zur Verbreitung und waldbaulichen Behandlung der Lärche. [Contributions to the forestry handling of larches.] *Tharandter Forstliches Jahrb.* 82 (3) 1931: 153-210.

12331. THORELL, ERIK. Schwedens Waldvorräte. Einige der bedeutungsvollsten Resultate der Schwedischen Reichswaldabschätzung und die Methode dieser Inventurierung. [Sweden's forest resources. Some of the most significant results of the national forest survey.] *Centralbl. f. d. Gesamte Forstwesen*. 57 (1) Jan. 1931: 13-26.—Statistics of forest areas by types, numbers of trees and volume of timber by species and diameter classes, volume of pine and spruce by age classes, and annual increment are given for the three main divisions of the country. The forest productive area is 231,848 sq. km. or 56.5% of the land area. Of this, 4.2% is wooded pasture, 8.3% needs drainage, and 7.8% is denuded. The average timber volume per ha. is 59.1 cu. m. Pine and spruce make up 80% of all the trees over 10 cm. diameter and 84% of the volume. Of the pine and spruce, respectively, 80% and 89% by volume are trees under 30 cm. diameter. The average potential annual growth is 3.2 cu. m. per ha., but as the forests are only two-thirds stocked, the actual increment averages only 2.0 cu. m. The strip surveys actually covered 0.14% of the area of the country, but statistical studies show that the results are within 2% of those that would be obtained by a 100% survey. The survey, including office work, cost 1,400,000 kroner or 6.1 öre per ha. of forest land.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

12332. UNSIGNED. The forest wealth of British Columbia. *Indus. Canada*. 31 (8) Dec. 1930: 50-54.—Approximately three-fourths of Canada's stand of softwood lies within the Province of British Columbia.

12333. UNSIGNED. Government forest work in Utah. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Misc. Publ.* #99. Mar. 1931: pp. 18.

12334. UNSIGNED. Veränderungen des Grundbesitzes der Preussischen Staatsforstverwaltung im Rechnungsjahr 1929. [Changes in area of Prussian

state forests in the fiscal year 1929.] *Deutsche Forstztg.* 46 (7) Feb. 13, 1931: 172-173.—The net increase was 6,366 ha., to a total of 2,480,767 ha. on March 31, 1930; 8,263 ha. were purchased at an average price of 593 RM. per ha. (buildings excluded), and 2,492 ha. were sold for an average of 1,954 RM. per ha. Considerable areas were acquired by exchange. The net increase for 5 years ending March, 1930, was 86,101 ha.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 11741, 11744, 11765, 11788)

12335. BLOCH, RICHARD. La crise de la pêche maritime de marée fraîche. [The crisis in the tide water fisheries.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (435) Feb. 10, 1931: 234-259; (436) Mar. 10, 1931: 396-419.—This article, printed in two installments, is devoted primarily to a consideration of the comparative backwardness of the French sea fisheries, and to an analysis of the possible remedies. French fisheries are contrasted with those of Germany, England, and (in certain aspects) the United States, and the superior equipment and organization of the industry in these countries is stressed. Suggested improvements include the modernizing of boats and gear, especially the building of more steam trawlers; the provision of better port facilities for handling both vessels and their catches; improved cold storage equipment; cheaper and faster means of railroad transport to interior markets, so that fresh fish may be sold at lower prices and in better condition; an advertising campaign to increase the consumption of fish throughout France; and improvements in the methods of marketing, including the possible curtailment of middleman functions. Lorient, the one thoroughly modernized French fishing port, is described in detail.—*Elmo P. Hohman.*

12336. PIERRE, R.-J. L'industrie de la pêche. [The fishing industry.] *J. d. Econ.* 89 Nov. 1930: 301-312.—A survey of world commercial fishing statistics in recent years.—*Robert Schwenger.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 11764, 11817-11818, 12233, 12447, 12464, 12538, 12553, 12572, 12574, 12587-12589, 12619, 12662, 12710, 13186)

12337. BARBOUR, PERCY E. World copper-ore reserves. *Engin. & Mining J.* 131 (4) Feb. 23, 1931: 178.—To compile a final total of the world's copper-ore reserves is, of course, impossible, but many interesting figures have been published during the last year that add greatly to our information and indicate a large increase in the known ore supplies. Although the figures are not comprehensive, nor final, and are only semi-official they indicate that the copper-ore reserves of the world amount to 3,888,500,000 tons.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12338. BELL, J. MACKINTOSH. Gold—its geographical distribution and geological occurrence. *Canad. Mining J.* 52 (10) Mar. 6, 1931: 246-251.—A comprehensive review of the world's resources and production of gold. The author concludes that the possibility of future important discoveries may not be as dismal as it would now appear.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12339. BREITERMAN, A. D. БРЕЙТЕРМАН, А. Д. Медная промышленность СССР и мировой рынок. [The copper industry of the USSR and the world market.] Академия Наук СССР. Комиссия по Изучению Естественных Производительных Сил Союза. (*Akad. Nauk SSSR. Komissiya po Izucheniiu Estestvennykh Proizvoditel'nykh Sil Soiuza.*) 1930: pp. 360 + xxxiii.

12340. BROWN, ALBERT L. The economics of fuel utilization. *Black Diamond.* 86 (13) Mar. 28, 1931:

33-34.—Compared with other competing fuels, coal has superior heating value. The success of oil and gas in recent years has been won largely on the basis of their superior cleanliness, convenience, and other present-day factors of a higher standard of living. But coal remains the more economical fuel.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12341. BROWNELL, FRANCIS N. A proposed solution of the silver problem. *Canad. Mining J.* 52 (6) 6, 1931: 144-147.—The fall in the price of silver has not been due to overproduction, but to the sales of silver formerly used as money by different governments. An international agreement is suggested between the United States, England (including India), France (including Indo-China), and as many other governments as possible, that no sale will be made for a stated period of any silver owned by each government at less than some fixed price.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12342. CLARK, WARNER. Midas' black gold. *Southwest Rev.* 16 (1) Autumn, 1930: 1-21.—When in 1920 the oil industry was drilling the last known petroleum structures of the United States and despairingly turning abroad for relief, a tidal wave of oil, springing from unexpected sources, engulfed the home market. The industry, therefore, had to adjust itself to the condition of chronic overproduction. Two problems must be solved: a national or social problem of waste and a private or economic problem of impaired profits. The law recognizes only physical waste and, therefore, hinders the solution of the problem of economic waste. Economic waste results primarily from the idleness of efficient plants caused by excessive crude oil production. A good beginning was made in 1927 in the Yates pool of Texas where after much experimenting a satisfactory proration or proportionate curtailment scheme was worked out. Such a scheme to be satisfactory must be applied on a state-wide and even a nation-wide basis. Legal questions such as constitutionality remain unsolved. A national solution on an extra-legal basis is, therefore, proposed.—*Erich W. Zimmermann.*

12343. COLLANI, GUNTHER v. Die Wirtschaftlichkeit der Erdölaufsuchung und -gewinnung in der provinz Hannover. [The economies of petroleum prospecting and production in Hanover.] *Petroleum Z.* 27 (15) Apr. 8, 1931: 267-273.

12344. COLLINS, W. H. The place of mining in Canadian industry. *Canad. Mining J.* 51 (48) Nov. 28, 1930: 1149-1150.—Mining occupies second or third place among the primary industries of Canada, in respect to value of raw materials produced, being about equal to forestry, but only about one-sixth of agriculture. This is not, however, a fair basis for comparing the national importance of these industries. Although the products of all three are indispensable, those from the mine play a larger and far more complex part in manufacturing, transportation, and trade than do those from the forest and farm.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12345. CRAIG, E. H. CUNNINGHAM. The Empire's oil. *Canad. Mining J.* 51 (29) Jul. 18, 1930: 696-698.—The author reviews the oil resources of the British Empire with particular reference to the reserves in Alberta.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12346. EGLOFF, GUSTAV. Many products from Burma crude oils. *Oil & Gas J.* 29 (30) Dec. 11, 1930: 46, 133.—A history of the development and a review of the present status of the oil industry in Burma.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12347. FIELDNER, A. C., and BERNEWITZ, M. W. von. Bibliography of United States Bureau of Mines Investigations on coal and its products 1910-1930. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Papers* #493. 1931: pp. 56.

12348. FLORANCE, HOWARD. Oil; a story of achievement. *Rev. of Reviews.* 83 (5) May 1931: 44-48.

12349. FORD, L. D. The Wankie collieries. *Canad. Mining J.* 52 (9) Feb. 27, 1931: 223-227.—The Wankie coal field is the most important thus far developed in

Africa. This is due to its proximity to the great mineral fields in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. The coal of this field is of particular importance because of its coking quality. It is reported that it already supplies all the coke required by the metallurgical works in the Katanga district, and the smelting plants now under construction in Northern Rhodesia will greatly increase the demand for coke. The author reviews the history and development of the field.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12350. HOLLIDAY, W. T. Oil's legal and economic handicaps. *Trade Winds*, 10 (4) Apr. 1931: 7-10.

12351. HUTCHINSON, W. SPENCER. Vanadium ores. *Canad. Mining J.* 51 (24) Jun. 13, 1930: 566-567.—A review of the location and reserves of vanadium ore.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12352. KLINK, D. J. The Dutch coal-mining industry. *Finan. & Econ. Rev., Stat. Dept., Amsterdam-sche Bank*, (26) Jan. 1931: 1-8.—It is probable that the first systematic coal mining in Europe was carried on in Holland. Since the beginning of the 12th century coal has been mined in the neighborhood of what is now Kerkrade. But the modern development of the industry may be said to date from 1893 when the extensive deposits in the Limburg basin were first opened. Recent years have witnessed rapid expansion in the Dutch coal mining industry and the present output is now nearly equal to the home requirements. In addition to a detailed history of the industry, the author also discusses its present competitive position. An outline map of the coal deposits of Holland and a diagram illustrating the rapid growth of the industry since the turn of the century accompany the article.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12353. McCLELLAND, W. R. Minerals and the empire trade. *Canad. Mining J.* 51 (29) Jul. 18, 1930: 688-690.—A survey of the principal mineral resources of Canada and their significance in relation to the inter-Empire trade. With the raw materials and abundant power resources available, the author predicts a bright future for the development of manufacturing in Canada.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12354. MAUTNER, WILHELM. Lage und Aus-sichten der Welteroileindustrie. [Position and prospects of the world petroleum industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*, 16 (8) Feb. 20, 1931: 321-325; (9) Feb. 27, 1931: 365-368.

12355. MIHÁLY, FREUND. A petroleum jelentősége. [The significance of petroleum.] *Magyar Szemle*, 11 (1) Jan. 1931: 49-57.—Of the energy production of the world 15.2% is due to petroleum. The importance of petroleum is still increasing with the enormous development of the motor vehicle industry, airplanes, Diesel motors, and machines of all kinds. The advantage of the United States in petroleum production is at the present incontestable although the larger part of the regions where new petroleum sources are to be expected belong in the sphere of influence of England. For the attainment of a leading role in petroleum production enormous commercial companies have been organized which at the same time represent the interests of the states. The Standard Oil Company represents the United States, Royal Dutch Shell and the Anglo-Per-sian Burma Company represent England. States which do not have petroleum at their disposal seek to replace it with substitutes. The I. G. Dye Industries Company have obtained important results in the field of coal liquification.—*Julius Benkő.*

12356. PETTY, EDWARD C. Developments in the petroleum refining industry as related to overproduction of crude oil. *Univ. Oklahoma, Business Study* #1. 1931: pp. 32.—Expansion in the petroleum refining operations is both a cause and effect of the overproduction of crude oil. There is need for some excess refining capacity but much of the excess which now exists is wasteful. The automobile industry and the unstable crude oil supply with stress demand for gasoline brought

great growth in refining. The attempt to meet the growing demand for gasoline and the abnormal war demand for oil products increased the gasoline yield and plant capacities were increased. Recently these causes have been removed, leaving a condition of overdevelopment. The present development of new resources comes at a stage of greater development and efficiency in refining. Since the refining industry is an industry of decreasing costs the overexpansion of refining capacity tends to encourage overproduction of crude oil. Proximity to raw materials was the dominant factor in locating the earlier refineries. At the present time the dominant factor is accessibility to markets.—*Leonard Logan.*

12357. PIERCE, JAMES H. Assisting the Soviet coal industry. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union*, 6 (6) Mar. 15, 1931: 135-138.—Deals with the experience of American engineers in the Soviet Union in regard to living and food conditions and the possibilities the Soviet Union offers to an engineer for constructive work. There is general improvement of housing conditions within the mining industry. At present the living conditions of the Soviet workers are at a state never before known in the history of Russia.—*D. V. Varley.*

12358. STOCKMAN, L. P. Gas conservation law constitutional. *Oil & Gas J.* 29 (30) Dec. 11, 1930: 62-64.—The decision of the California supreme court that the gas conservation law is constitutional is of great significance. It is of particular importance at the present time when the Pacific Coast price structure is in a weakened condition and major companies are confronted with the necessity of absorbing additional surplus production. The law will first be applied in the Kettleman Hills district.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12359. STOLLER, J. Das Erdöl in Deutschland. Neuaufschlüsse im nordwestdeutschen Erdölgebiet. [Petroleum in Germany. New conclusions in the north-west German petroleum district.] *Petroleum Z.* 27 (11) Mar. 11, 1931: 183-203, 207.

12360. STRAUS, S. D. The labor factor in gold mining. *Engin. & Mining J.* 131 (2) Jan. 26, 1931: 65-66.—It is well known that the gold resources of West Australia are still far from exhausted. Yet in 1929, production was only 372,064 oz. of gold from 703,808 short tons of ore, or an average recovery of 0.53 oz. per ton. A quarter of a century ago, the same province produced 1,840,656 oz. of gold from 2,960,634 tons of ore, an average of 0.67 oz. per ton. In 1905, 16,832 men were employed in gold mining in West Australia; in 1929, only 4,002 men were employed. The record of the Witwatersrand, South Africa's great gold-producing area, is precisely the converse. In 1905, production was 4,706,433 oz. of gold from 11,160,422 tons of ore, or an average of 0.42 oz. of gold per ton. In 1929 production was 9,980,713 oz. from 30,502,800 tons of ore, an average of 0.32 oz. per ton. During the same period employment increased from 147,995 men to 213,505 men. The output of gold per worker employed in the Rand has increased 42% since 1905, while in West Australia the unit output has declined 18.5%.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12361. SWIGART, T. E. Need of unit operation in Kettleman Hills. *Mining & Metallurgy*, 11 (288) December, 1930: 576-578.—A discussion of R. C. Patterson's paper on the unit operation proposal for the Kettleman Hills oil field.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12362. TRYON, F. G.; METCALF, R. W.; ROGERS, H. O. Drastic liquidation of excess mine capacity brightens prospects for future. *Coal Age*, 36 (2) Feb. 1931: 79-81.—Since 1920, a total of 1,665 operators have been forced out of the bituminous coal industry. In that year, which marked the culmination of the war boom, there were 6,277 corporations, partnerships, or individuals engaged in mining soft coal on a commercial scale. In 1929 the number had fallen to 4,612. The elimination of producers bears testimony to the ruthlessness of the competitive struggle in recent

years. With excess capacity thus reduced, prospects are more favorable for the stronger companies that have survived.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12363. UNSIGNED. Copper. Production and market trends. *Index.* (N. Y. Trust Co.) 11 (4) Apr. 1931: 81-87.

12364. UNSIGNED. La crisis actual de la minera. [The present mining crisis. (Mexico.)] *El Economista.* 6 (61) Mar. 1, 1931: 17.—The serious difficulties of the silver, copper, lead, and zinc mines have prompted the adoption of the law of August, 1930, and the regulation of the 24th of September, 1930, by which conditions of mine exploitation have been made more generous, freedom of imports of mine material granted, limitations on extent and duration of concessions cancelled, and the making of requests for mining permits solicited.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

12365. UNSIGNED. The European lignite industry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (6) Dec. 1930: 752-772; 23 (1) Jan. 1931: 25-47.—The Preparatory Technical Conference specially convened in January 1930 to examine, in a technical and advisory capacity, working conditions in the coal mining industry, drew particular attention to lignite mining. Lignite mining is essentially an industry of Central Europe—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and above all Germany, where it has assumed considerable proportions. The present article discusses first the economic, social, and technical arguments advanced for and against the inclusion of the lignite industry in international labor legislation governing the coal mining industry, surveys all pertinent facts—hours of work, working conditions, output per man, capital investment, nature of product, location of mines in relation to market, international trade in lignite, domestic uses, wages paid, price received, etc.—and reaches the conclusion that the arguments raised against the inclusion of the lignite industry are based on facts, that the situation is highly complex, but that, nevertheless, the inclusion is both necessary and possible if rational allowances for local and national peculiarities are made. (An appendix furnishes statistical data on wages and output per man in the lignite producing countries.)—*Erich W. Zimmermann.*

12366. UNSIGNED. El gobierno y la industria petrolera. [The government and the petroleum industry.] *El Economista.* 6 (61) Mar. 1, 1931: 17.—The Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor is expediting claims for petroleum concessions in order to stimulate production. During the last year 125 concessions have been approved, making a total to date of 1,186 concessions comprising 12,491,661 hectares. All operating companies are working under the law and all reasons for friction have disappeared. At present the task is to provide for conservation and rational use of petroleum resources. Plans to this end are being developed by studying petroleum legislation in other states, especially the United States. Only 15% of the 2,902,372,152 pesos value of petroleum produced has stayed in the country.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

12367. UNSIGNED. Kohलगewinnung und -ausenhandel Grossbritanniens 1930. [Coal production and exports of Great Britain, 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (11) Mar. 14, 1931: 371-373.—British anthracite coal production decreased from 260.6 million long tons in 1929 to 247.2 million long tons in 1930. Unemployment in British coal mining industry which in July was 28.2% of all insured persons in the industry decreased in the last half year to 19.7% (211,033). Coal exports of Great Britain decreased from 60.3 million long tons in 1929 to 54.9 million long tons in 1930. (Tables.)—*E. Friederichs.*

12368. UNSIGNED. Russia's five year program in oil. *Oil & Gas J.* 29 (30) Dec. 11, 1930: 128, 151.—In three years the production of oil in Russia has increased over 140%. The article gives a detailed account of the progress in the various fields.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12369. UNSIGNED. Der Saarbergbau im Jahre 1930. [Saar mining in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (12) Mar. 21, 1931: 408.—Coal production decreased from 13.58 million to 13.24 million tons. Stocks increased 200,000 tons.—*E. Friederichs.*

12370. UNSIGNED. Der sächsische Bergbau im Jahre 1929. [The mining industry in Saxony in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 67 (12) Mar. 21, 1931: 405-406.—The market conditions of the Saxon anthracite coal mining industry in 1929 were very favorable on account of the extraordinarily severe winter. In the second half of 1929, a decrease in sales was noted to which the mild winter of 1929-30 contributed. Large quantities had to be stored. In the anthracite coal industry the production increased from 4.04 million tons to 4.18 million tons and the production of briquettes from 66,500 to 91,260 tons. The lignite coal industry increased its production from 11.94 million to 12.97 million tons. The production of lignite coal briquettes increased from 3.36 million to 3.59 million tons. The average yearly earnings increased in anthracite mining from 2,585 to 2,630 marks and in lignite mining from 2,538 to 2,607 marks.—*E. Friederichs.*

12371. UNSIGNED. South America looms as competitor. *Oil & Gas J.* 29 (30) Dec. 11, 1930: 114, 149.—The continued expansion of the oil industry in Venezuela in the face of curtailed output in the United States is an important factor in the petroleum markets of the world.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12372. UNSIGNED. Der Steinkohlenbergbau des Aachen Bezirks 1930. [Anthracite coal mining of the Aachen district in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (11) Mar. 14, 1931: 378.—Production of anthracite coal showed an increase from 6.04 million tons in 1929 to 6.72 million tons in 1930. The production of briquettes decreased from 317,000 to 249,000 tons. The number of workers increased from 25,596 to 26,813.—*E. Friederichs.*

12373. UNSIGNED. Der Steinkohlenbergbau Niederschlesiens 1930. [Anthracite coal mining of Lower Silesia.] *Glückauf.* 67 (12) Mar. 21, 1931: 407.—Anthracite coal production decreased from 6.09 million to 5.7 million tons in 1930. The production of coke was 1,050,000 tons and the production of briquettes 118,000 tons. The number of workers was reduced from 26,030 to 24,862 in the anthracite mines.—*E. Friederichs.*

12374. UNSIGNED. Der Steinkohlenbergbau Oberschlesiens 1930. [The anthracite coal mining industry of Upper Silesia in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (11) Mar. 14, 1931: 379.—The production of anthracite coal in Upper Silesia decreased from 22 million to 17.96 million tons, and the production of coke from 1.69 million to 1.37 million tons.—*E. Friederichs.*

12375. UNSIGNED. Die Steinkohlenförderung des In- und Auslandes 1930. [Anthracite coal production in Germany and abroad in 1920.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (5) Mar. 1931: 182-183.—The continuing economic depression in 1930 compelled the European coal export countries as well as the United States to reduce their anthracite coal production considerably. Germany decreased its anthracite production from 163.4 million to 142.7 million tons and Great Britain produced 247.7 million tons or 6% below the production of the previous year. French production of anthracite and lignite coal was practically the same as the previous year, 55 million tons. Belgian production increased slightly to 27.4 million tons. Polish production decreased 19% to 37.5 million tons. The United States produced in 1930, 482.1 million tons of hard and soft coal or 70 million tons less than the production of 1929.—*E. Friederichs.*

12376. UNSIGNED. The Union's "other minerals." *South African Mining J.* 41 (2049) Jan. 3, 1931: 450-451.—A survey of the production of base metal ores and minerals other than coal, copper and tin in the Union of South Africa during 1930.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12377. YOUNG, A. C. Gold. *Canadian Mining J.* 51 (26) Jun. 27, 1930: 612-614.—A survey of the present

available quantity of gold and a novel view of its use. The article is accompanied by a chart visualizing the quantity of gold produced from 1493 to 1927, inclusive.—*H. O. Rogers.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 11759, 11781, 11809, 12113, 12326, 12406, 12525, 12569, 12590)

12378. HOUBART, EM. Aperçu de l'organisation générale de la production de l'électricité en Belgique réalisée par l'Union Générale Belge d'Électricité et les Unions de Centrales Électriques Affiliées. [A survey of the general organization of electric power production in Belgium made by the General Belgian Electric Union and the Affiliated Central Electric Union.] *Rev. Universelle d. Mines de la Métallurgie d. Travaux Pub.* 74 (4) Feb. 15, 1931: 99-102.

12379. KENT, GEORGE. The new crisis in the motion picture industry. *Current Hist.* 33 (6) Mar. 1931: 887-891.—Civilization has suffered, at least temporarily, from the coming of the talking picture. The silent motion picture was international in its appeal but the talkie, judging from widespread theatre disturbances in Europe and Latin America, fosters nationalism at its worst. Each nation hoots at hearing its language spoken by other than its own people. Hollywood, which supplied about 80% of the world's silent pictures, now supplies 10% or less of the pictures used in Europe. The small number of movie patrons abroad makes it unprofitable to produce films in any tongues but the French, German and Spanish. At home, people are beginning to tire of the talkies as they formerly did of the silent pictures. If the curve of attendance drops as it did in 1926, the motion picture industry will be in a sorry plight.—*F. A. Fletcher.*

12380. KIESEWETTER, BRUNO. Die Gruppierung der italienischen Elektrizitätsindustrie. [The grouping of the Italian electricity industry.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (7) Feb. 13, 1931: 286-290; (8) Feb. 20, 1931: 328-334.

12381. LEAVITT, CHARLES T. Some economic aspects of the western meat-packing industry, 1830-60. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 68-90.—During this period the industry was essentially a pork-packing industry, with beef-packing hardly more than a minor adjunct. The season was confined to the late autumn and winter months; brevity of the season heightened the speculative character of the industry. In these early days economic problems greatly overshadowed technical problems. Packing was done on commission, and on the packer's own account, but the former method grew less important in time. Packers and speculators contracted a long time in advance for the farmer's hogs; those not contracted for were purchased directly from farmers or drovers. Considerable money was required to finance the business. Cincinnati was the center of the industry in the early years. Chicago's rise to preeminence in packing can be traced directly to the great increase of railroad construction in Illinois between 1853-56; the city gained the lead in the 1861-62 season. Between 1830-42 the South, West Indies, and export trade were the chief markets; the next decade opened with the development of the English market through a lowering of tariff rates, and closed with the opening of the trans-Allegheny railroads. The eastern markets dominated the third period, although the others were still factors of importance. One or two years of medium to heavy profits were nearly always followed by one or two years of medium to heavy losses.—*M. J. Freeman.*

12382. UNSIGNED. The development of New Zealand factory production. *Canterbury Chamber of Commerce.* (63) Apr. 1930: pp. 3.

12383. WILLIAMS, A. H., and DAVIS, H. S. An analysis of production of worsted sales yarn. *Univ. Pennsylvania, Wharton School, Indus. Res. Studies* #7. Oct. 1929: pp. 116.—A rapid expansion in the production in outerwear yarn with decreases in some other lines, resulting in a lack of increase for the general industry, is shown in this study. Based on data for the year 1911-13 and 1919-29 supplied by spinners owning 90% of the active sales-yarn spindles in the United States, the study makes clear that members of the industry are in need of more information concerning general conditions in their business. An incentive for collecting similar information currently in the future is provided so that manufactures may avoid the present depression. Statistics are included for the output and demand for Bradford and French yarns and for the geographical distribution of the industry.—*Wharton School, Dept. Indus. Research.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 12032, 12275, 12380, 12392, 12397, 12401, 12408, 12426, 12437, 12453, 12684, 12729, 12936, 12941, 12943-12944, 13190)

12384. ASCARELLI, TULLIO. Sulla protezione delle minoranze nelle società per azioni. [On the protection of minority rights in stock companies.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 28 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 735-743.—Critical review of the various systems, especially in relation to the French and Italian doctrine, for the protection of the rights of the individual stockholder or small groups of stockholders of a company, against the abuse of power, real or fictitious, of the majority.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

12385. JEVONS, H. STANLEY. The second industrial revolution. *Econ. J.* 41 (161) Mar. 1931: 1-18.—The advanced industrial countries are now beginning a series of widespread changes in methods and organization of secondary industries which are likely to have social and economic effects comparable to those resulting from the Industrial Revolution. The movement originated in a union of ideas resulting from the development of accounting, engineering and cost-cutting techniques. It is marked by efforts to obtain exact knowledge and attempts at planning not only detailed operations within individual plants but throughout whole industries. The professionalization of management renders government price control or even government operation of manufacturing easier than in the mining industry where it is now demanded.—*B. R. Morley.*

12386. KENDALL, HENRY P. Business management—a human enterprise. *Bull. Harvard Business School Alumni Assn.* 7 (2) Dec. 15, 1930: 83-91.

12387. LANDAUER, EDMOND. La seconde révolution industrielle. [The second industrial revolution.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-1 (2) Feb. 1931: 221-226.—This article serves as a preface to the reproduction in French of nine articles on the "second industrial revolution," which appeared in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 149, May 1930.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 12305-12306, 12408, 12474, 12659, 13231)

12388. BATTELLE, DON D. Uniform cost accounting in the retail lumber business. *N.A.C.A.*

Bull. 11 Nov. 1, 1930: 388-398.—Comparative data are presented in what are termed consensus reports. These make possible a study of sales prices, gross margins, relative efficiency, etc. Many other comparisons are possible in a trade association as a result of uniform accounting.—*J. C. Gibson.*

12389. BLACKBURN, L. A. Controlling factors in machine tool obsolescence. *S.A.E.J.* 28 (4) Apr. 1931: 463-471.

12390. DIAKONOFF, V. A. Accounting in the U.S.S.R. *J. Accountancy.* 51 (3) Mar. 1931: 191-199.—Two recent reforms have made important changes in accounting procedures in the USSR. (1) The splitting of the balance sheet into two parts, the exploitation balance sheet (for operating accounts) and the construction balance sheet (for new plant). (2) The credit reform which has eliminated the bill of exchange and simplified business transactions and relationships.—*H. F. Taggart.*

12391. FREESE, H. J. Methods of overhead distribution for steel foundries. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Mar. 1, 1931: 1064-1071.—*J. C. Gibson.*

12392. HOVEY, FLOYD F. Present cost facts graphically. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 81 (4) Apr. 1931: 599-601, 646.

12393. HOWARD, THOMAS W. The value to industry of association work in cost accounting. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 11 Nov. 1, 1930: 381-388.—Accounting problems should be approached from the standpoint of the industry and should receive the combined attention of the accountants in that particular business field.—*J. C. Gibson.*

12394. LITTLETON, A. C. A cost approach to elementary bookkeeping. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (1) Mar. 1931: 33-37.—A recommendation that manufacturing problems and terms be used as a basis for teaching elementary students instead of the merchandising problems usually employed.—*C. R. Smith.*

12395. MUELLER, V. Payroll accounting. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Mar. 15, 1931: 1140-1146.—A comparison between the old hand method and the new mechanical method of keeping payroll records is given in terms of hours of time saved in each stage of compilation.—*J. C. Gibson.*

12396. OSTLUND, H. J. Cost analysis for wholesale operations with special reference to wholesale druggists. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 11 Dec. 1, 1930: 569-605.—This article treats the various problems confronting the wholesale druggist primarily from the standpoint of cost analysis. Methods for the determination of costs by lines, units, operating divisions, and orders are suggested and illustrated. Unprofitable business is divided into four classes for the purpose of further analysis; (1) the necessary drugs and pharmaceuticals; (2) competitive proprietary drugs; (3) sundry specialties; and (4) staple merchandise which the retailer buys in small quantities, but orders frequently for the purpose of making a rapid turnover. The wholesale druggists are undertaking to re-construct their merchandising program on the basis of the information that is being provided them in this analysis.—*J. C. Gibson.*

12397. PARKE, W. INGRAM. Planning and installing systems. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 11 Dec. 15, 1930: 665-680.—The planning process usually consists principally of accumulating, examining, arranging, and recording ideas from various sources. Following its approval, the plan must then be installed. Installation to be effective should be carefully supervised and the operation for a period closely watched and directed. Various steps involved in planning and installing a system are discussed and explained.—*J. C. Gibson.*

12398. REA, G. Closing books of account on the fifth of the month. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Mar. 15, 1931: 1125-1139.—*J. C. Gibson.*

12399. SERVICE, R. B. Accounting through the

medium of standard costs. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 Mar. 1, 1931: 1043-1061.—The procedure to be followed in the compilation of each cost element is quite fully described under the specific captions, material standards, labor standards, and departmental manufacturing expense standards.—*J. C. Gibson.*

12400. SHARPLES, JOSEPH. Accounting for golf and country clubs. *J. Accountancy.* 51 (3) Mar. 1931: 182-190.—*H. F. Taggart.*

12401. UNSIGNED. Balance sheets of management. Suggestive forms to supplement the financial statement as a basis for credit rating. Prepared by a joint committee of the Taylor Society and the National Association of Credit Men. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16 (2) Apr. 1931: 46-61.

12402. WASSERMAN, MAX J. Accounting practice in France during the period of monetary inflation (1919-1927). *Accounting Rev.* 6 (1) Mar. 1931: 1-32.—The French methods for overcoming discrepancies between fixed asset and capital costs at nominal currency rates and current assets and liabilities at inflated currency rates are outlined and evaluated. In general, the French accountants used the gold franc as the valuation basis for deflating currency fluctuation. The gold franc value was usually determined by the use of the quoted exchange rate of French francs in American dollars, a stable currency. The methods used for accounting in gold franc terms are enumerated as follows: (1) paper franc accounting supplemented by establishment of balance sheets in terms of gold francs, no adjustment being made to books of account; (2) four column accounting—the simultaneous use of two columns for gold francs and two for paper francs; (3) paper franc accounting with correcting accounts to show differences between paper and gold francs; (4) paper franc accounting with two balance sheets established, one in corrected paper francs and one in gold francs; (5) book accounts in both paper and gold francs with a reconciling or compensation adjustment account.—*Clay Rice Smith.*

12403. WILDMAN, JOHN R. The accountant's liability for failure to discover fraud. *Robert Morris Associates Monthly Bull.* 13 (7) Dec. 1930: 224-229.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 11769, 11777, 11801, 12417-12418, 12596, 12774, 12786, 13202)

12404. ARNOLDY, L. M. De deutsche spoorwegen in den wereldoorlog. [The German railways during the war.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* 4 (7) Mar. 31, 1931: 180-181.—Discussion of a publication of the Carnegie Institution for World Peace entitled "Die deutschen Eisenbahnen im Kriege" by Adolph Sarter.—*H. J. Donker.*

12405. CAMPBELL, C. DOUGLAS. A note on British and American railroad coordination. *Bull. Harvard Business School Alumni Assn.* 7 (3) Feb. 2, 1931: 138-141.

12406. CRAWFORD, DAVID F. Locomotives of a century. *Transportation.* 8 (4) Apr. 1931: 7-13, 30-33.—Matthias Baldwin opened a machine shop in Philadelphia in 1831, which has since grown into the Baldwin Locomotive Works, now celebrating its first hundred years. The historical development of the railway locomotive over a century of continuous progress is here outlined.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

12407. FRASER, W. H. British roads in 1930 depression. *Railway Age.* 90 (18) May 2, 1931: 872-875.—The four group or amalgamated British railway

companies reported a decline in revenue in 1930 of \$50,000,000 under 1929, and nearly \$76,000,000 under the standard revenue permitted by statute. Industrial depression was the root of this showing. Wages are still 143% above pre-war levels, whereas rail rates are only 50 to 60% higher, and the cost of living 55% higher. The number of employees has been reduced, and many other operating economies have been made. Progress was made in 1930 in rail-and-highway coordination, and the rail companies have also secured air powers.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

12408. HAMMER, E. H. G. Das Einkaufswesen bei der Deutschen Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft. [Purchasing system in the German railway corporation.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* 24 (4) Apr. 1931: 85-88.

12409. LISMAN, F. J. A railroad umpire would remedy many major ills. *Railway Age*. 90 (14) Apr. 4, 1931: 665-668, 670.—To avoid further whittling down of rail rates by profitless competition, the author proposes an impartial umpire to rule on rate readjustments. The umpire would have as his assistants three or more bureaus, to study rates, to develop public relations, to investigate competitive wastes, and for general research.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

12410. SARTER, ADOLF. Verbilligungen im Betriebe von Nebenbahnen. [Lowering of the working expenses of secondary lines.] *Verkehrstechnische Woche*. (10) Mar. 11, 1931: 145-152.—The importance of the secondary lines and their productivity is discussed and a description given how to reduce their working expenses. Cases are cited in which from an economic point of view secondary lines should be given up.—*H. J. Donker.*

12411. STEPHENSON, ROME C. Why not treat them fairly. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 23 (9) Mar. 1931: 740-742.—The railroads have served this country so well, that we are prone to overlook our dependence upon them. There are over 250,000 miles of railroad trackage in the United States, and 55,000 passenger coaches producing over 30,000,000,000 passenger miles of travel a year. In 1929 total freight of all kinds was 2,500,000,000 tons. Besides this our people have invested over \$22,000,000,000 in railroad stocks and bonds. Railroads are rendering better service to the public than ever before in spite of enforced economies. However, the motor bus and trucks escape a charge for right of way and maintenance, and for that reason are able to enter into unfair competition.—*Helen Slade.*

12412. UNSIGNED. Les chemins de fer de l'état Lithuanien. [The state railways of Lithuania.] *Bull. de l'Union Internat. d. Chemins de Fer*. 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-5.—The state railway system of Lithuania at the beginning of 1930 controlled 1,189 km. of standard gauge and 488 km. of narrow gauge line, a total of 1,677 km. Total receipts of the standard gauge railway line in 1929 were 43,567,348 *litas*, operating expenses were 32,550,534 *litas*, and the operating ratio averaged 74.7%. This compares with 77.5% in 1928, and 85.9% in 1927.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

12413. UNSIGNED. Les chemins de fer exploités par l'état français pendant l'exercice 1929. [Railways operated by the French State in 1929.] *Bull. de l'Union Internat. d. Chemins de Fer*. 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 6-19.—The State Railway of France showed an increase in revenues, 1929 over 1928, but a greater increase in operating expenses. The net revenue declined from 223,447,478 *fr.* in 1928 to 187,473,081 *fr.* in 1929. After allowance for interest (*charges du capital*), the deficit in 1929 was 287,629,105 *fr.* The Alsace-Lorraine system earned a net income, after interest, of 66,292,500 *fr.*—*J. H. Parmelee.*

12414. UNSIGNED. Les chemins de fer fédéraux suisses pendant l'exercice 1929. [The Swiss Federal railways in 1929.] *Bull. de l'Union Internat. d. Chemins de Fer*. 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 20-30.—Total revenues and total

expenses fell off in 1929, compared with 1928, leaving a net revenue of 150,975,841 *fr.* in 1929, slightly below 1928. This net was expended for interest, for special funds, for pensions, etc., and the balance was applied on the deficits experienced during the war.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

12415. UNSIGNED. Financial results of the group railway companies in 1930. *Railway Gaz.* 54 (16) Apr. 17, 1931: 585-616.—Analysis of accounts and statistics of the four amalgamated railway systems of Great Britain in 1930, showing each system separately. The year was disappointing. Revenues declined £11,140,000 under 1929, while expenses were reduced £5,300,000. The return on capital averaged 2.65% in 1930 for the London Midland & Scottish; 3.06% for the London & North Eastern; 3.48% for the Great Western; 3.26% for the Southern. Dividends on common stock were reduced by all four companies in 1930.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

STREET RAILWAYS

12416. POHL, MAX. Der Verkehr der deutschen Strassenbahnen in den Jahren 1928, 1929 und 1930—Der Verkehrsrückgang des Jahres 1930. [The traffic of the German street railways in 1928, 1929 and 1930—Decline of traffic in 1930.] *Verkehrstechnik*. (11) Mar. 13, 1931: 137-139.—Tabular statements showing the decrease from 1928 of the German street railway traffic; its present unfavorable position approaches that of the years of inflation. The number of persons conveyed in 1930 was 3,966.3 million whereas the corresponding number for 1928 amounted to 4,545.0 million.—*H. J. Donker.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 11802, 12711, 12713-12714, 12721, 12888, 12907, 12909, 12911-12913, 12915-12916, 12918, 12960)

12417. BAUMANN, A. Autobus für Strasse und Schiene. [Motor car for road and rail.] *Verkehrstechnische Woche*. (11) Mar. 18, 1931: 157-160.—The trials of the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway with their so-called rorailer, a vehicle that can be used on road and rail, are described and discussed.—*H. J. Donker.*

12418. BIRD, ALDINE R. Motors' challenge to the railroads. *Current Hist.* 34 (2) May 1931: 238-241.

12419. GOODRICH, ERNEST P. Facilitating traffic flow at street and highway intersections. *Amer. City*. 43 (5) Nov. 1930: 138-140.—There are two ways to reduce the delays incident to intersections. One is to remove the obstructions created by the intersection, and the other is to control the traffic flowing through the intersection. The best way is to avoid the intersection. This may be done either by (1) using ring boulevards, (2) separating the grades, (3) using rotary traffic circles, (4) or by use of the "steady flow" system which calls for one way streets and continuous traffic light control.—*Harvey Walker.*

12420. TEWKSBURY, HOWARD H. Motor roads in Brazil. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #117. 1931: pp. 80.

12421. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Kraftfahrzeugindustrie in den Jahren 1929 und 1930. [The German motor truck industry in 1929 and 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (4) Feb. 1931: 130-133.

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 11770-11773, 11775, 12230, 12608, 12940, 12972)

12422. GYULA, MAURER. A dunai viziut. [Water transportation on the Danube.] *Magyar Szemle*. 11 (1)

Jan. 1931: 27-37.—Waterways have always been the most important means of transportation of goods and commerce. Even today the less valuable commodities are still transported by water. The Danube is the only free international waterway of the succession states. The commerce which developed rapidly after the war compelled the Danube states to develop their harbors. This was especially true of Hungary. For the present the new commercial and industrial free ports are sufficient.—*Julius Benkő*.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entry 12542)

12423. BLACKETT, SIR BASIL. The Empire and world communications. *United Empire*. 21 (12) Dec. 1930: 658-661.—Post-war developments in communications have been revolutionary, e.g., commercial aviation, short-wave wireless, wireless telephony, and broadcasting. Prior to the war Great Britain largely controlled international telegraphy by her ownership of the majority of submarine cables. Since the war each nation's policy has been to control its own wireless stations, and to extend its control over submarine cables. Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., was established as a result of the Imperial Communications Conference of 1928 to establish an Empire system of wireless communications under joint control.—*Lennox A. Mills*.

12424. UNSIGNED. Overseas telephone extensions during the past year. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 10 (1) Jan. 1931: 57-69.—On Jan. 1, 1931, 91% or 32,200,000 of the 35,300,000 telephones in the world were accessible from any Bell telephone. Of these, 2,200,000 in 15 nations were brought within range during 1930. These were distributed among four continents, two of which, namely South America and Australia, had previously been without such contact.—*Richard S. Coe*.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 11736, 11742, 12713, 12732, 12866, 12935, 12938)

12425. SCHLIEWEN, EDGAR E. European aerial passenger tramways. *Military Engin.* 23 (127) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 6-10.—There are 45 aerial passenger tramways in Europe. They consist of aerial cables along which suspended cars are operated by means of a hauling cable. Aerial tramways are especially adapted for mountainous country and they are very popular in regions of scenic beauty. Most of the European lines are in the Alpine regions. Insurance underwriters regard aerial tramways ten times as safe as steam railways.—*D. Philip Locklin*.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 11779, 12031, 12045, 12294, 12326, 12367, 12371, 12742, 12904, 12942, 12967, 12979, 12991, 13000, 13013, 13200)

12426. BLANCK, ALEXANDER P. Minimizing business losses through commercial arbitration. *Iron Age*. 127 (11) Mar. 12, 1931: 852-854.—The disadvantages of settling disputes by the judicial process are well known and have resulted in a very definite trend in the commercial world toward arbitration as a substitute for litigation. Arbitration has the advantage of being speedier, more convenient and less costly. It is particularly recommended in cases where the dispute involves ordinary forms of business controversy.—*H. O. Rogers*.

12427. BOGDANOV, PETER A. Problems of Soviet-American trade. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union*. 6 (6) Mar. 15, 1931: 123-128.—The total Soviet orders placed in the United States in 1929-30 reached \$150,000,000 and were 39% higher than in the preceding year. Imports for the past year amounted to \$30,000,000 or gain of \$1,000,000 over the previous year. Nearly one-half the purchases by the USSR were made in the Middle West states—Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. These states furnished also a large share of technical assistance. It is estimated that before the war Russia exported about 7% of the gross production, while the last year the proportion was only 3%, but at the present time the aggregate industrial production is double that of 1913. A country with a per capita income of one-seventh that of the U. S. A. (the Soviet Union—\$110—as compared with \$800 in this country) is not a menace, but a great market for those products which tend to raise the standard of living to a higher level.—*D. V. Varley*.

12428. BOSE, S. C. Economics of the foreign trade of India. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (41) Oct. 1930: 151-165.—The author evaluates the benefits of foreign trade to India. "The share of India in the gains arising out of foreign trade must have been small; but the other countries have very greatly profited by trading with India." The export trade has been beneficial to agriculture and to certain industries such as jute and shellac. But a large part of the exports are products from foreign-owned plantations and mills. Moreover, a large excess of exports over imports is required to meet the "home charges," interest on foreign investments, and other foreign liabilities. The former is "a sort of tribute paid to the sovereign country by a subject nation." Foreign investments in India are mostly controlled by foreigners and mean only the exploitation of the country without adequate benefit to the people of the land. On the other hand, many of the exports of India serve as the basis of prosperous industries in foreign countries. While the import trade has assisted some industries through providing them with modern machinery, the author believes that it has retarded many others.—*Arthur F. Lucas*.

12429. CARROL, FREDERICK J. China's foreign trade with Great Britain. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8 (2) Feb. 1931: 168-190.—A large part of China's foreign trade now is with Japan. During the years 1919-1928, inclusive, China imported: from Japan, taels 2,613,000,000; from all European countries combined, tls. 1,871,000,000; from the United States tls. 1,646,000,000; from Great Britain tls. 1,136,000,000. For the same period China exported: to Japan, tls. 1,904,000,000; to all European countries combined, tls. 1,370,000,000; to the United States, tls. 1,125,000,000; to Great Britain tls. 488,000,000. Trade through Hongkong and Korea is excluded from both imports and exports, as the origin and destination of this trade is not clear.—*Grover Clark*.

12430. GIURGEA, EUGÈNE N. Situation pour 1929-30 de l'exportation roumaine de bétail vivant. [Rumanian livestock exportation in 1929-30.] *Roumanie Econ.* 6 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 11-17.

12431. HERZOG, JESUS SILVA. Nuestro comercio exterior. [Our foreign commerce.] *El Economista*. 6 (59) Feb. 1, 1931: 8.—Mexican foreign commerce has steadily increased since 1870, though the increase in exports and imports is less than the figures indicate due to the lessened buying power of money. The balance of trade has been uniformly favorable and the total trade has continued to increase even during the period of revolution. In the five years 1925 to 1929, however, export and import figures have remained practically stationary. Inasmuch as in this period over 73% of exports have been of mineral products—which regularly form the greater part of Mexican exports—the current situation in Mexican economic exchange has become less favor-

able, due to the low prices obtaining for metals. In the foreign trade of the country in both branches exchanges with the United States reach over 71%.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

12432. HOLLANDER, HERBERT S. Trends in foreign trade in 1930. *Trade Winds*. 10(4) Apr. 1931: 11-16.

12433. JACOBSSON, PER. Some foreign trade problems of to-day. *Index, Svenska Handelsbanken*. 5 (57) Sep. 1930: 187-199.—Tariff rates are usually specific, that is, they are levied as a certain amount of money per volume, unit of weight, or item. Accordingly, the recent decline in prices has automatically raised the tariff burden. A demand for higher tariffs has arisen in various countries on account of falling prices and the depressed condition of industry. The recent war has tended to intensify protectionism. The agrarian countries of Eastern Europe have given expression to their interest in the idea of a European preferential system. At a conference they unanimously agreed that: "An effort should be made to secure from those European countries that import agricultural produce their approval of a preferential policy in favor of grain and other agricultural produce of European origin." So far the countries of Eastern Europe have not realized that the benefits that they demand would pre-suppose that they on their part should modify their duties on industrial products.—*William F. Hauhart.*

12434. MACKENSIE, T. FINDLAY. Le tarif australien et la préférence impériale. [The Australian tariff and imperial preference.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-1(3) Mar. 1931: 469-495.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

12435. MENKMAN, W. R. De Nederlandsch handel op Curaçao. [The trade of the Netherlands with Curaçao.] *In- en Uitvoer*. 15(41) Oct. 1930: 793-797.—The per capita value of imports and exports of Curaçao has increased from 175 guilders in 1918 to 10,000 guilders in 1929. The cause of this increase is the enormous development of the refining industry of petroleum imported from Venezuela. The share of the Netherlands in imports is rather small, in 1929 at a value of 18½ millions of guilders, many articles being imported from neighboring countries as Venezuela and from the United States.—*Cecile Rothe.*

12436. NÉRON, ÉDOUARD. Le plan quinquennal et le dumping soviétique. [The five-year plan and Soviet dumping.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 147(437) Apr. 10, 1931: 5-17.

12437. PEAT, LESLIE. Canadians restrict automobile imports, U. S. builders open assembly plants. *Automotive Indus.* 64(15) Apr. 11, 1931: 571-574.

12438. PHILLIPS, MATILDA. Latin American foreign trade in 1929—A general survey. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union*. 65(2) Feb. 1931: 149-170.—The aggregate foreign trade of the twenty Republics of Latin America, imports and exports combined, in 1929 was \$5,395,038,271, a decrease of less than 1% from the previous year. Imports in 1929 amounted to \$2,439,771,271, an increase of 1.9%, while exports declined 2.4%, to \$2,955,267,000. For the states including Panama and the region north of it, the U. S. in both years shared in 62.5% of the total foreign trade; U. K. 6.9% in 1929 and 6.8% in 1928; France 4.3% in both years; Germany 6.4% in 1928 and 6.5% in 1929. In the southern group of states including all the other republics of Latin America the imports from the above countries were in the following percentages: U. S. in 1928 shared 28.9% of the import trade and in 1929, 31.3%; Germany 12.1% in 1928 and 12% in 1929; France 6.4% in 1928 and 5.6% in 1929; U. K. 18.5% in 1928 and 17.4% in 1929. (Brief summaries of the foreign trade of each of the Republics for 1928 and 1929.)—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

12439. SIEBENEICHEN, ALFRED. Udział Gdańska w handlu zagranicznym Polski. [The share of the Free City of Danzig in the foreign commerce of Poland.]

Rocznik Gdański. (2-3) 1928-29: 81-112.—The share of Danzig in Polish foreign commerce amounted in 1922—27.4%, and in 1928—33.7% of the whole traffic.—*A. Walawender.*

12440. STINE, O. C. What agricultural products had we best export? *J. Farm Econ.* 13(1) Jan. 1931: 37-48.—Reviewing both domestic and foreign demand prospects, it appears that the principal exports from the United States for some time to come will be cotton, tobacco, and wheat. Specialization in quantity and quality production may continue for a long time to provide exportable surpluses of many other commodities, including many fruits.—*S. W. Mendum.*

12441. UNSIGNED. Afzetmogelijkheden van Nederlandsch-Indische producten in West-Australië. [The market for Dutch East Indian products in West Australia.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel (Buitenzorg)*. 20(37) Sep. 1930: 329-332.—In 1928/29 the share of the Dutch East Indies in the imports of West Australia was 3.8%. The principal import products from the Dutch East Indies were petroleum and petrol. The principal product exported from West Australia to the Dutch East Indies is wheat meal.—*Cecile Rothe.*

12442. UNSIGNED. Anglo-Japanese trade competition in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8(2) Feb. 1931: 113-123.—Particularly significant developments in relation to China's foreign trade in recent years are: (1) China has begun to manufacture on her own account, as Japan did earlier; (2) Japan has become a serious competitor of all the other nations and particularly of Great Britain; (3) Chinese firms are learning to deal directly with producers in foreign countries instead of through commission agents located in China. The Chinese feel that Japan is gaining a predominant position in China's trade because of the advantage Japan has in keen business initiative, lower f.o.b. prices, lower freight rates and close proximity.—*Grover Clark.*

12443. UNSIGNED. Australia. The economic crisis and import trade. *Board Trade J. & Commercial Gaz.* 126(1793) Apr. 16, 1931: 485-487.—(Review of report of Trade Commissioner in Australia.)

12444. UNSIGNED. Britain's balance of payment in 1930. *Midland Bank Monthly Rev.* Mar.-Apr. 1931: 5-7.

12445. UNSIGNED. De buitenlandsche handel van Zuid-Afrika en het verkeer met Ned.-Indië gedurende 1929. [The foreign trade of South Africa and trade with the Dutch East Indies during 1929.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 20(39) Sep. 1930: 344-345.—Among the products imported from the Dutch East Indies to South Africa petroleum products take first place with value of (1929) £861,573. Tea, tapioca and sago were other important imports. The only important product exported from South Africa to the Dutch East Indies was coal.—*Cecile Rothe.*

12446. UNSIGNED. "Dumping" and Soviet economy. *Rev. Soviet Union*. 6(6) Mar. 15, 1931: 130-133.—The charge of "dumping" is shown to be without foundation in fact. Under the planning system exports are considered merely as a means for paying for the desired imports. The planned economy of the Soviet Union is such as to preclude the production of undisposable surplus, thus obviating forced exports at "dumping" prices. The Soviet Union is building up its natural economy with the view to serving the needs of the domestic market. The development of Soviet foreign trade lags behind that of the entire national economy. Its exports for 1928-29 amounted to 47% of pre-war. The share of the Soviet Union in the total world foreign trade is now less than 2% as compared with 4% for pre-war period. There is no necessity for the USSR to export in order to prevent a fall in domestic prices. The economic structure is non-competitive.

Commodity prices within the Soviet Union are not functions of the law of supply and demand but rather of the planning system.—*D. V. Varley.*

12447. UNSIGNED. Erdöl-Chronik und Statistik. 16.—Der deutsche Mineralölhandel im Jahre 1930. [Petroleum chronicle and statistics. 16.—German petroleum commerce in 1930.] *Petroleum Z.* 27(15) Apr. 8, 1931: 275-276.

12448. WICHTERICH, RICHARD. Grossbritannien am Wendepunkt. [Great Britain at the cross-roads.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7(12) Dec. 1930: 939-944.—The Empire Conference should bring about empire-cooperation. With the exception of the concession of England not to cut down preferential prices for the Dominions for three years, and of an extension of the duties of the Imperial Economic Committee to study the conditions of the empire carefully, and finally, of the prospect for a new meeting of representatives of the empire at Ottawa in a year's time, nothing tangible has been attained. The main result will be the realization of the fact that Free Trade has to give way to Protectionism.—*Werner Neuse.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 12321, 12396, 12531, 12570, 12595, 13174, 13190)

12449. DANKERT, C. E. The marketing of furniture. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 4(1) Jan. 1931: 26-47.—Furniture marketing organization and methods are influenced by the geographical nature of the industry, which is highly localized in a few cities and as to types of products. The nature of furniture—bulk, weight, and comparatively small value compared to weight—is also a factor. The markets at Chicago, Grand Rapids and elsewhere play a leading role, allowing dealers to inspect furniture, to study styles, and to learn merchandising methods. Much furniture buying is done by cooperative groups, whose activities are confined to the lower and medium grades. These groups seek certain financial advantages—discounts, better merchandise, standardized stocks, centralization of indebtedness, saving time of buyers. Traveling brokers are used extensively; it is estimated that once they sold 70% of furniture to dealers. Small factories and specialized plants have needed their services. Direct sales of furniture to consumers are small, but are increasing. Wholesalers do not occupy an important place in the industry except where they are located strategically, principally west of the Mississippi. Most furniture handled by wholesalers is of medium or low grade. Chief factors in retailing are unit stores, mail order houses, department stores, and chain stores. The relative proportion of total annual sales that is made by independent stores is declining.—*M. J. Freeman.*

12450. DERRICK, B. B. Extension work in cooperative marketing. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Circular* #159. Mar. 1931: pp. 39.

12451. DONHAM, RICHARD. The national wool marketing corporation. *Bull. Harvard Business School Alumni Assn.* 7(1) Nov. 1930: 37-42.

12452. DUDDY, E. A. Grain elevator storage at the interior terminal markets: Chicago. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 4(1) Jan. 1931: 1-25.—A study of the historical development of grain storage space at the Chicago market, the relation of this to the growth in the grain trade, the changes in amount and location of space within the market, changes in type of construction and size of plant, and measures of the use of storage space, both at Chicago and other terminals. In average of grain receipts at 14 interior markets, Chicago ranks first in importance with 23.06% of total grain received at these markets. At Chicago and seven other markets trends in receipts are down, while an upward trend is apparent

at five markets. Over a nine-year period storage space occupancy was 52%, with 75% of space occupied when stocks were high, and 24% when stocks were low. The Minneapolis market shows the most intensive use of space, Chicago the most uniform use, range between high and low ratios at Chicago being 40 for the nine years. A 90% ratio was reached or exceeded only six times in the nine years. Average storage capacity in excess of peak load varied from 20% in 1921, 1923, and 1927 to 7% in 1929. The average yearly turnover rate varies from 20.81 at St. Louis to 6.78 at Minneapolis in the 9-year period. Present facilities are ample to care for the flow of grain to terminal markets. The real issue is whether more space is needed for merchandising.—*M. J. Freeman.*

12453. FERRILL, JOHN, Jr. Simplifying the unit control system. *Chain Store Age*. 7(4) Apr. 1931: 23-25, 69-71.

12454. FLYNN, JOHN T. Chain stores: menace or promise? 1—The toll of wasteful distribution. *New Republic*. 66(854) Apr. 15, 1931: 223-226.—We have developed a system which can produce a vast amount of commodities, at costs very much below the old costs, even in spite of higher wages and better working conditions. But we have not yet made distribution as effective as production. It is not uncommon for the retailer to add 66.66% to the cost he pays for the goods in order to cover his expenses. If we start to investigate the merchant, we can push our inquiry into excessive distribution costs not only to the door of the manufacturer but all the way back to the producer, but the most serious and difficult aspect of distribution is that part which lies in the domain of the retail merchant.—*E. D. McGarry.*

12455. FLYNN, JOHN T. Chain stores: menace or promise? 2—The enemies of the chains. *New Republic*. 66(855) Apr. 22, 1931: 270-273.—The fight between the chain store and the independent is a struggle between an old and a new method of distribution. But the real values in the case are being obscured by the dust raised by the defenders of the independent grocers. Twenty-four newspapers have been started to fight the chains. In most cases they are sold in bulk to retain merchants for free distribution. There are some 291 associations organized in various states to carry on constant propaganda against the chains.—*E. D. McGarry.*

12456. HAASE, ALBERT E. How national advertisers determine the advertising appropriation. *Printers' Ink*. 154(6) Feb. 5, 1931: 3-6, 130-137; (7) Feb. 12, 1931: 25-28.—Methods of determining their advertising appropriations, as reported by 506 national advertisers, show four methods in use: (1) the percentage method, (2) the unit of sales method, (3) the mail-order method of buying inquiries, and (4) the objective and task method. A majority of advertisers use the first method, which is the arbitrary allocation for advertising of a percentage of sales or of profits for the past year, of estimates for the year under consideration, or of the average for a series of years. The percentage used is usually that common in the industry, ranging from to 6% for staple commodities, and running up as high as 40% for some luxury products. The method is inelastic and does not allow adaptation of volume of advertising to the year-by-year marketing program of the advertiser; hence a gradual trend away from it. The second method, by which a definite sum per unit of sale, based on forecasted sales, is appropriated, requires a more thorough exploration of market possibilities. The third method, feasible only for firms which draw their sales directly from advertising response or which rely on sales leads secured from advertising, uses the post unit cost of securing sales or sales leads, times the number of sales or sales leads needed. The final method, the objective and task method, is the soundest

and least frequently used. Its first requirement is the setting up of a marketing objective or task based on a careful study of all phases of the market, and then an equally careful study which will give an estimate of the volume and kinds of advertising necessary to accomplish the objective. It requires an index of the effectiveness of general advertising—to be secured only through careful tests—and is predicated on a program of a number of years.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

12457. HAASE, ALBERT E. How to test an advertising campaign. *Printer's Ink*. 154 (8) Feb. 19, 1931: 57-65.—Test campaigns may be conducted (1) to learn how much of a given kind of advertising will be necessary to attain a definite goal in sales volume, or (2) to appraise the productivity of particular kinds of advertising. The facts that sales volume is a joint product of all a firm's sales promotional activity, not of advertising alone, and that the sales volume is affected by a number of variables outside the control of the advertiser render the task difficult. Direct response advertising, such as mail-order, etc., can be made iron-clad so far as all uncontrollable factors are concerned, and many of the uncontrollable variables can be somewhat nullified if tests are conducted simultaneously. General advertising that can be localized can be tested with fairly satisfactory accurateness. Three things are necessary: (1) selecting of comparable test and control areas, (2) holding constant all factors save that being tested, and (3) setting up some machinery for measuring the flow of orders at retail in the test and control areas. A careful comparison of the retail sales in the two types of areas will give an approximate coefficient of sales efficiency of the factor being tested. Somewhat the same technique can be applied to national media by taking advantage of differences in local strengths of circulations.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

12458. KÉLER, GEORG. A szövetkezeti árucseré. [Consumers' cooperatives marketing.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje*. 35 (10) Oct. 1930: 391-405.—The significance of cooperative marketing is growing. The League of Nations itself feels compelled to discuss the question with reference to its possible solution.—*Karl Szladits.*

12459. LYONS, R. W., and FLICKINGER, S. M. The social and economic aspects of chain stores. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)*. 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 27-36.—The secret of efficient chain store distribution is to be found in standardized articles sold in large volume at small unit profit. Chain stores have been able to standardize equipment, stocks of merchandise, and business procedure and records. They systematize employee training, location of stores, selling methods and advertising. They economize through intelligent buying, rapid turnover, and elimination of unnecessary service. Only a fractional part of the success of chain stores is due to their buying power. Compared with the voluntary chain, the corporation chain has more direct control, quicker and more direct action, and in some cases, possibly greater purchasing power. Their weakest point is organization. They have great difficulty in keeping their best men. Voluntary chains have the advantage of ownership and personality that money cannot buy. They have low cost of supervision and can secure cheaper rents than chain stores.—*E. D. McGarry.*

12460. McNAIR, MALCOLM P. Present trends and possible future developments in the department store and specialty store business. *Harvard Business School, Alumni Bull.* 7 (4) Apr. 1931: 201-210.

12461. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Grocery and variety chains show sharp drop in profits for the year 1930. *Analyst*. 37 (953) Apr. 24, 1931: 773-775.

12462. SWINSON, CARL R.; VERNON, J. J.; LININGER, F. F.; WEAVER, F. P.; DADISMAN, A. J. Marketing apples grown in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West

Virginia. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #234. Mar. 1931: pp. 50.

12463. UNSIGNED. Landwirtschaftliche Absatzwerbung. [Agricultural marketing.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* (5) Oct. 1930: 148-153.—Attention is called to the value of organized advertising of agricultural products for marketing purposes. This should be based on a study of market conditions and on a thorough knowledge of the best advertising methods. The necessity of advertising only standardized products is emphasized and it is also pointed out that the most effective advertising can be done by cooperative organizations or other organized agencies.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

12464. YOUNG, W. H., and TRYON, F. G. Distribution statistics in coal market analysis. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173A) Mar. 1931: 20-26.—The Brookings Institution and the Bureau of Mines recently undertook a cooperative study designed to develop methods of measuring the origin and destination of shipments of coal and coke. Three sources of information were available from which data on physical distribution might be obtained: (1) the producer, or his sales representative, (2) the consumer, and (3) the carrier. By far the most fruitful of these was the third source—the records of the coal-carrying roads. The results have been very successful. Methods developed in this study can be applied to the measurement of the physical distribution of many other bulky commodities.—*H. O. Rogers.*

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 12035, 12506, 12637)

12465. ASCARELLI, TULLIO, and BATTAGLIA, GIUSEPPE. Il fondo di garanzia degli agenti di cambio. [Stockbrokers' trust fund.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale*. 28 (12) Dec. 1930: 820-832.—The Italian law authorizes the exchanges in Italy to establish a guarantee fund which will permit stockbrokers to reduce by 50% the amount of bond they must put up to be authorized to trade on the exchange, the fund guaranteeing the remaining 50%. The authors discuss the juridical aspect of this fund.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

12466. CARROW, MICHEL. La Bourse de Berlin. [The Berlin Stock Exchange.] *J. d. Econ.* 89 Nov. 1930: 263-274.—*Robert Schuenger.*

12467. TILLINGHAST, WILLIAM R. Problems of distribution in bankruptcies of stockbrokers. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (1) Nov. 1930: 65-90.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 12048, 12694, 13193)

12468. COMSTOCK, W. P. A method of testing loss reserves. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 17 (35) Nov. 21, 1930: 42-47.—Because tests based on a formula may not fit individual company experience and not allow for current influences altering losses, and because errors involved in individual estimation of losses are compensating, the individual case method is recommended. Loss reserves would be divided into (1) known cases in reserve at the end of a given year, (2) known cases not in reserve but on which payments will be made, i.e., reopened cases, (3) claims incurred but not reported, and (4) new cases or claims incurred and reported after the close of the calendar year. On one sheet, for each case should be kept (1) the reserve at

the end of the calendar year, (2) the losses and allocated loss expenses in the current period, (3) the current reserve ((1)-(2)), (4) the reserve released on settled cases, and (5) the total paid on settled cases. On a second form a summary of this may be made according to cases settled and cases still pending at the end of the current period and on a third sheet a statement of reopened claims and incurred but not reported claims. The method is simple in application and reliable in results.—*W. H. Wandel.*

12469. COOPER, HOMER H. The Illinois cases on accidental means insurance. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(6) Feb. 1931: 673-686.—Confusion in cases on accidental means has been due to questions of fact, not of law. The principles consistently followed have been, as to insurance against accidental death or injury, that if the result of either intended means or causes was unexpected or unusual, the insurer is liable; as to insurance against death or injury by accidental means, if the death or injury resulted from acts or circumstances not expected or foreseen, the insurer is liable. For the latter type of cases, the insurer is liable whether the cause is the slip, mishap or unintentional deviation in the performance by the insured, or is the intervention of an alien factor, unforeseen, unintended, or unexpected.—*W. H. Wandel.*

12470. CRAIG, JAMES D. Actuarial basis for premiums and reserves in personal accident and health insurance. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 17(35) Nov. 21, 1930: 51-73.—No data on disability from sickness and accident suitable for insurance purposes have yet been published for the general population of United States. Premiums, therefore, have largely been based on the experience of individual companies or combinations of companies. For accident rates, the new (1928) classification of the Bureau of Personal Accident and Health Underwriters gives ten occupational classes. Occupation has less effect on sickness experience so standard rates are used for the first four classifications and a rate 30% higher for the others. (Formulae for rates and reserves).—*W. H. Wandel.*

12471. HANNA, JOHN. Credit insurance. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79(5) Mar. 1931: 521-548.—While the American movement for credit insurance began in 1837, it has been on a permanent basis only since 1891 and is now written chiefly by four companies. The domestic contract is available only to manufacturers and wholesalers and usually covers only preferred ratings. The normal loss is not insured and coinsurance is customary. Filing for collection by the insurer may be either optional or compulsory. The insurance is against practically every legal indication of inability to pay. The insurers are legally insurance companies and not guaranty or surety companies. American export insurance for those dealing directly with foreign importers began in 1921 with the American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Insurance Exchange, a reciprocal which now has over 1,000 members and an elaborate insurance and salvage organization. Domestic credit insurance is less common in Britain than in America. German domestic credit insurance does not differ much from that in the United States. Since 1926 the governments of both Germany and Britain have been acting as insurers of foreign credits.—*W. H. Wandel.*

12472. MANES, ALFRED. Reinsurance by special companies. *J. Amer. Insur.* 8(3) Mar. 1931: 13-14.—The first independent reinsurance company was founded in Germany about 50 years ago. From the beginning German reinsurance companies have done a steadily increasing volume of foreign business. By founding independent companies the larger reinsurers are gradually getting control of the entire field, forming large groups of closely affiliated interests (*Konzerns*).—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

12473. MARCHAND, EMILE. Disability insurance in connection with regular life insurance contracts in Switzerland. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 17(35) Nov. 21, 1930: 74-84.—The disability benefit consists of the waiver of premiums and—in case an annuity has been simultaneously insured—the payment of this annuity. Disability is defined as inability to follow any occupation for compensation but profession and social status is considered. Disability as low as 25% of total will be compensated. Benefits are payable from the beginning of the insurance year following disability until the termination of the life insurance contract. (Formulae for premiums and reserves).—*W. H. Wandel.*

12474. PERRYMAN, F. S. The theory of the distribution of the expenses of casualty insurance. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 17(35) Nov. 21, 1930: 22-41.—Up to three or four years ago, expenses were generally charged as percentages of premiums, the percentages varying by divisions of business. Theoretically all expenses should be divided according to their nature, purpose, and allocation to types of policy or policyholders. Expenses fall into four groups: those definitely assignable to individual policies, those assignable to groups of policies, the overhead of operating departments and the general overhead. The main problem of equitable distribution is in administrative expenses, including audit. At present there is but little refinement in expense loadings other than by variation of the percentages for different lines and subdivisions of business.—*W. H. Wandel.*

12475. YOUNG, GEORGE J. Accident compensation insurance in California. *Engin. & Mining J.* 131(1) Jan. 12, 1931: 21.—*H. O. Rogers.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 12475, 12577, 12600, 12630, 12728)

12476. BALTHAZARD, V. Social insurance and "maladies professionnelles." *Paris Médic.* 2 Nov. 15, 1930: 429-430.

12477. BEHRINGER, F. Ein Vorschlag zur Arbeitslosenversicherungsreform. [A proposal for the reform of unemployment insurance.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(46) Nov. 13, 1930: 1065-1068; (48) Nov. 27, 1930: 1123-1128.—The program of the federal government provides for such a change in unemployment insurance that it will cover its own expenses from the beginning of the next financial year. The federal government will restrict its expenses to emergency grants limited at 420 million marks. Workers who will be deprived of insurance subsidies are to be taken care of by public charity but only in case of individual need.—*R. Broda.*

12478. CIBRIE, P. Workings of social insurance system. *Paris. Médic.* 2 Nov. 15, 1930: 430-433.

12479. COHEN, JOSEPH L. Assicurazione sociale; incidenza dei costi; equivalenza delle prestazioni. [Social insurance; incidence of costs; burden of payments.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 13-23.—At present there exist in the world about 200 systems of compulsory social insurance, including both general systems and systems covering one or more branches of insurance, and in addition 20 systems of unemployment insurance and the most recent provisions for family care. The problem of the cost of social services is of increasingly greater importance to all countries. The only country which does not spend a considerable sum for such social services is the United States, where, however, wages are much higher than in Europe. The expense of these social services rarely exceeds 2 or 3% of the amount of wages. Two lines of defense can be adopted in favor of the state spending money for social insurance purposes, one based on the principle of humanity, the other on the economic basis. With reference to the first, the effects of social insurance with reference to the rate of general and of infant mortality, the rate

of morbidity and especially of tuberculosis must be considered. But the most important benefit derived from this policy is the increase in the efficiency of labor which has brought an increase in the national income which benefits not only labor but also the employer, the landed proprietor and the capitalist.—*Maria Castellani*.

12480. COLLISI, H. S. Relation between physician and industry. *Michigan State Med. Soc. J.* 29 Dec. 1930: 904-908.—This is a discussion of the development of workmen's compensation particularly as it applies in Michigan, and some of the problems that have arisen affecting physicians. There are 13 states with "official medical fee schedules adopted by Workmen's Compensation Boards" and nine states which have "unofficial medical fee schedules." The Michigan Commission has no fee schedule. So-called medical "contract practice" is also discussed; the earlier attitude of disfavor towards such practice must now in the light of new conditions be revised. Practices in factory clinics were studied through questionnaires sent to 54 county medical societies and 318 industrial plants in Detroit and Wayne county.—*R. W. Goldberg*.

12481. DOBBERNACK, W. Die Neuregelung der deutschen Krankenversicherung. [The reorganization of the German health insurance system.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6(1) 1931: 62-72.

12482. FRIEDLI, W. Il sistema finanziario dell'assicurazione svizzera per la vecchiaia ed i superstiti. [Financial system of the Swiss insurance for old age and for survivors.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 34-55.—With the popular vote of December 6, 1925 the Swiss people decided to include in the federal constitution two articles (34-4 and 41-3) concerning the introduction of disability insurance and insurance for old age and for survivors, as well as the imposition of a tax on tobacco to furnish means for the financing of this insurance. The insurance will cover the entire population. The organization will be effected by the creation of cantonal and communal funds. The amount of the premiums is fixed at 18 francs for men and 12 francs for women. This may be increased 25% by the decision of the federal council. The burden of public contributions, consisting of supplements equal to the contributions of the insured and special subsidies for certain categories of needy persons will be 80% from the federation and 20% from the cantons. The cantons are authorized to introduce additional insurance.—*Maria Castellani*.

12483. GRENIEWSKI, HENRYK. W sprawie reasekuracji kas chorych. [The question of reinsurance in sickness funds.] *Praca i Opieka Spoleczna.* 10(4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 388-396.—The author analyzes the system of reinsurance in the field of social insurance suggested by P. Razous at the 8th International Congress of Actuaries in London.—*O. Eisenberg*.

12484. HERRNSTADT, DR. Soziale Sparpolitik in der Arbeitslosenhilfe. [Social policy in the relief of the unemployed.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(43) Oct. 23, 1930: 1005-1009.—The proposal might be considered to limit unemployment insurance benefits to persons with a capacity to work of 50% or over while old or invalid workers with less than 50% capacity to work were handed over to charity. There is need for making premiums in different industries proportional to the risk of unemployment. It seems unfair for workers in seasonal industries to receive more in subsidies than are paid in as premiums by themselves and their employers. If the premiums are increased it means simply that part of wages and profits have to be saved for the seasonal times of unemployment. This point refers particularly to building trades.—*R. Broda*.

12485. LUPPE, DR. Arbeitslosenversicherung und Gemeindehaushalt. [Unemployment insurance and municipal finance.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(41) Oct. 9, 1930: 953-957.—The great increase in the number of the unemployed to be maintained partly by public means has

threatened the finances of the municipalities. The imperial decree of July 26, 1930, authorize the municipalities to increase the taxes on alcohol and other things to find the means necessary for the care of the unemployed. But these taxes will only make up for decreases in other taxes. The federal government should again assume responsibility for the emergency payments for the unemployed. The municipalities, on the other hand, might collaborate by using their local apparatus for the careful examination of the needs of the unemployed. Only half the unemployed workers, about 1,5 million out of 2,9 million are taken care of by the insurance.—440,000 are maintained by the emergency regents of the federal government. At least 650,000 have to be maintained by relief measures.—*R. Broda*.

12486. MERIANO, FRANCESCO. Le assicurazioni, la previdenza, l'assistenza sociale nel Granducato di Lussemburgo. [Insurance, social provision, and relief in Luxemburg.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 104-112.—Accident insurance was introduced with the law of April 5, 1902 and was extended to all workers with the law of December 23, 1904. A later law of April 21, 1908 improved the conditions of the injured. The companies subject to compulsory insurance are grouped in a mutual organization. The costs of insurance are at the expense of the employers and the costs of administration are divided equally between the companies and the state. Insurance against invalidity and old age was introduced with the law of May 6, 1911 modified by the law of June 2, 1914. Pensions were revalued with the law of November 20, 1929. Insurance is obligatory for all wage earners over 16 years of age. Insurance against sickness was established with the laws of December 17 and 31, 1925; the organs of insurance are regional and employers funds.—*Maria Castellani*.

12487. SZEIBERT, JOHANN. Reformtörekvések a társadalombiztosításban. [Reform efforts in social insurance.] *Társadalompolitika.* 3(5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 425-482.—The article discusses a book by Bikkal in which the need for reform in the Hungarian social insurance institution is emphasized. Szeibert designates Bikkal's proposal that the old age insurance fees be paid by means of stamps as impractical and not adapted to Hungarian conditions. Comparisons between Hungarian and German social insurance institutions are given.—*L. Grossmann*.

12488. UNSIGNED. Die Sozialversicherung in den Jahren 1928 und 1929. [Social insurance in Germany in 1928 and 1929.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(21) May 22, 1930: 503-507.—Payments for the different risks, not including unemployment, amounted in 1928 to 3.4 billion marks (about \$800,000,000). Receipts of the various insurance funds was higher by 772,000,000 marks. The assets of the funds have increased by that figure. Health insurance, accident insurance, and orphan's insurance developed normally.—*R. Broda*.

12489. VIGH, VICTOR. Mily módon lenne gyümölcsötetendő az öregségi biztosítási ágazat vagyona. [How can the reserves of the old age insurance system be invested to best advantage?] *Munkügyi Szemle.* 5(2) Feb. 1931: 43-49.—The receipts of old age insurance systems are charged with only small payments till 1937 in order to guarantee the collecting of reserves. The investment of these reserves must be made in accordance with the principles of security of investment, maximum return consistent with security of principal, the social point of view, and the maintaining of this great capital in circulation. Events of the last few years show that only real estate has maintained its value during hard times; even mortgage bonds have been subject to fluctuations. The law should be altered because according to it only 30% of the funds can be invested in real estate. Funds may be invested in real estate by mortgage bonds or mortgages, by building directly or supporting private building by loans, or buying buildings. The social points

of view and the unemployment situation suggest a building program.—*Peter Sebestyén.*

12490. WILLIAMSON, W. RULON. State old age pensions in the United States. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 17 (35) Nov. 21, 1930: 10-21.—*W. H. Wandel.*

12491. WOLMAN, LEO. Unemployment insurance for the United States. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 17-24.

12492. ZEMPLÉNYI, EMERICH. Profilaxis és társadalombiztosítás. [Prevention and social insurance.] *Munkügyi Szemle.* 5 (2) Feb. 1931: 49-53.—Preventive measures include physicians' advice on health and physical condition at the beginning of each new employment. Refusal to insure may be used to bring pressure in the direction of change of work or through treatment prior to beginning work. Other means include education, instruction, propaganda. Assistance should be provided in the shape of medicine, that is in kind, and the observance of the physicians' prescriptions and advice should be supervised by nurses. Prevention is to the interest of the social insurance system but not its task. The state should take up the unification and centralization of its health program. The best method is to set up small sections of a thousand members at the most so that the physician can know each of these personally and so that a nurse may be assigned to work with each physician.—*Peter Sebestyén.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 12341, 12496, 12519, 12533, 12647, 12981)

12493. BILIMOVIČ, ALEXANDER. Kritische und positive Bemerkungen zur Geldwerttheorie. [Critical and positive remarks on monetary theory.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 2 (3) Jan. 15, 1931: 353-375.—The author first gives a critical analysis of some of the points that are frequently raised in connection with the quantity theory of money as expressed by the equation of exchange. He goes on to state that Walras' approach and his emphasis on the "*encaisse désirée*" are correct but he accuses Walras of three errors. In the first place he treats marginal utility as though it were measurable, not merely comparable. Secondly he equates the marginal utility of a commodity and that of money. Thirdly he does not dissociate the value of money "*non marchandise*" from the value of money "*considérée à la fois comme marchandise et comme monnaie*." The work of Pietri-Tonelli is reviewed on the same lines.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

12494. SCHLESINGER, KARL. Das "Rätsel" der französischen Goldpolitik. [The "enigma" of the French gold policy.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 2 (3) Jan. 15, 1931: 387-407.—After disposing of the views that are commonly held on the reasons underlying recent French gold policy the author proffers an explanation which attributes this policy to a desire to influence the internal and external price levels so as to bring about alterations in distribution in favor of the "rentier" and the working classes. He argues that by means of its gold policy the Bank of France has succeeded in checking the rise in the cost of living. It is, however, unlikely that this policy will be continued, as it must in the long run lead to restriction of production and to unemployment.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

12495. SOKOLOFF, A. A. Die Geldvermehrung und die Preisscheren. [Money expansion and the "price-scissors."] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 64 (3) 1930: 433-452.—The analysis of the effect of monetary expansion on the so-called "price-scissors" throws light on the significance of money as a cyclical factor. On the one hand monetary expansion appears as a means of "accumulation," on the other as a means of

"redistribution." It implies a tax whether regarded as an "emission tax" or "emission gain"—equal to the goods and services obtained by the beneficiaries. This tax arises because prices and incomes do not readjust themselves instantaneously and uniformly all along the line. Through changes in demand the "price scissors" are affected and income—distribution, is reordered. The effect in detail will depend upon the particular circumstances involved in the application of the increased purchasing power. In general, monetary expansion causes the "scissors" to open, selling prices exceed costs, yielding profit. This stimulates production but as more and more commodities are embraced in the price advance the "scissors" close and profits disappear—thus completing the cycle. A policy directed toward stability of the price level will permit "accumulation" without restriction of consumption.—*E. E. Agger.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 12274, 12522, 12627, 12946, 13016)

12496. ANDERSON, B. M. Jr. B. M. Anderson, Jr. of Chase National Bank of New York on gold reserves and theory of gold delegation of League of Nations. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3426) Feb. 21, 1930: 1294-1295.

12497. BOGERT, GEORGE GLEASON. Failed banks, collection items, and trust preferences. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (5) Mar. 1931: 545-567.—In every bank failure there are found among the assets of the defunct bank several items held for collection but not yet collected, and also a number of items collected but on account of which no effective remittance has yet been made. This paper traces the trend of the modern decisions and statutes and advances a theory as to the appropriate placing of the loss. The authorities are confused and conflicting. The present tendency of decisions and statutes is to place collection losses on the general creditors and to give a preference to a forwarder, on a trust theory. This tendency is to be deplored. An examination of several possibilities on the basis of alternative theories leads to the conclusion that "such losses should be borne ultimately by as large a class of the commercial community as possible, and should be distributed to such class by the depositor for collection or the forwarding bank. No preference out of the assets of the failed bank is necessary to accomplish this placing and distribution of loss."—*Ben W. Lewis.*

12498. DAILEY, DON M. National banks in the savings deposits field. *J. Business (Univ. of Chicago).* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 56-67.—In recent years a marked increase has taken place in time deposits of national banks both absolute and relative to the aggregate individual deposits of these banks. In three groups, central reserve city-, other city-, and country banks, the first group showed the largest relative increase since 1920.—At the summer date of call in 1930 approximately 23% of their deposits were time deposits, as compared with less than 7% in 1920. Country national banks show almost 55% of their deposits to be time deposits, and all nationals as a group nearly 45%. Factors contributing to the change are the relatively low reserve requirements for time deposits, the desire of banks to offer complete departmentalized services, and a tendency for individuals and corporations to place temporarily unused funds in this type of deposit. In the same period, 1920-30, practically no change occurred in the relative position of time deposits to other deposits in banks other than national. These other banks still held 71% of all time deposits for both types of banks in 1929, but they have been losing ground steadily to the nationals.—*M. J. Freeman.*

12499. DENNIS, LAWRENCE. Other people's money. *New Freeman.* 3 (4) Apr. 8, 1931: 82-84.—Using the revelations incident to the insolvency of the Bank of

the United States as illustrations, the author believes that grave social dangers lurk in the growing concentration and control of financial power in great banking institutions. Banking functions should be performed through wholly independent organizations and not through a series of affiliated corporations deriving their funds from deposits in the parent bank. The banker cannot properly stand in the "seller buyer relation" to his depositors.—*Q. Forrest Walker.*

12500. EDELSTEIN, MORTIMER S. Bank's liability for payment of check not delivered by its maker. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16 (1) Dec. 1930: 87-90.—Either on a contract basis, or on the ground that where the law does not protect holders in due course, inquiry by the bank of the maker is a necessary precaution for protection against imposition by a thief; a bank must now inquire of a maker of a conditional check before paying it. Its oversight, so to do, bars it from charging the customer's account in those cases at least where the paper is undelivered by its signers.—*Charles W. Shull.*

12501. ENGBERG, R. C. The functioning of the federal land banks. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (1) Jan. 1931: 133-145.—The economic conditions prevailing in agriculture since 1920 have brought many difficult problems before the land banks and the farm loan associations, but it seems probable that in the end the effect will be salutary. The immediate results have been to reveal the weaknesses of many of the initial policies and operating methods. The system is now furnishing a substantial portion of the farm mortgage credit now being granted. The capacity of the system to meet the mortgage credit requirements will be strengthened when the lessons learned from past experience and the improvements made as a consequence have had sufficient time to become more fully reflected in the balance sheets of both the banks and the associations.—*S. W. Mendum.*

12502. GARRONE, NICOLA. Il controllo delle banche di depositi. [The supervision of deposit banks.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (2) Feb. 1930: 105-126.—Referring to the two laws of September and November, 1926 in which the supervision of deposit banks was attempted in Italy, the author shows the importance and necessity of such supervision. The historical record of the various forms of supervision adopted from the Middle Ages until today is discussed. There was rigid supervision from the 13th to the 15th centuries, then a slackening in successive centuries, especially after the French Revolution. In the more recent period the problem of supervision centered in the control of the right of note issue of the large banks, and the ordinary banks of deposit were neglected. This was a serious mistake, and an important justification for the Italian decrees already mentioned, which provide for authorization for opening new banks, a minimum amount of capital, a maximum amount of deposits, a maximum amount of credit to be given to any one client, a strengthening of reserve requirements, and supervision by the Institute of Note Issue (*Istituto di Emissione*). The decrees, however, leave defects such as the too large freedom in the choice of the profession of banker, difficulties of application, etc.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

12503. GILE, B. M. Functioning of the federal intermediate credit banks. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (1) Jan. 1931: 123-132.—During the 7-year period 1923-1929, credit to the extent of \$471,100,000 was extended to cooperative marketing associations in the United States by the federal intermediate credit banks. Cooperative associations marketing cotton have used the intermediate credit banks more liberally than those marketing other commodities. Though the discounts of the federal intermediate credit banks represent largely credit extended to aid in production on farms, it is estimated that the total discounts of the intermediate credit banks in 1929 were about 2% of the total personal and collateral loans made to farmers in the United States. An individual can-

not obtain a direct loan, but there are eight institutions to which a farmer may go for a loan, all of which are eligible to discount his note with an intermediate credit bank or use it as collateral for a loan. Agricultural credit corporations and livestock credit corporations are the only institutions which have connected the individual farmer to an important extent with credit through the intermediate credit bank route. Agricultural credit corporations will supplement local commercial banks in lending to farmers, thus help rather than hinder their operations.—*S. W. Mendum.*

12504. GOLDENWEISER, EMANUEL A. Progress of banking statistics. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173A) Mar. 1931: 142-147.—Among the abuses of banking statistics is the use of the average rate of growth of bank deposits over a period of years as an index of the rate at which the banking system should increase deposits in any given year. The juggling of bank debits or clearings in an attempt to find the volume of trade is apt to lead to incorrect conclusions. The desired results are obtainable by more direct methods. Since the loan-deposit ratio is subject to many influences, other data must be introduced for satisfactory interpretation. The effort had better been confined to these data at the start. Due to the larger use of checks in the United States than elsewhere, comparisons, of the ratio of total banking liabilities to monetary gold stock with that in other countries is misleading. Among the useful data that should be studied, the amount of borrowing at Federal Reserve banks is the best indicator of conditions in different regions. More attention should be given to the proportions of bank portfolios invested in loans to customers and in open market loans and investments.—*William E. Dunkman.*

12505. HANTOS, ELEMÉR. Hitelszervezetünk változásai a háború után. [Changes in the organization of credit in Hungary after the war.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 75 (10) Oct. 1930: 675-685.—As a consequence of the war and especially of the loss of Hungary's territory to the extent of about 70% a great change took place in the organization of credit. The number of banking establishments decreased from 69 to 52 in the capital and from 1,722 to 464 in the country. Many country banks are affiliated to those of Budapest, which results in a strong centralizing system in the organization of credit. Two changes are to be noted since the war: one is the widely built-up system of country businesses; the second is the fact, that banks pay more attention to industrial enterprises. They are not merely creditors, but shareholders. After the short "inflation" period, country banks remained creditors of agriculture and found their special task to meet the needs for agricultural credit. Hungarian banking establishments under critical conditions nevertheless found it possible to increase their capital, the amount of deposits, as well as their profits.—*Francis Komin.*

12506. LONG, ROBERT CROZIER. German bank losses from Bourse collapse of 1930. *Annalist.* 37 (951) Apr. 10, 1931: 677-678.

12507. MOHL, EMANUEL N. Banking for the individual. *New Palestine.* 19 (10) Dec. 26, 1930: 178.—A summary of the activities of the Palestine Loan Bank.—*Edith Jonas.*

12508. PASVOLSKY, LEO. This year's expanding activities of the B.I.S. in the finance of Europe. *Annalist.* 37 (949) Mar. 27, 1931: 595-596, 605.—The deposits of Central Banks for their own account increased sharply in December 1930 and have steadily expanded since. The liquid assets of the bank in the form of commercial paper and acceptances have likewise increased from November 1930 to February 1931. The Board of Directors has appointed a sub-committee to study and report on a plan for a thorough-going system of international foreign exchange clearing and another sub-committee to study the possibility of establishing gold clearing.

Such transfer has already been tried on a small scale. At the March meeting the board authorized the president to subscribe to bonds of the International Mortgage Bank.—*William E. Dunkman.*

12509. **SCHOCH, C. F.** Suriname en zijne bankinstelling. [Surinam and its bank.] *De Economist*. 79 (10), Oct. 1930: 691-726.—A defense of the Chief Director of the Bank of Surinam against the criticism of the bank's policies during the past few years made by van Gijn and Verrijn Stuart. The explanation is illustrated by many figures from which the financial conditions of the country can be learned. A reply by van Gijn and Verrijn Stuart is appended.—*Cecile Rothe.*

12510. **SMITH, DONALD B.** Management in a country bank. *Burroughs Clearing House*. 15 (7) Apr. 1931: 10-11.

12511. **SOLACOLU, BARBU.** Considerațiuni asupra concentrației bancare. [Considerations on bank concentration.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc*. 9 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 905-925.—A general survey of different types of bank concentration. In Rumania this concentration has been on a small scale, but there are reasons to believe that will begin soon.—*Joan Adămoiu.*

12512. **UNSIGNED.** Die Einlagen bei den Sparkassen im Jahre 1930. [The deposits in German savings banks 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (7) Apr. 1931: 301-303.

12513. **WILLIS, H. PARKER.** Le point de vue de l'Amérique sur la Banque Internationale et sur la distribution de l'or mondial. [The American point of view on the International Bank and on the distribution of the world gold.] *Independenta Econ.* 14 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 3-24.—*Joan Adămoiu.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 12295, 12299, 12471, 12503, 12524, 13012)

12514. **BURGER, P. H.** Het niet-officieele crediet in het Regentschap Pati in 1927. [Non-governmental credit in the Regency Pati in 1927.] *Koloniale Studien*. 14 (6) Dec. 1930: 395-412.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

12515. **NEIFELD, M. R.** True effect of depression on savings as shown by elimination of interest. *Annalist*. 37 (950) Apr. 3, 1931: 635-636.

12516. **SNYDER, CARL.** The relation of credit and trade. *Robert Morris Associates Monthly Bull.* 13 (6) Nov. 1930: 195-205.

12517. **UNSIGNED.** Cost of credit to the small borrower. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (4) Apr. 1931: 119-124.

12518. **WOOTEN, H. H.** The credit problem of North Carolina cropper farmers. *North Carolina Agric. Exper. Station. Bull.* #271. 1930: pp. 42.—This study of credit problems of cropper farmers is based on a survey of 112 farms and 230 croppers on these same farms, located in the Coastal Plain Region of North Carolina. The average cash farm income of the cropper and his family was \$766; made on 27 acres of land. The owner of the farm furnished real estate, workstock and tools valued at \$3,392, and for this investment and for supervision received approximately the same income as the cropper. On the farms studied, there were 588 croppers. None of them borrowed from banks but all had advances in farm supplies or fertilizer by the farm owner or supply merchant; 485 had cash advances from the farm owner; 354 were furnished household supplies and provisions from the farm; and 243 bought supplies from a merchant on the farm owners' guarantee of payment. The chief security for credit is the crop. Supply merchants often required a crop lien as security. The farm owner has prior rights against the crop for debts contracted in its production. The average amount of credit used per cropper was \$408 in 1928. Of this amount \$109 was cash, \$132 in farm supplies, \$113 in household supplies furnished by the farm owner, and \$54 in household supplies advanced by merchants, payment guar-

anteed by the farm owner. The weighted average per annum cost of cash credit to croppers is 20.9% and of merchant credit 43.5%. The farmers as a group incurred a loss of 4.9% of the total advances in 1928. Bank credit is not available to croppers because of lack of security.—*E. C. Johnson.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 12489, 12508, 12632, 12635, 12637, 12657, 12936, 12948)

12519. **EINZIG, PAUL.** Recent changes in the London gold market. *Econ. J.* 41 (161) Mar. 1931: 61-66.—Certain factors of recent origin tend to have a detrimental effect on the London money market. "So long as gold is actually brought to London before it is sold, the Bank of England is at an advantage as compared with other potential buyers, for, in acquiring the gold, the latter have to pay the cost of transport, etc. from London to their center, while the Bank of England obtains delivery free of charge." In recent years there have been considerable direct shipments of gold from South Africa to India and South America. If South African gold is not brought to London, the Bank of England will have to maintain higher rates of interest, in order to avoid a depletion of its gold stock. Although in normal times higher money rates tend to raise the exchange above the gold export point, any persistent pressure upon the exchange, such as the withdrawal of French balances, may counteract this tendency. Under these circumstances money rates would be likely to remain higher in London than in other centers, and forward sterling to be quoted at a discount in relation to spot sterling. Thus it would be profitable to buy forward sterling and cover the exchange risk through buying forward South African gold. On such occasions the Bank of England would be unable to secure any South African gold, as it would be bought forward on foreign account. In order to secure this gold the bank will have to increase interest rates sufficiently to raise the spot rate considerably above the gold export point.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

12520. **HANSEN, HENRY E.** Management investment trusts adjust their books to the reverses of 1930. *Annalist*. 37 (952) Apr. 17, 1931: 723-726.

12521. **LIEFMANN, ROBERT.** Zur Beurteilung der Kapitalanlagegesellschaften. [Appraisal of investment trusts.] *Sparkasse*. 51 (2) Jan. 15, 1931: 25-31.

12522. **LOKANATHAN, P. S.** Problems of industrial banking and finance. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (12) Jan. 1931: 444-455.—The banking system of India, following the English commercial banking system, fails to serve the long term needs of industry. It is impossible to reorganize Indian deposit banking to enable it to finance the permanent expenditure of industry and its long-term needs. A special institution is required, the industrial bank being the most suitable agency. It must be on a provincial basis with a co-ordinating central board and must be allowed to do a limited amount of commercial banking. For the financing of smaller industries an improved State Aid to Industries Act in all provinces is recommended; but administration is to be entrusted to a special body of technical and banking experts, which will be able to examine both its technical and business conditions of success. For financing cottage industries, the same administrative machinery may be used; but assistance should be rendered through co-operative associations, the formation of which should be encouraged.—*Indian J. Econ.*

12523. **RAO, V. K. R. V.** Some reflections on the problem of industrial finance in India. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (42) Jan. 1931: 421-443.—In India there is no organized capital market and the banks fail to assist the

industrial development of the country. Their place is taken by the Managing Agency system—India's unique contribution to the institutional developments of industrial finance. Managing agents are usually men of independent means who risk their capital in the creation of new industries. They finance and promote companies, and on the strength of their reputation, get the public to invest money in industrial concerns. They also manage the business of the concerns they finance. The Managing Agency system has been responsible for bringing about even the little industrial development which exists in India, but it has probably outlived its usefulness. Its disadvantages—failure to coordinate the available organizing ability and capital of the country and inefficient management of industry—are beginning to outweigh its usefulness. The creation of Industrial Banks to supply both the fixed and floating capital needed by industry in this country has often been suggested. State aid should be given to induce banks to create industrial departments.—*Indian J. Econ.*

12524. ROBINSON, LOUIS N.; FISHER, CLYDE O.; RYAN, FRANKLIN W.; PITMAN, R. W. The small loan business. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)*. 21(1) Mar. 1931: 11-26.—Robinson outlined the provisions of the Uniform Small Loans Act. The law is operative in 21 states and an aggregate business of half a billion dollars a year is done by these companies. The rate of interest charged determined the kind of clientele that could be accommodated. Fisher criticized Morris Banks and Small Loan Companies for advertising in such manner as to conceal the effective annual rates of interest charged. The credit risk that can be assumed by the lender varies inversely with the rate of interest charged. Competition means a smaller volume of business for each lender, a higher charge to cover "overhead" and hence the necessity of exacting a higher interest rate. Sound public policy calls for limiting the number of lenders as a means of securing a lower charge to borrowers, and a graduating of the interest with the amount borrowed so as to remove any temptation to the lender to persuade borrowers to take larger loans than needed. The large percentage of repeaters among borrowers constitutes a grave problem. Ryan: "Sacrifice costs," as well as money costs, should be considered in the making of loans. On this principle loans made on the basis of endorsement really cost the borrower more than do those made at higher money costs, but without the necessity of soliciting endorsement by friends. Pittman: Morris Banks do not realize excessive profits in comparison with other money-making businesses. The social position of the borrower has no relation to the safety of the loan. Morris bankers are the ones best qualified to determine lending.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 12038, 12261, 12280, 12326, 12341, 12494-12495, 13194)

12525. C., R. Congrès de Bruxelles de l'Union Internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Énergie Électrique, Septembre 1930. 12—Tarification de l'énergie. [The Brussels Congress of the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power, September, 1930. 12—Electric rates.] *Rev. Générale de l'Électricité*. 28(26) Dec. 27, 1930: 1024-1031.

12526. MICHELL, H. Wholesale and retail price trends, 1922-30. *Indus. Canada*. 31(8) Dec. 1930: 49-50.

12527. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Roggenstützung, 1929-30. [German rye price pegging, 1929-30.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* (5) Oct. 1930: 180-187.—A summary of legislative measures taken in 1929

and 1930 to bolster up the price of rye in Germany.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 12274, 12279, 12285-12286, 12495, 12602, 12622, 12863, 13041, 13213)

12528. AXE, EMERSON WIRT, and HOUGHTON, RUTH. Financial and business cycles, manufacturing growth, and analysis of individual industries, 1883-1930. *Annalist*. 37(939) Jan. 16, 1931: 94-98, 150.—The article summarizes the series of studies which have appeared in the *Annalist* concerning the relationships between cyclical movements of stock prices, business activity, commodity prices, bond prices and money rates. The time relationships between these factors are presented in eight tables. Thirty-one charts illustrate graphically the movements of each of the group since 1883 after the index numbers were adjusted for seasonal and long-time trend influences, the growth of manufacturing productivity since 1899 and the movements of production and prices in 26 selected industries since 1919.—*Burton R. Morley.*

12529. BEAN, LOUIS H. The agricultural situation and its effect on business in 1931. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173A) Mar. 1931: 235-243.—It is pointed out that 1930 farm income decreased over 1929 by 20%, enough to destroy all net returns to farm capital, and that this was the result not of increased production but of export demand. The result is held unsatisfactory for business in 1931. It is held that industries using agricultural raw materials will improve before those using industrial raw materials.—*O. W. Blackett.*

12530. DAVIS, ELMER. Can business manage itself? *Harpers Mag.* 162(970) Mar. 1931: 385-396.—Emphasizes the need of self-regularization of business if our economic system is to be preserved.—*A. F. Lucas.*

12531. DAVIS, ROYAL E. Cycles in the automobile pneumatic tire renewal market in the United States. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173A) Mar. 1931: 10-19.—Renewal sales, that is sales exclusive of original equipment sold to manufacturers, are analyzed from 1921 to 1930 by the usual time-series method and comparisons of cycles are made with the *Annalist* index of business.—*O. W. Blackett.*

12532. DORIOT, GEORGES F. Our sick industries. *Yale Rev.* 20(3) Spring 1931: 442-455.—The causes of the depression may be found in trends which have become evident during the past five years and are related to production questions rather than to monetary difficulties. The depression was forced by lack of understanding of the meaning of competition. Farmers particularly seem almost unaware of the over-expansion within their industry. Before the crash returns on investment capital were small; failures were increasing materially. Competition should never mean the duplication of effort; the exact copying of the activity of another, including his mistakes. The automobile industry can boast of but one car which is both better in quality and lower in cost than the model in existence a few years ago. The greater number of changes have meant merely modified body lines or the copying of the features found in competitors' models. The problem has been too much one of trying to make each year a profitable one without regard to long-run considerations. The development of installment buying has been significant.—*Burton R. Morley.*

12533. MOÏSSEEV, MOÏSE. Théories monétaires des crises économiques. [Monetary theories of the business cycle.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 18(4) 1930: 505-524.—The theorists of the 19th century explained the business cycle exclusively from the commodity point of view, neglecting the monetary and credit aspects. For

Werner Sombart the prime cause of the business cycle consists in variations in the quantity of gold, because an increase in gold stimulates production which soon expands beyond all proportion with the increase in gold, and because the stimulus to production will be greater in the case of "inorganic" production enjoying constant and diminishing costs than in the case of "organic" production subject to increasing costs. This theory, which descends from the quantitative theory of David Hume, throws no light on the periodicity of the cycle. Irving Fisher also offers a monetary theory by stressing the fluctuations in the purchasing power of money. Before him Knut Wicksell resorted to monetary explanations of the cycle, calling attention to the discrepancy between loan interest and fluctuating returns on productive capital. Rudolph Stucken traces the cycle to additions to the stock of purchasing power. Schumpeter and Alfred Ammon in like fashion describe how the entrepreneurs (*homines oeconomicissimi*) provoke the cycle by their recourse to credit in moments of dynamic progressive evolution which are inevitably followed by tendencies toward static equilibrium. R. Fricke's theory is based on the different use of income by different economic classes leading to a disproportionate growth of income and national savings. Albert Hahn, maintaining that capital arises rather from credit inflation than from savings, sees crises resulting when additional credit cannot find occupation. For Karl Rosch monetary phenomena play a secondary rôle. In fact all so-called monetary theories, even Hawtrey's, are not purely monetary theories.—*William Jaffé*.

12534. VULCANESCU, MIRCEA M. Variațiunile ciclului ale producțiunii românești. [The cyclical variations of Rumanian production.] *Analele Econ. si Stat.* (1-3) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 32-66.—*J. Adămoiu*.

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 12097, 12276, 12300, 12316, 12360, 12517, 12524, 12592, 12975, 12978, 13070, 13157)

12535. BERRY, THEODORE M. The Negro in Cincinnati industries. *Opportunity*. 8(12) Dec. 1930: 361-363.—An Urban League survey obtained facts from 234 establishments, representing nearly every major industry in the metropolitan area; 54% of these employed Negroes in some capacity. Approximately 7,000 Negroes were employed. The majority of employers had used Negro labor several years. Between 1925 and 1930, 22 establishments had an increase of 2,000 Negro workers, or nearly 13%. In more than 50% of the establishments, Negroes were limited in their occupations to porter or janitorial work. In the other establishments work done by Negroes was rarely of a highly skilled nature. The majority of employers indicated satisfactory experience with Negro workers. The weekly wage rate was obtained for 2,435 Negro workers. These men worked an average of 48 hours per week for an average wage of \$23.00; 90% earning less than \$28.00 per week. The average unemployment period was from two to four months per year. In May, 1930 Negroes constituted 10% of the population, but 25% of the unemployed. Practically every avenue of gainful employment is closed or narrowly limited for Negro women.—*E. L. Clarke*.

12536. BROWN, A. BARRATT. The leisure problem. *Hibbert J.* 28(3) Apr. 1930: 455-464.—*W. O. Brown*.

12537. CUNESCU, STAVRI. La preparare, la protezone e l'educazione dei lavoratori in Romania. [Training, protection, and education of workers in Rumania.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 79-97.—The Minister of Labor, Cooperation, and Social in-

surance is following a program which includes vocational guidance and selection, apprenticeship, organization of trade unions, workers' education, and the scientific organization of labor. The laws regulating trade unions in the country are not yet unified, each province having its own law. The vocational education of workers was intrusted in 1928-29 to 128 schools founded by the Minister of Labor besides many industrial schools for apprentices in Ardeal, founded under the Hungarian regime in accordance with the Hungarian law of 1884. So far as concerns the scientific organization of labor three laboratories of psychotechnic were established in 1927 with the philosophical faculties of Bucarest, Cluj, and Jassi.—*Maria Castellani*.

12538. DÄBRITZ, WALTER. Untersuchungen zur Struktur des rheinisch-westfälischen Industriebezirks. 2.—Die wirtschaftliche und soziale Struktur. [Investigation of the structure of the Rhine-Westphalian industrial district. 2.—Economic and social structure.] *Rhein u. Ruhr*. 11(37) Sep. 12, 1930: 1209-1217.—The proportion of persons occupied in the Ruhr district is not inconsiderably lower on account of the decrease in importance of agriculture than in Germany as a whole. Industrial production is by far the most important branch with 63.7% of all occupied persons. The industries of means of production have by far the largest weight in this group with 87%, while industries of consumption goods have a minor place. Mining and the iron and steel industry employ 51.5% of all industrially occupied persons. The labor class is the most extensive social class among the occupied. As compared with the average for Germany the proportion of workers and salaried employees is considerably higher, and that of independent workers and assisting dependent members of families smaller.—*Karl C. Thalheim*.

12539. G., F. Ж. J. Экономический Кризис и положение рабочего класса в Венгрии. [Economic crisis and conditions of the laboring class in Hungary.] *Вопросы Труда. (Voprosy Truda.)* 8(10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 107-110.—*J. V. Emelianoff*.

12540. HEINDL, HEINRICH. The Austrian Act to guarantee the liberty to work and the freedom of assembly. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22(3) Sep. 1930: 306-328.—The Act of April 5, 1930 of the Austrian National Council, commonly known as the "Anti-Terrorism Act" is directed principally against unions belonging to the Federation of "Free" Trades Unions, whose membership is largely social-democratic. The Act purposes to nullify certain "membership" or "exclusion" clauses in collective agreements, to make rules for the establishment of conciliation boards, and to prohibit employers from making deductions from wages for membership in unions and similar organizations. It provides penalties for coercion with regard to membership in an organization and prohibits the prevention, breaking up or disturbance of lawful assemblies. Similar legislation proposed at intervals previous to the passage of this act failed to receive favorable attention of the Council.—*G. A. Bowers*.

12541. HEISIG, ELSEBETH. Die Lage der indischen Industriearbeiterschaft. [The conditions of Indian factory workers.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39(21) May 22, 1930: 497-501.—Trade unions in India have grown considerably in recent years. Their rights and duties are outlined by a law which went into force in 1927. Industrial conciliation was introduced by a law of 1929. There is a legal maximum of 11 working hours per day, but the greater part of the workers work only 10 hours. Many women work in mines. There is workmen's compensation for accidents. Legal protection of mothers has become law in the province of Bombay (in 1929). Women are not allowed to work for four weeks after childbirth and receive 20 cents per day for three weeks before and four weeks after childbirth. Housing conditions are bad.

Rooms of 12½×40 feet are frequently inhabited by 40 to 50 people. The average income of a worker's family in Ahmedabad, the center of the cotton industry, is about twenty dollars a month. Male agricultural workers in Haidarabad earn about 15 to 20 cents a day.—*R. Broda.*

12542. LACHANCE, H. C. The training of telephone operators. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 10 (1) Jan. 1931: 12-16.—The Bell System has developed an extensive vocational training system for operators. Applicants are carefully selected and are paid while in training. Clear enunciation and accuracy are emphasized. Student operators are given classroom training and work at practice switchboards under skilled instructors before going to central offices. Their work is analyzed and further instruction given as required. The number of operators will continue to increase, despite the introduction of dial telephones. In 1920 there were 128,000 operators in the Bell System; in 1930, with the System 28% on a dial basis, there were 160,000 operators; in 1940, with dial conversions completed, there will be 180,000 operators.—*Richard S. Coe.*

12543. LEISERSON, WILLIAM M. Who bears the business risks? *Survey.* 65 (11) Mar. 1, 1931: 596-600, 622.—The author contends that labor is more subject to the risks of industry than capital is, and advocates the stabilization of workers' income.—*Lazare Teper.*

12544. MOELLER, A. U. Städter als Landarbeiter. [Townsmen as agricultural workers.] *J. f. Landwirtsch.* 79 (1) 1931: 15-54.—A preliminary study of problems connected with transfer of city workers to the country and providing them with work on the farm as a remedy for unemployment. It was carried out by the *Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Betriebs- und Landarbeitslehre* of Göttingen in the districts of Duderstadt, Göttingen-Land, and Uslar. During the period from October 1929 to October 1930 the majority of changes made from the city to the country were made by unmarried men, mostly between the ages of 15 and 25. They were employed for the most part on enterprises employing from 1 to 3 male workers. On the whole, they settled down well, and made relatively few changes from one farm to another. In the districts covered by the report the experiment seems successful. Provision of houses for rent, the establishment of city workers in districts where large enterprises predominate, and systematic training in agricultural pursuits are recommended.—*A. M. Hannay.*

12545. MUKHERJEE, B. B. Agricultural labour in North Bihar. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (42) Jan. 1931: 320-331.—The labor supply is derived from landless villagers or cultivators having uneconomic holdings. Agricultural wages are not progressive and with the gradual replacement of wages in kind by cash wages the lot of the agricultural laborer has become miserable. The organization of farm labor bureaus has been suggested for the better distribution of labor.—*Indian J. Econ.*

12546. RADNÓTI, STEPHEN. A mezőgazdasági munkásság Németországban. [Agricultural workers in Germany.] *Magyar Szemle.* 11 (3) Mar. 1931: 253-263.—In Germany the agricultural population numbers 14 million and farms consisting of 20-50 hectares are predominant. There are the following kinds of agricultural workers: *Gesinde*, young and unmarried workers receiving money wages; *Deputant*, these are generally married people having their wages partly in money, partly in kind; *Hofgänger*, these may be considered as assistants of *Deputants*. *Deputants* are generally bound not only to work personally but also to procure the so-called *Hofgänger*, that is workers who work on the farm, but have lodging and meals in the deputant's house, and who are paid by the deputant. This system prevents rural depopulation, because if he cannot find other workers the deputant is obliged to keep his son from going to the town. Since the edict of Dec. 23, 1918 German agricultural workers have collective and wage

rate agreements. Unemployment insurance was introduced by the law of July 17, 1927.—*Stephen Viczián.*

12547. UNSIGNED. A community labor survey. *Univ. Illinois, Bur. Business Research. Bull.* #34. Feb. 1931: pp. 58.—This bulletin discusses the advantages of a community labor survey, suggests a program, and reports the results of a survey carried on in Champaign and Urbana, Illinois, in 1929-1930. The study comprised three main divisions, a house-to-house canvass, an analysis of the case records of the Family Welfare Society, and data secured from returns of questionnaires sent to employers. As a result of the canvass, data were secured from 3,757 workers; of these 52.5% were heads of households, and three-fifths were in the most productive age group, that is, from 18 to 40 years. The community's working class was largely native, only 2% of the workers being foreign born; the whites outnumbered the Negroes seven to one. Of the workers, 44% had originally come to the community to seek work, and a like number were born in it or had come there at an early age. Data indicated that the working population constituted a very stable group. The importance of the University of Illinois and its student body in the economic life of the community is suggested by the large number of persons engaged in trade, clerical work, and domestic and personal service. Of over 20 workers 14 were employed full time, three part time, and three were unemployed. Approximately 28% of the unemployed had been jobless for less than a month; 21% for six months or more. The proportion of unemployment was greatest among construction workers and common laborers; it was least among bakers, railway clerks, letter carriers, and motormen.—*Florence A. Fletcher.*

12548. UNSIGNED. Korean labor. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8 (2) Feb. 1931: 191-203.—The industrialization of Korea is beginning although 77% of the population lives and works on the farms. The fact that factory ownership and management is largely in Japanese hands has aroused Korean nationalism. There are about 89,000 factory and 950,000 mining workers in Korea. The average pay of Japanese industrial and mining workers is 2.13 yen per day; Chinese, 1.24 yen, and Koreans, 1.10 yen. Only 4% of the farmers own their land. Labor unions are being organized in spite of Japanese opposition. The Great Labor Union, which includes industrial mining, and farming workers, has a membership of 65,999.—*Grover Clark.*

12549. UNSIGNED. Labor conditions in the Territory of Hawaii, 1929-1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #534. Mar. 1931: pp. 129.

12550. UNSIGNED. Native labour on the Witwatersrand. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (3) Sep. 1930: 363-367.—Native labor for mines in Witwatersrand is recruited through the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association and the Native Recruiting Corporation. The area from which labor is drawn contains about "700,000 natives of whom somewhat less than 200,000 are adult males fit for mine work." All natives receive physical examinations and those under 18 years of age are not accepted for work in mines. About 180,000 recruits are examined annually. The earnings of the natives vary from 2s. 0d. to 2s. 10d. per shift. In addition free board and quarters and hospitalization in case of sickness are provided.—*G. A. Bowers.*

12551. UNSIGNED. Les répercussions sociales de l'organisation scientifique du travail. [Social repercussions of the scientific organization of industry.] *Bull. du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Soc.* 37 (7-8-9) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 281-291.—An account of a study of the effect of "rationalization" on workers, made by the French Ministry of Labor, together with an account of the industrial methods of the Gas Company of Paris.—*Bertram Benedict.*

12552. UNSIGNED. Vocational guidance in rehabilitation service. *U. S. Federal Board for Vocational*

Educ., Bull. #148. Jun. 1930: pp. 55.—A manual of procedure for counseling and advising physically handicapped persons and assisting them in readjusting themselves to vocational life.—*R. W. Goldberg.*

12553. UNSIGNED. Zusammensetzung der Belegschaft im Ruhrbezirk nach Arbeitergruppen 1930. [Composition of the labor force of the Ruhr district according to labor groups, 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (11) Mar. 14, 1931: 377.—Of all workers 77.29% were underground, 51.54% were coal miners or contract miners, 25.75% were repair miners or other workers; 1.43% were under 16 years of age and .05% were women.—*B. Friederichs.*

12554. WENDORFF, EVA. Notleidende deutsche Handwerkszweige. [Distress in small German trades.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39 (28) Jul. 10, 1930: 660-664.—An inquiry has shown recently the distress of many of the independent German artisans who survived the industrial revolution. Eighty percent of all independent artisans are concentrated in only 19 industrial branches particularly favorably for the work of these independent men. Many of them have been able to adapt their work to particular needs and thereby to compete with industry. Changes in consumers' needs have deteriorated the independent bookbinders' trade. Decreased amount of custom made shoes has reduced the shoe makers' trade, but a cooperative movement in the latter trade has somewhat ameliorated competitive conditions.—*R. Broda.*

12555. WILCOCKS, R. W. Psychological observations on the relation between poor whites and non-Europeans. *Soc. & Indus. Rev.* 9 (53) May 5, 1930: 237-242.—The problem of the poor white and the problem of the non-European in South Africa are interconnected. The European feels that he is the born superior of the non-European but increasing poverty among part of the rural European population is beginning to change these psychological complexes. Disagreeable work in the past was always delegated to the native and the term "Kaffir work" has grown up to designate that kind of work. Domestic service continues to be done by natives. The democratic spirit in South Africa which demanded that at least all Europeans should be regarded as equals is declining, and the social barriers between the land owner and his white employee are becoming more pronounced. Skilled industrial work remains the monopoly of the white. Public employers give preference to white labor generally, but competition of natives grows in semi-skilled and unskilled work.—*R. Broda.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 12010, 12718, 13113)

12556. BRISSAUD, JEAN. La participation des travailleurs au gouvernement économique. [Workers' participation in economic government.] *État Moderne.* 3 (11) Nov. 1930: 324-339; 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 76-85; (2) Feb. 1931: 149-160.—Rivalry between captains of industry has been succeeded by their combination, and the labor movement has followed an analogous course. The result has been the extension of control by the workers through councils in factories and shops, syndicates and federations of syndicates in industry as a whole, and national organizations such as the German or French national economic councils. Participation is dependent on the workers themselves. The workers need a different mental attitude. Some of its elements should be true appreciation of the position of the employers, ability to face economic facts, dignity, experience, and education. This new attitude will secure indispensable legislative support. In order to avoid the extremes of Bolshevism and Fascism, the state must furnish its two real parties, employers and employed, an opportunity to contest freely for power within an unrestricted sphere.—*R. K. Gooch.*

12557. LAL, DEWAN CHAMAN. The Indian labour movement. *Indian Affairs.* 1 (4) Dec. 1930: 203-206.—Indian labor possessed no organization before the 20th century, the reason for the delay being the lack of mass education and the fact that industrialism was imported from the West and is being developed by a labor supply still essentially agricultural in temperament. This situation is now changing; for an increasing number of factory workers are living in urban areas, and there is a growing consciousness of class interest. The migratory character of workers and the lack of leadership are still great obstacles; yet the beginnings of Indian labor organizations may already be seen in organized strikes and in the All-India Trades Union Congress.—*Charles A. Timm.*

12558. LINDE, F. W. von der. Die Gewerkschaften im Jahre 1929. [Trade unions in 1929.] *Arbeitsgeber.* 20 (24) Dec. 15, 1930: 676-680.—Statistics on the development, membership, receipts, expenses, structure, and organization of German trade unions of different types in 1929. The rate of increase in membership has been retarded on account of the economic depression while the expenditures for relief purposes have risen markedly. The total number of organized workers and salaried employees of the three leading trade union groups at the end of 1929 was 7,433,000.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

12559. UNSIGNED. Recent figures regarding the organization for farm workers. *News Notes on Fascist Corporations.* 2 (10) Oct. 1930: 4.—The report recently issued by the President of the National Confederation of the Fascist Unions of Agriculture shows a membership of 1,138,000 members. This number includes 142,000 heads of family representing a corresponding number of farm workers' homes. The collective labor agreements include 406 farm agreements, 240 communal agreements, 174 provincial, and four national agreements; 4,049 cases were taken to the labor courts and 1,271 of these cases were decided in favor of the workers.—*R. Broda.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 12596, 12932, 12945)

12560. A., F. F. Industrial disputes in Shanghai, 1929. Summary of report prepared by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8 (2) Feb. 1931: 124-131.—Labor troubles in Shanghai decreased in 1929. The figures for 1928 and 1929 are: number of disputes, 120 and 111; establishments affected, 5,438 and 1,512; workers involved, 213,966 and 68,867; wage losses, \$1,592,593 (average per case \$13,271) and \$488,695 (average per case \$4,402). In 1929, 91.8% of the disputes arose out of collective bargaining showing that workers strike only when hard pressed by urgent concerns of livelihood. The workers' demands were wholly or substantially accepted in 65.7% of the cases, 83.7% were settled through mediation by third parties, the Bureau of Social Affairs being the successful mediator in 58.6% of all cases. Three facts are outstanding: (1) the growing strength of workers' unions, (2) the weakness of Chinese capital, (3) the effects of government action on disputes. Communist influence which in previous years helped to make the workers class conscious is still present though much reduced.—*Grover Clark.*

12561. GLUSHEIN, MORRIS. Specific performance of collective bargaining contract at the suit of a trade union. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16 (1) Dec. 1930: 96-102.—In the event of a breach of a collective bargaining contract by an employer, what relief is available to a trade union? Courts have answered in three different ways: (1) A collective bargaining contract is not a contract so no redress exists. (2) The collective bargaining contract has been held to be simply a contract of employment, calling for the personal services of union

members; the remedy for the trade union is thus inadequate and precarious. (3) The collective agreement is determined to be a contract between the union and the employer, not calling for personal services, and enforceable in equity as well as in law. Illustrative examples of the use of injunctive relief are discussed.—*Charles W. Shull.*

12562. HYDE, ROBERT R. Considerations personnelles au sujet de l'organisation industrielle. [Problems of personnel in industry.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-1 (3) Mar. 1931: 497-518.—Employer and employee problems in industry can best be solved by dealing with specific cases, rather than by attempting any sort of a general solution. Specific examples of methods utilized by English firms in providing for the welfare of their employees are cited including arbitration procedure, old-age and accident insurance, improvement of physical surroundings and recreational facilities.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

12563. NARAYANASWAMY, B. V. Trade disputes in India. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 (42) Jan. 1931: 466-476.—The industrial revolution in India is bringing with it the same problems for Indian labor that confronted British workers 150 years ago. Numerous strikes occur. The grievances are concerned primarily with low wages, poor housing, and tyrannical treatment by foremen. The need is for the organization of labor and the development of standards of "living wages" and arbitration machinery. Employers are opposed to unions because the leaders of the Indian labor movement are politicians.—*William Haber.*

12564. TIMACHEFF, N. S. Conciliation procedure in Soviet Russia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (2) Aug. 1930: 209-220.—The Order of August 29, 1928, promulgated by the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples Commissaries of the Soviet Union, unifies conciliation work as it existed in the labor code prior to the Order. It simplifies conciliation procedure. The machinery consists of: (1) the disputes committees which handle only those cases arising out of a difference of opinion as to the application of law or regulations concerning labor, employment contracts, collective agreements and works regulations; and (2) conciliation boards and arbitration courts which deal with disputes. Such disputes must refer to the modification, extension or interpretation of collective agreements. The trade union must take part in the dispute and there must be agreement between the parties in dispute to submit for arbitration. Though conciliation boards cannot take action when a case has been submitted to the arbitration courts, such courts can act if the situation is reversed. The new Order also contains provisions "for revision procedure," and for cases "where decisions are unfavorable to the workers." It also prevents cases from being dragged indefinitely from one court to another.—*G. A. Bowers.*

12565. UNSIGNED. Permanent arbitration college for the solution of disputes between industrialists and their directors. *News Notes on Fascist Corporations.* 2 (5) May 1930: 5.—A college has been established in Italy for this purpose. One of its three permanent members is to be appointed by the Confederation of Industries, one by the Association of Directors, and a President to be appointed in common agreement. The college will deliberate according to rules of law unless it receives express powers from the parties to deliberate as amicable arbitrators. Awards up to 2,000 lire are not subject to appeal. Higher awards may be appealed to the labor courts.—*R. Broda.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 12596, 12871)

12566. COWDRICK, EDWARD S. Personnel practice in 1930. *Amer. Management Assn., Personnel*

Ser. #11. 1931: pp. 12.—The author contrasts industrial relations activities during the business depression of 1920-22 with that of 1930. During the earlier period many industrial relations plans were abolished and personnel programs scrapped. In the later period, personnel policies had become established and executives assumed increased interest in the large administration of their industries. With this growing permanency of labor management there has come an increased recognition of such activities as training programs, employee representation, pension administration, and unemployment benefits.—*M. Richter.*

12567. ENGLE, R. Einfluss der Übung auf die Arbeitsgeschwindigkeit. [Influence of practice upon speed of work.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 14-18.—A report of a study made in the laboratory of the Institute for Psychotechnique and Work Technique of the Technical High School in Berlin. A large number of time studies made in different factories under controlled conditions were used as a basis for comparing different kinds of work in order to determine the time required to reach maximum speed of operation.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

12568. FOX, C. B. Industrial psychology applied to the blind. *J. Nail. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5 (6) Apr. 1931: 334-343.

12569. UNSIGNED. Accident experience in the iron and steel industry to the end of 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (4) Apr. 1931: 93-109.

12570. UNSIGNED. Selecting personnel for a filling station chain. *Chain Store Age.* 7 (5) May 1931: 135-136, 151.

12571. WILLITS, JOSEPH H. What's ahead in the light of ten years' progress. *Amer. Management Assn., Personnel Ser.* #13. 1931: pp. 12.—The most significant development in the field of industrial relations during the past decade is the embodiment of personnel administration as an integral part of operating business management. Personnel work is being curtailed very little in the present industrial depression. Personnel management, in common with management generally, is becoming more scientific and more critical of itself. Training courses for executives, acceptance of the idea that it is good business to maintain high wages, and the development of employee representation and union management cooperation, are other noteworthy forward steps taken in personnel work during the past ten years. Progress expected during the coming decade is outlined.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 12476, 12480, 12577, 13121, 13127)

12572. CARRICK, W. H. Accident prevention work in the mines of the Gogebic Range of Michigan. *Mining Congr. J.* 17 (2) Feb. 1931: 102-105.—*H. O. Rogers.*

12573. CASTELLINO, NICOLÒ. La malaria professionale. [Occupational malaria.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 61 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 20-56.—The Italian Parliament is about to decide whether malaria may be considered an "accident at work" to be compensated, or an occupational disease. The Italian law admits compensation for the former, but not for the latter. Though malaria is not an "accident," according to the author, from a technical and juridical point of view, practically the workers must be granted compensation. Many Italian workers engaged in the land reclamation plans are today infected with malaria. This problem must be solved in a satisfactory way. The way here shown is that of a compulsory assistance and cure without charge to the infected workers.—*Fausto R. Pitigliani.*

12574. PATON, W. B. Accident prevention. *Canad. Mining J.* 52 (9) Feb. 17, 1931: 220-222.—A safe method for the use of explosives and blasting in the mines is pointed out.—*H. O. Rogers.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 11649, 12580, 13226)

12575. BEYER, CLARA MORTENSON. Children of working mothers in Philadelphia. —The working mothers. *U. S. Children's Bur. Publ.* #204. 1931: pp. 39. —This Children's Bureau study was undertaken at the request of the Child Health Association of Philadelphia to ascertain the relationship between the employment of mothers and child welfare and to throw light on the extent, trends, and causes of the mother's employment and its relationship to the father's occupational history. Information was obtained in 1928 for 11 selected districts through a house-to-house canvass of 12,227 families in which the mother was living at home and had one or more children under 16 living with her. Of these mothers 50% had been employed after marriage; 29% reported employment in the six months preceding the interview. Comparisons with a similar Philadelphia study made ten years earlier show that whereas in 1918-19, 14% of the white mothers with husband and one or more children under 16 were employed, in 1928, 21% were in gainful occupations. Among the most important factors affecting employment of mothers are race, nativity, nationality, and age and number of children. More Negro mothers (57%) than white (23%) had worked in the six months preceding the interview. More foreign-born mothers (47%) than native-born white (41%) had worked since marriage. The smaller the family the larger the percentage of mothers who were employed. Also, as the number of preschool children increased there was a decrease in the employment of mothers. —*Katharine Lumpkin.*

12576. UNSIGNED. Frauenarbeit und Wirtschaftskrisis. [Women's work and economic crises.] *Frau.* 38 (7) Apr. 1931: 385-388.

CHILD LABOR

(See also Entries 12615, 12930)

12577. UNSIGNED. Minors under the compensation laws. *Amer. Child.* 13 (3) Mar. 1931: 2, 5. —More than 12 states exclude illegally employed children who have sustained industrial injuries from the benefits of compensation on the theory that they can collect more in a suit at common law,—an exclusion which has brought few advantages. Twenty states make no distinction between legally and illegally employed children. Several states try to liberalize payments to minors by requiring that awards be based on probable future earnings, and in seven states additional compensation is awarded in cases of illegal employment. This serves to penalize the employer, who may not insure his liability for the extra amount. The most effective method seems to be that which is based on the child's future earning capacity with extra compensation to the child injured while illegally employed. —*Arthur C. Gernand.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 12255, 12543, 13060)

12578. BEAUCHAMP, JOHN. The Soviet farm workers. *Labour Monthly.* 12 (12) Dec. 1930: 725-732. —Soviet farm workers are all members of trade unions and the minimum wage for unskilled workers is 60 rubles per month with lodging, heating, medical and dental care, and social insurance fee. Tractor and combine drivers receive from 120 to 125 rubles with lodging, etc. The work is usually done in 8-hour shifts on the 5-day week system. Extensive cultural work is carried on among the farm workers including training schools, evening classes, lectures, theatres, and libraries. In building new houses the utmost regard is shown for the convenience and comfort of the workers. —*D. V. Varley.*

12579. BEVIONE, GIUSEPPE. La riduzione dei prezzi e delle remunerazioni. [The reduction of prices and wages.] *Nuova Antologia.* 275 (1411) Jan. 1931: 48-56. —The law reducing by 12% the wages of employees of governmental and quasi-public bodies was dictated partly by the deficit in central and local finances. It will yield an annual saving of 700,000,000 lire to the central government without lowering the standard of living below that of June 30, 1929. Its extension to quasi-public bodies was to provide equal treatment for equal work. The law went into effect December 1 and was followed by varied declines in rents, newspaper prices, and salaries generally. This reduction was also motivated by a desire to accommodate the entire economic life of Italy to the stabilized value of the lire. It has lowered costs and should increase exports. It represents the last step in stabilization, and was accomplished not through the juridical state but through the fascist-synicalist corporate state, which for the first time has tried and proved its strength and effectiveness. —*Joseph J. Senturia.*

12580. FLORENCE, P. SARGANT. A statistical contribution to the theory of women's wages. *Econ. J.* 41 (161) Mar. 1931: 19-37. —Under industrial conditions prevailing in England and some other countries, women's wages are probably between 50 and 70% of men's wages for similar work. The reason that women do not displace men in a greater degree, is largely a matter of conventionality which limits the available number. This limitation may be abstractly described in terms of the shape of the supply-price curve. —*G. R. Davies.*

12581. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Gesamteinkommen und Gesamtkaufkraft der Industriearbeiterschaft im Jahre 1930. [Total income and total purchasing power of industrial workers in 1930.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 12 (10) Mar. 14, 1931: pp. 2.

12582. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Das Lohneinkommen der Textilarbeiter. [The wage income of textile workers.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 12 (9) Mar. 7, 1931: pp. 2.

12583. LEEDS, MORRIS E., and BALDERSTON, C. CANBY. Wages—A means of testing their adequacy. *Univ. Pennsylvania, Indus. Research Studies* #11. Mar. 1931: pp. 79. —Both practical and academic points of view are represented. With the records of the Leeds & Northrup employees available for study, the authors have been able to set up graduated maintenance budgets related to the age and length of service of the typical Leeds & Northrup employee. The result is an inspection device by which management can check the effects of its wage policy and practice on the earnings of individual workers. It does not imply a superseding of payment on the basis of productivity but merely furnishes a check to assure earnings equivalent at least to a minimum of a "health and decency" standard. The method has been tested for several years. Service budgets and actual earnings in 1929 of all employees who have more than one year of service and receive less than \$50 a week are compared graphically. Also case studies of the rate of promotion of 17 individuals demonstrate another application of the "graduated maintenance budgets." Appendices cover the method of computing the maintenance budgets and some of the difficulties of determining market rates. (18 charts, 13 tables.) —*Miriam Hussey.*

12584. MILHAUD, EDGARD. La politique des hauts salaires. [The policy of high wages.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 23 (2) Feb. 1931: 52-63. —The policy of high wages has become, through the markets it creates, an essential part of American economy. If Europe is to survive she too must adopt this policy, make it practical through a modified form of union. The existence of separate countries, with small internal markets, and customs barriers makes impossible the mass production

which is both cause and effect of a high wage policy.—*Helen Herrmann.*

12585. TEAD, ORDWAY. Theories and proposals for stabilizing the wage earner's income. *Amer. Management Assn., Personnel Ser.* #10. 1931: pp. 16.—Stabilization of wage earner's income depends on the stabilization of business. The author approaches the problem from the following viewpoints: socialist, communist, single tax, English Liberal-Labor, monetary, and business. Analyses of these influences reveal that emphasis has been centered on output, products, and profits, rather than on markets, needs, and consuming. Constructive elements to lessen economic disorganization which the author suggests are: credit control, both national and international; control of raw material on an economic basis; control and planning for marketing manufactured goods; further functioning of national trade associations; and the creation of a national system of employment exchanges.—*M. Richter.*

12586. UNSIGNED. An analysis of salaries of graduates of the Harvard Business School. *Harvard Business School Alumni Bull.* 7 (4) Apr. 1931: 195-200. (Prepared by the Dean's Office.)

12587. UNSIGNED. Bergarbeiterlöhne im Ruhrbezirk, 1930. [Mine workers wages in the Ruhr district.] *Glückauf.* 67 (9) Feb. 28, 1931: 314.—*E. Friederichs.*

12588. UNSIGNED. Bergarbeiterlöhne in der Tschechoslowakei 1926 bis 1929. [Miners wages in Czechoslovakia, 1926-1929.] *Glückauf.* 67 (9) Feb. 28, 1931: 312.—Earnings per shift in anthracite coal mining has shown a steady upward development in the last five years. Average earnings for the entire labor force increased from 5.27 marks in 1926 to 5.59 marks in 1929. The coal miners (*Hauer*) showed an increase in their earnings per shift from 6.49 to 6.84 marks. The development of wages in lignite mining was less rapid; the average wage for the total labor force increased from 5.05 to 5.25 marks, and that of coal miners from 6.38 to 6.60 marks. Data are given on the number and income of mining salaried officials for 1929. Their total income on an average was 3,176 marks in 1929, or 116 marks higher than during the preceding year.—*E. Friederichs.*

12589. UNSIGNED. Durchschnittslöhne je Schicht im Steinkohlenbergbau Polnisch-Oberschlesiens 1930. [Average wages per shift in anthracite mining in Polish Upper Silesia, 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (12) Mar. 21, 1931: 410.—The average earnings per shift for mine workers increased from 4.67 marks in 1929 to 4.94 marks in 1930; that of miners from 6.48 to 6.81 marks.—*E. Friederichs.*

12590. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung im Baugewerbe. [Principal results of the official wage census in the construction industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (4) Feb. 1931: 147-154.

12591. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung in der papiererzeugenden Industrie. [Principal results of the official wage census in the paper producing industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (7) Apr. 1931: 286-289.

12592. UNSIGNED. Wages and regulation of conditions of labour in the U.S.S.R. *Internat. Labour Office, Studies & Rep., Ser. D.* 19 1931: pp. 212.—A detailed description of factory discipline and regulations and the legal nature and evolution of contracts of service and collective agreements, together with an analysis of wage policy and wage fluctuations. Minimum wage and statutory guarantees with regard to wages are first discussed. Then the problems of wage payment, in particular on the termination of the contract of service, guarantees of the payment of wages, forms of wages (in cash and in kind) and methods of reckoning them (time rates, piece rates, etc.) are considered. A history of the policy of wage scales that led to state regulation of standard rates or aggregate credits for the payment of

wages on the basis of the economic forecasts prepared each year is given. An account of the problem of industrial productivity in relation to wages follows. The final chapter deals with wage fluctuations up to 1930 and a comparison with the pre-war wage level. The study includes detailed statistics of wages and the cost of living, together with a bibliography.—*J. E. Herbert.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 12485, 12491, 12544, 12585, 12879, 12922, 12928, 12934, 13041, 13111-13112, 13149, 13153, 13204)

12593. ALDEN, PERCY. Post-war unemployment. *Contemp. Rev.* 138 (780) Dec. 1930: 721-729.—A consideration of three recent books: Clay, *Post-war Unemployment*; Beveridge, *Unemployment*; and Hobson, *Rationalisation and unemployment*.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

12594. ANDREWS, JOHN B. Unemployment reserve funds. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 33-41.

12595. BEZANSON, ANNE. Help-wanted advertising as an indicator of the demand for labor. *Univ. Pennsylvania, Wharton School. Indus. Res. Studies* #6. Oct. 1929: pp. 130.—This study suggests a means whereby executives can judge the scarcity or ease in the labor market, and personnel managers plan for future placement and training. Help-wanted advertising in Philadelphia is compared with that in four other industrial cities. The Philadelphia data are analyzed by several major industries and also by trends in advertising for men and women. It was found that fluctuations in the demand for labor were strikingly similar in all areas, that in busy periods advertising for women increased more sharply than for men; that help-wanted advertising has undergone a complete change since 1923.—*Wharton School, Dept. Indus. Res.*

12596. BEYER, OTTO S. Keeping at the job. How the B. & O. and its union shopmen are weathering the depression. *Survey.* 65 (11) Mar. 1, 1931: 601-604, 621-622.—*Lazare Teper.*

12597. BILLIKOPF, JACOB, et al. Stabilization of employment; policies and programs. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 154 Mar. 1931: 65-160.—Jacob Billikopf, executive director of the Federated Jewish Charities in Philadelphia, showed the inadequacy of private charity in preventing or mitigating the demoralization resulting from unemployment, and recommended insurance. Sidney Hillman and Murray Weinstein, representing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, described the successful plan of that union and advocated a similar plan in other fields of industry, setting aside 5% of the total wage bill for insurance, to build up a reserve for distribution in times of depression. Matthew Woll advocated that real wages be advanced to correspond with advancing economies in production, and that working hours be shortened. Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers said that only by complete unionization and real collective bargaining could wages and conditions of work be obtained which would make possible savings against a time of unemployment. John E. Edgerton, representing the National Association of Manufacturers plead for individual thrift education in preference to industrial or government insurance, and stressed the dangers inherent in public ownership of industry. Paul Blanshard of the League for Industrial Democracy, on the other hand, spoke for increased social control, for a maximum of immediate public charity, contributory unemployment insurance, old age pensions paid for by the community, and health insurance through socialized medicine. Paul Douglas also recommended contributory unemployment insurance, administered by industry, which would also control public employment offices. John B. Andrews presented "An American Plan for Unemployment Re-

serve Funds' which requires that each employer pay a percentage of his payroll into a mutual unemployment reserve fund, out of which unemployed persons would receive a limited proportion of their earnings for a limited time. These systems would encourage stabilization of employment and business by requiring businesses with greater irregularity of employment to pay a higher rate into the fund and by releasing purchasing power during times of depression. I. M. Rubinow pointed out that the same type of objections are now being registered against old age pensions and unemployment insurance by selfishly interested groups as had been directed against employee compensation and health insurance legislation. Leonard P. Fox of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce advocated cooperative research to interest and aid the small employer in reducing unemployment in his plant. Frances Perkins, New York Industrial Commissioner, summarized the economies to be obtained by the cooperation of apparently conflicting interests, and by the application of sound engineering principles to economics in general as they are now being applied in several companies. The plans in operation in some companies were described. George H. Hull, Jr. advocated a conference of union leaders, contractors, and building materials producers to fix prices to regulate the volume of demand in the construction industry, where he believes business depressions originate. The maintenance of steady production and of industrial peace and security in Italy was discussed by Torquato C. Giannini of the Royal University of Rome.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

12598. BLOCH, LOUIS. Middle-aged and older workers in California. *California State Dept. Indus. Relations, Spec. Bull. #2.* Aug. 1930: pp. 98.—The Department of Industrial Relations of California, in making a statistical study of middle-aged and older workers in the state, sent questionnaires to 2,808 establishments. Of these 11% (306) representing 39% (208,936) of the workers studied have hiring age limits, usually 50 years of age. These are most frequently found in establishments employing large numbers of workers and having employees' welfare plans. This policy has a demoralizing effect upon workers and is all the more deplorable in view of the fact that between 1890-1920 the number of persons between 45 and 64 years of age in the United States increased 108%, in California, 252%. Age discrimination must eventually lead to an effective demand for compulsory unemployment insurance, and for the lowering of the age limits under state pension plans. Furthermore there is a possibility of adjusting industrial pension and group insurance plans by a graduated scale of contributions, or the right of waiving benefits, so as not to preclude the employment of mentally and physically able workers beyond the prime of life.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

12599. BRAGDON, JOSEPH. Trend toward a five-hour day. *Current Hist.* 33(6) Mar. 1931: 854-858.—The industrial revolution resulted in a greatly lengthened working day, men sometimes laboring from 14 to 18 hours. The first organized demand for restriction came in 1827, when the carpenters of Philadelphia struck for a ten-hour day. After 1850 agitation for an eight-hour day developed rapidly and in 1868 an eight-hour day for federal employees was adopted by Congress. In 1881 the American Federation of Labor entered the fight. Early state laws were not effective until 1898 when the U. S. Supreme Court declared a Utah law to be a valid exercise of the police power. Legislation, however, has accomplished less than the tactics of labor organizations. It is estimated that the general average of hours was cut from 51.4 in 1914 to 48.2 in 1926. By 1927, Ford had organized his plants on a five-day or forty-four hour week basis and now the American Federation of Labor claims that half of its

members have won the five-day week. Increasing efficiency in production has brought with it the problem of technological unemployment which cannot be met without a reduction in working hours.—*F. A. Fletcher.*

12600. BROK, OTTO. Unemployment relief in Germany. *Nation (N. Y.).* 132(3426) Mar. 4, 1931: 237-239.—The German unemployment insurance system instituted in October, 1927, by which the cost is borne jointly by employers and employees, has not been equal to caring for the millions of unemployed during the present crisis. The length of time benefits may be received is limited, and those whose claims have run out are supported by the federal emergency dole or by municipal welfare departments. The burden on the latter funds grows heavier as the period of unemployment lengthens; this situation must be relieved by a reorganization of the system, the appropriation of larger federal funds, and by either raising the insurance rates or lowering the benefits. At present there are about 6,765,000 unemployed in Germany; 2,400,000 receive insurance, 700,000 are supported by the federal emergency fund, 630,000 by municipal welfare departments, and about 150,000 by the villages.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

12601. DICKINSON, Z. CLARK. The readjustment of workers displaced by plant shutdown. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45(2) Feb. 1931: 309-351.—In view of the expenses of field surveys and the inadequacy of the usual sample eventually obtained, very little has been learned thus far of the extent, duration and personal consequences of unemployment. Contribution to the understanding of the situation has been made by the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University, which has just completed a survey of more than 1,200 industrial workers at a time approximated one year after their simultaneous layoff.—*D. M. Schneider.*

12602. DRAPER, ERNEST G., and PARK, ELEANOR H. Methods of minimizing the effect of business depression on the working forces. *Amer. Management Assn., Personnel Ser.* #12. 1931: pp. 32.—A summary of methods now used or suggested to protect industrial workers from the hazards of seasonal and general business recession. Among the schemes discussed are: spreading the work, developing a layoff technique, assisting those laid off to find other employment, co-operating with other firms of the same locality by exchanging workers during seasonal depressions, a dismissal wage, extending credit to employees temporarily laid off, and the problem of reducing wages or the working force during depressions. Methods for preventing the recurrence of these problems included: planning, training for several jobs, guaranteeing employment, and unemployment insurance. A discussion of the paper by industrial executives who are meeting the problem is included.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

12603. ELDERTON, MARION (Ed.). Case studies in unemployment. *Univ. Pennsylvania, Indus. Res. Studies* #12. Mar. 1931: pp. 418.—One hundred and fifty cases were selected from the collection made by the National Federation of Settlements in 32 cities in 1928 before the present unemployment crisis had started. A number of the histories have appeared in briefer form in Clinch Calkin's book, *Some people went work.* They all deal with families in which the breadwinner has been thrown out of work and has made honest effort to find employment. Information on name, age, nationality, occupation, and dependents is given in tabular form. The background of the cases and some of the tragic outcomes of the situation which has grown steadily worse are presented in the introduction; the foreword discusses the economic problem of unemployment and the possibility of establishing unemployment insurance; appendices include essays by unemployed and the form of questionnaire used.—*Miriam Hussey.*

12604. FREY, JOHN P. The function of wages and hours of labor in permanently preventing unemployment. *Railway Maintenance of Way Employes J.* 40(4) Apr. 1931: 6-9.

12605. GHERARDI, BANCROFT. What the electrical communication industries expect of the technical schools. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 10(1) Jan. 1931: 3-11.—About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the supervisory positions in the Bell Telephone System are filled by college men. Of these 55% are graduates of technical courses, 35% of arts and science courses, and 10% of business courses. The Bell System employs an average of 1,500 college graduates a year. It wants men who can recognize and study the problems with which they are confronted, and then determine the appropriate action. The engineering student should have discipline in the methods of solving engineering problems and a general foundation in mathematics, physics, and materials that will enable him to solve special problems by getting the facts and reasoning from them correctly. He should be taught to speak and to write clear, convincing English. The use of economical methods and accuracy in figuring should also be emphasized.—*Richard S. Coe.*

12606. GIDE, CHARLES. Le chômage. [Unemployment.] *Stockholm.* (1) 1931: 49-56.

12607. GILL, GEORGE E. Bringing job and workers together. *Nation's Business.* 19(2) Feb. 1931: 52, 54, 56.—An account of the work of an employment exchange in Cincinnati.

12608. GOTTSCHALK, MAX. El empleo y la desocupación en algunos grandes puertos europeos. [Employment and unemployment in certain large European ports.] *Rev. de Derecho Commercial, Indus. y Marítimo.* 12(36) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 332-353.

12609. HUBERT, JAMES H. Harlem faces unemployment. *Opportunity.* 9(2) Feb. 1931: 42-45.—*E. L. Clarke.*

12610. HUFFAKER, C. L. Teacher supply and demand in Oregon. *Univ. Oregon Publ., Educ. Ser.* 2(5) Jan. 1931: pp. 156.

12611. JONES, EUGENE KINCKLE. Interracial frontiers. *Opportunity.* 9(3) Mar. 1931: 75-78.—In March, 1930, the number of unemployed Negroes in 25 industrial centers was not less than 330,000. Between January 1st and September 30th, 1930, there was a decrease of 34.5% in the number of available jobs for Negroes. In Buffalo in March, 1930, 17.7% of the Negroes were unemployed, as compared with 10.8% of the whites. In large industrial centers the depression worked a greater havoc among Negroes than in smaller cities that had no basic industries.—*E. L. Clarke.*

12612. LEHMANN, M. R. Die Beschränkung der Arbeitslosigkeit als Zentralproblem der deutschen Wirtschaftspolitik. [The limitation of unemployment as the central problem of German economic policy.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 3(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 6-10.

12613. LETT, H. A. Work: Negro unemployed in Pittsburgh. *Opportunity.* 9(3) Mar. 1931: 79-81.—Negroes constitute 8% of the total population of Pittsburgh, but 40% of applicants for relief. Social workers find that a larger proportion of Negroes than of whites are unemployed.—*E. L. Clarke.*

12614. MALLERY, OTTO T. A program of public works. *Survey.* 65(11) Mar. 1, 1931: 605-606, 625-626.—*Lazare Teper.*

12615. MANSSON, FABIAN. Zur Arbeitslosigkeit der Jugend. [The unemployment of young persons.] *Stockholm.* (1) 1931: 57-59.

12616. MURPHY, A. LOUISE. The older workers in Maryland. *Maryland Commission of Labor & Stat.* Dec. 1930: pp. 68.—In a study to determine the extent of age discrimination in industry, schedules were mailed to 1,063 establishments, 730 of which were in the manufacturing industry; replies were received from 858 organizations with not less than 173,724 employees.

More than one-third of the workers (60,226) were employed in establishments which "have an actual age limit for employment or an acknowledged tendency to prefer 'younger' workers." The average age limit for both men and women was 45 years. Reasons given for discriminating against "older" workers included: heavy or hazardous nature of the work, lessened activity and adaptability, lowered efficiency, policies of filling vacancies by promotion within the organization and of retaining positions suitable for older workers for those who became old in the service of the company, the adoption of employees' benefit plans, and the increased cost of compensation insurance, and group insurance for older workers.—*William Haber.*

12617. RUBINSTEIN, M. РУБИНШТЕЙН, М. Ликвидация безработицы и проблемы механизации. [The liquidation of unemployment and the problems of mechanization.] *Большевик. (Bol'shevik.)* (23-24). 1930: 59-73.

12618. STEVENS, HAROLD W. Employment "sickness and death rates." *J. Indus. Hygiene.* 13(2) Feb. 1931: 56-64.—Statistics of employment and discharge are quite as significant to our economic and social health as our births, deaths, and contagious diseases.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

12619. UNSIGNED. Arbeitsmarkt und Beschäftigungslage im Steinkohlenbergbau Grossbritanniens 1930. [The labor market and employment conditions in the anthracite coal mining industry of Great Britain in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67(9) Feb. 28, 1931: 312-313.—If unemployment among Ruhr miners has assumed enormous proportions in the last few years on account of the business depression and the difficulties of marketing, labor market conditions in the British anthracite coal industry have been no better. While the proportion of Ruhr miners unemployed in October was 14.62%, in November 16.96%, and in December 18.05%, the percentage unemployed per 100 miners insured against unemployment in Great Britain in October was 15.8 wholly and 10.7 partially unemployed, that is a total of 26.5, with corresponding percentages in November of 15.8 wholly and 5.3 partially unemployed or a total of 21.1, and in December 15.8 wholly and 3.9 partially unemployed, a total of 19.7.—*E. Friederichs.*

12620. UNSIGNED. Organization and functions of governmental labor agencies. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(3) Mar. 1931: 8-47.

12621. UNSIGNED. Unemployment in the United States, 1930 and 1931. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(4) Apr. 1931: 35-41.

12622. WESLEY, L. S. Business depressions and unemployment. *Bull. Harvard Business School Alumni Assn.* 7(3) Feb. 2, 1931: 131-134.

12623. WILBRANDT, ROBERT. Arbeitslosigkeit und Wirtschaftskrise. [Unemployment and the economic crisis.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42(3) Mar. 1931: 289-300.—Present unemployment in Germany far exceeds that experienced in any previous crisis. In 1906 the maximum was 3% of trade union members; after 1924, however, it was never less than 4%, frequently over 10%, and, in three instances, 1924, 1926, 1930, over 20%. France has not suffered so greatly because of its great gold reserve, its relatively low density of population, and its low degree of industrialization. Unemployment in the United States does not present such profound problems as in Europe; the country has vast resources, low population density, and a tremendous domestic market. England and Germany are highly industrialized countries depending upon export for prosperity. Germany has increased her ability to compete by rationalization of industry. German unemployment is therefore largely technological. Germany must export if she is to pay reparations; this means that increasing purchasing power within the country by increasing wages is impossible, for increased wages mean not only

greater consumption of domestic products but also of imports. The only solution for Germany is lowering of wages in the hope of securing a greater proportion of export trade. The most acceptable solution seems to be that of combining industry and agriculture by establishing small farms to be cultivated by part-time industrial workers.—*Howard Becker.*

12624. WILBRANDT, ROBERT. Siedlungstechnik und Arbeitslosigkeit. [The technique of suburban settlement and unemployment.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 182 1931: 271-290.—Improvements in the technique and machinery of intensive small gardening make possible the existence of a family on the product of one hectare of land. It is therefore possible to take care of the permanently unemployed in Germany, estimated at 1,000,000, by an arrangement under which 2,000,000 workers would spend half-time in industry and supplement their earnings with the produce of a half-hectare of land cultivated in the remaining half-time. The workers might spend either a half-day or a half-week each in industry and in the garden, some of the family might garden while others in the same family worked in industry, or workers might spend the early part of life (until 40) in industry and the remainder on the garden-plot. The scheme could be financed on the billion marks annually saved by it from unemployed maintenance costs. It would convert Europeans from great-city to garden-city dwellers.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 12357, 12642, 12645, 12763, 13121)

12625. FETSCHER, R. Die Lebensverhältnisse des Lehrers. [Living conditions of teachers.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 5 (5) 1930: 402-408.

12626. JONES, D. CARADOG. Data relating to rents and incomes in a sample of overcrowded families in Liverpool. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 93 (4) 1930: 561-568.—The paper is a supplement to the one on Housing in Liverpool appearing in the same issue of the *Journal*. Of the 549 families found to be living in overcrowded conditions, out of the total of 4,834 families investigated, it is desired to know how far the factor of income available for rent is responsible for the condition of overcrowding. With the explained omission of certain classes of families it is found that the rent paid by overcrowded families is appreciably less for every income grade than that paid by other families of the same income class. For all families the median rent is 14.6% of the median income, and for overcrowded families the median rent is 11.5% of the median income. It may be argued that overcrowded families pay a relatively lower rent because their other expenses are heavier. To determine approximately how many families could probably afford to pay a higher rent there is defined, according to the methods used by Bowley in the London survey and the methods of Seeböhm Rowntree, a "poverty line" for a family of given age and sex constitution, against which the position for each overcrowded family may be examined. Judgment as to the ability of a particular family to pay a higher rent depends upon the margin attained above the "poverty line." It appears that 55% of all the overcrowded families in the sample could probably afford, and a further 3% could possibly afford, to pay more rent than they actually do for housing.—*C. H. Wheldon, Jr.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 12467, 12581, 12705, 12723, 12739, 12977)

12627. B., A. L. Voluntary trusts in savings bank deposits in Massachusetts. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 10 (4) Nov. 1930: 521-524.

12628. CARNELUTTI, FRANCESCO. Espropriazione del creditore. [Expropriation of the creditor.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 28 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 676-683.—Public interest, which as a rule considers that the aid which the law gives to the creditor is justified, may in some exceptional cases consider it justified when given to the debtor. The author consequently studies both the structure and the spirit of the remedies established by law in favor of the debtor, such as the moratorium, the settlement, the substitution of the rights of the majority of the creditors for that of the single or individual creditors, the receivership. He explains the settlement as an expropriation of the credit rights against the creditor and in favor of the insolvent party, in the interests of production.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

12629. FEAVEAREYEAR, A. E. Spending the national income. *Econ. J.* 41 (161) Mar. 1931: 51-60.—The author makes estimates of the expenditures of the English people and, after allowing for savings, arrives at approximately the same figure as Stamp and Bowley have estimated for the total income of the people. His figures relate to the period from 1924 to 1927, the only one for which statistics of wholesale production are available. These figures had to be used because of the lack of information on retail sales. (A table is given showing expenditures by groups.)—*Lillian Epstein.*

12630. FRASER, HENRY S. Personal life insurance trusts in New York. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16 (1) Dec. 1930: 19-34.—Discussion of various kinds of personal life insurance trusts: (1) Unfunded trusts where policies are not assigned and legal title remains in insured. Bank, in effect, makes an offer of a promise for an act, the act to be the maintenance of the policies in force until the death of the insured. If the insured, induced by the offer, performs the act and the bank's offer has not been withdrawn, a binding contract is perfected on the death of the insured. Bank must then collect the avails of the policy and administer the same as trustee according to the contract. (2) Unfunded trust where policies are assigned. Here the trust takes effect immediately, for the rights of the beneficiaries accrue before death of insured. (3) Funded trusts, where income-producing property is transferred to the bank, the income to be used during the lifetime of the insured to pay the premiums on the policies which are delivered to the bank, so as to vest title in it as trustee. Other problems considered are those of two lives in being, unborn life beneficiaries, the manner of executing the instrument, and the role of the insurance company as trustee.—*Charles W. Shull.*

12631. H., M. H. Trusts-devices for defeating rights of creditors. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (4) Feb. 1931: 493-500.—A consideration of the nature and efficacy of the several trust devices for defeating rights of creditors —(a) "spendthrift trusts," (b) the vesting of absolute discretion in the trustee, (c) a condition divesting the cestui's interest in the event of his bankruptcy, or attempted alienation, or in the event he should for any reason cease to be entitled to the income for his own personal use, (d) the "condition precedent," and (e) a devise to trustees to pay the income of the trust res to a cestui "from time to time as he may elect."—*Ben W. Lewis.*

12632. HAMILTON, DONALD HALL. Future property clauses in corporate mortgages. *Temple Law Quart.* 4 (2) Mar. 1930: 131-147.

12633. SEFTENBERG, CHESTER D. The border lines of agency, living trusts, and testamentary disposition. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 5 (6) Feb. 1930: 321-339.

12634. STAMP, J. C. The national capital. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94(1) 1931: 1-25.—This article gives the first newly constructed estimate, rather than merely a revision of earlier figures, since the original estimate of national wealth in the United Kingdom made by the same author in 1914. Accurate estimation is more difficult than at that earlier date; because of greater annual variability of economic conditions and of interest rates, and less detail of classification in the published income data. The method of estimate is by the capitalization of income. An estimate by the method of inventory is impossible because of the paucity of data. The steps by which each element of the total estimate is attained are indicated, with particular reference to the derivation of rates of capitalization and to allowances for the weight of the public debt and for the influence of rent restriction and subsidy. Gross wealth is estimated at £24,445 millions, with a net public debt of £6,400 millions to be deducted, giving the estimate of net wealth as £18,045 millions within the statistical approximation of \pm £1,350 millions, as of 1928.—C. H. Whelden, Jr.

12635. UNSIGNED. Change of security under the corporate mortgage. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(1) Nov. 1930: 92-97.

12636. UNSIGNED. National wealth and income in 1929. *Conf. Board Bull.* (51) Mar. 20, 1931: 405-408.—The National Industrial Conference Board presents its wealth estimates for 1928 and 1929 by states. It also gives its income estimates for the country from 1909 through 1929 in current and 1913 dollars. For both income and wealth, total and per capita figures appear.—Lillian Epstein.

12637. UNSIGNED. Uniform sale of securities act. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(8) Dec. 1930: 1189-1196.

12638. WILBRANDT, R. Eigentum. [Property.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(23) Jun. 5, 1930: 537-539.—The legal status of property evolves through the times and becomes more and more a status of exclusion directed against those who would like to use it but are forbidden to do so. There have been some recent tendencies toward mitigating its rigor. Some German authors advocate public partnership in private property. Great stress is laid on public ownership of means of production, while private ownership of consumption goods remains uncontested.—R. Broda.

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 12271, 12503, 12948)

12639. GIDE, CHARLES. L'école coopérative à Vienne. [The cooperative school at Vienna.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 10(37) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 1-17.

12640. HOOD, ROBIN. The Denmark of Canada. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 39-42.—An account of cooperation in Prince Edward Island.

12641. WEHENKEL, GÜNTHER. Deutsches Genossenschaftswesen in den Ostseestaaten. [German cooperatives in the Baltic countries.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13(19) Oct. 1930: 677-678.—A true cooperative development has taken place in the German population of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania only since the war. German credit cooperatives in Latvia and Lithuania have developed greatly in the last few years.—Karl C. Thalheim.

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entry 9291)

12642. FLUX, A. W. Our food supply before and after the war. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 93(4) 1930: 538-556.—In a comparison of the food supplies of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the post-war years, 1924-1928, with those of Great Britain and Ireland in the pre-war years, 1909-1913, there is evidence that per equivalent adult male there has been for fish and for poultry, eggs, etc., a decrease of 3%, for dairy products and for vegetables an increase of 1.5%, for sugar and sugared goods an increase of 7%, for fruit an increase of well over 40%, for cereals a decrease of 10.5%, and for meat, after allowing for a change in methods of reporting, a decrease of about 2%. Apparently there has been no change that can be measured with any certainty in the caloric value of the per capita food supply. With no account taken of feeding stuffs and fertilizers imported, it seems that 37.5% of the energy value of the food supplies in the post-war period was derivable from home supplies, while the proportion was about 41% in the pre-war period. Of the energy value of the food available, carbohydrates supplied about 56% in the post-war period as against 58% in the pre-war period, fats 33% post-war against 30% pre-war, and proteins a little over 11% post-war against 11.5% pre-war.—C. H. Whelden, Jr.

12643. INGALLS, WALTER RENTON. Changes in consumption of principal commodities in the U. S. *Annalist.* 36(931) Nov. 21, 1930: 869-870.

12644. REICHLIN, Dr. Der Einfluss des Alkoholmonopols auf den Alkoholkonsum in der Schweiz. [The effect of the alcohol monopoly on consumption of alcohol in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 66(1) 1930: 95-113.

12645. SKRZYWAN, WACŁAW. Próba szacunku dynamiki konsumpcji robotniczej w Polsce. [A tentative estimate of the dynamics of working class consumption in Poland.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 3(12) Dec. 1930: 320-327.—The analysis of the percentage of various expenditures in a workman's budget reveals that those percentages vary with the total amount of his wages; and a regression line is constructed. An index of the total payroll for the entire country is also constructed on the basis of the production and real wages indices, and the average level of a workman's income is estimated. Accordingly, the percentage of expenditure is estimated from the regression line and an index for each class of consumption, such as food, clothing, etc., is constructed. These indices show a striking resemblance to analogous empirical series. The author's conclusion is that the sensitiveness of various branches of industry to cyclical variation is largely due to the elasticity of demand for their products.—J. K. Wiśniewski.

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 12166, 12874-12875, 12881, 12883-12884, 12946)

12646. BRÄUER, KARL. Wege und Ziele der Finanzwissenschaft. Gedanken zu einer "neuen" Staatswirtschaftslehre. [Methods and aims of a "new" theory of public economy.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47(2) 1930: 1-58.—The publication of Wilhelm Andreae's *Grundlegung einer neuen Staatswirtschaftslehre* in 1930 is the occasion for the following observations on the methods and aims of public finance. Andreae, being a disciple of the universalist school of economics headed by Spann, seeks to adjust the content and method of public finance to that persuasion, as indicated by the title

"public economy." He harks back one century for his historical basis, regarding the works of von Stein, Sax, Rau, Wagner and others as having veered from the true path. Public finance, as a science, is a means to the realization of human desires for public services and profoundly affects private economy, and hence should be rooted in economic principles. Today, for example, the marginal utility theory has come to be widely accepted as a principle by which it is sought to determine not only how high the level of taxation should be but also how the tax burden should be apportioned. For this purpose the principle is futile, because it is inapplicable in public finance. There is a lamentable neglect of the public finance of subordinate political units. The doctrines and classification of public finance should cover (1) the doctrine of the public economy, (2) the acquisition of means for the public treasures, (3) the expenditure or application of these means for their proper purposes, and (4) the public revenues, principally fees and taxes. There is serious need for work on a suitable tax system to meet changing conditions; and in this field little has been done since the work of Wagner. The Wagnerian socio-political use of taxation is sound and fits into the scheme of universal public economy of Andreae and Spann.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

12647. GHEORGHIU, DÉMÈTRE J. Les finances de la Roumanie après la stabilisation monétaire. [Rumanian finances after the stabilization of the currency.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 9 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 859-904.—*Joan Adămoiu.*

12648. THOMAS, P. J. The Indian financial system: its re-adjustment. *Indian Affairs.* 1(1) Mar. 1930: 4-9.

12649. UNSIGNED. Der Finanzausgleich im Deutschen Reich. 1—Der Finanzausgleich zwischen Reich und Ländern. [The allotment of revenue in Germany. 1—The allotment of revenues between the federal government and the states.] *Einzelschr. z. Stat. d. Deutschen Reichs.* (16) 1931: pp. 400.

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 12169, 12434, 12693, 12715, 12717, 12725, 12872-12873, 12878, 12880, 12886-12887)

12650. ADRIANI, P. J. A. Die Niederländische Grundsteuer und ihre Grundlage. [The Dutch land tax and its basis.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47(2) 1930: 119-129.—The question is concerning the nature of the land tax of the Netherlands. A recent conference regarded it as of the nature of a proportional contribution to the state, a tithe. In 1928, the time was for the periodical revaluation, that process was omitted because the ministry regarded the tax as of negligible burden to the owners, the contribution having been capitalized, or amortized. Viewed in this manner, the tax would assume the character of a fixed annual charge, or a quitrent. But the general experience of states with land taxes appears to justify the land tax, along with a general income tax, as a true tax, designed to reach income from a specific source. If as a tithe or as a quitrent the land tax is not suitable under modern conditions, but should assume the form of a true tax, the question of revaluations becomes important and should be studied.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

12651. KAMBE, MASAO. Tax bases in land, house, and business taxes. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 5(2) Dec. 1930: 1-32.—After a minute analysis of the various bases of taxation, the author concludes that taxation based on the value of land is more consistent with justice and is most desirable when considered from the standpoints of state revenue, economic, and social policies. The products capacity base is considered better than either the value or external indications for the house tax. The author expresses the view that both the net revenue and external indications bases should be

employed for the business tax. The external indications proposed to measure the business tax would consist of labor costs whenever discoverable; otherwise the number of employees would be used. In case neither of these was available, the rental value of the building would be taken.—*C. R. Tharp.*

12652. KNOLLENBERG, BERNHARD. Taxable income under the sixteenth amendment. *Tax Mag.* 9(3) Mar. 1931: 87-90, 120.—The question of what constitutes incomes within the meaning of the 16th amendment is one which the U. S. Supreme Court has been called upon to consider again and again. But a number of important questions are still not finally settled, perhaps the most fundamental of which is whether the entire proceeds or only the profit from a sale of property is taxable as income under the amendment. It would appear that income from the sale of property means the gain and only the gain derived from the transaction.—*M. H. Hunter.*

12653. KURILO, GREGOR. Katastergesetz und Ergänzungen zum Gesetz der direkten Steuern in Jugoslawien. [The cadaster law and supplements to the direct-tax law in Yugoslavia.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47(2) 1930: 234-246.—The law of 1928, effective 1929, reforming the direct taxes, made a new cadastral system necessary for the entire kingdom, of which many parts formerly had no such tax. This work is now tentatively completed. Where a cadaster existed, a set of coefficients has been developed, by which the value of net produce, which is the basis for the tax, is presumed to be made uniform for all land. All land is classified according to use, and within each of the 8 classes, grades are established according to net value. Since the general income tax is to fall away, the Skuptschina enacted a supplementary progressive tax on net produce of land and buildings, with maximum rates of 10%. On enterprises, business and occupations the progressive maximum rate is 15%. Enterprises reporting publicly pay, on the highest bracket, 18%. On wages the maximum rate is 10% for regular and 12% for irregular income. In interest the rate structure is elaborate. The basis of progression of the business income tax is not the magnitude of the income but the rate of return on invested capital, the rates varying from 2%, when the return is 6% or less, to 15% when the rate of return exceeds 24%. The local districts may levy surtaxes, additions to the national taxes, as specified by law. For patriarchal families number more than 5 members, certain concessions are allowed.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

12654. LACEY, F. JACK. Prospective tax revision in Florida. *Tax Mag.* 9(3) Mar. 1931: 103.—When the Florida legislature meets in April it will have, as the basis for what is expected to be the most important taxation session in the history of the State, a report which is being prepared by a non-partisan, non-political organization of business men and women, called the Florida Citizens Finance and Taxation Committee. The two principal recommendations which are made by the committee are the appointment of a permanent state tax and finance commission and classification of property for taxation. Another principal reform is the establishment of a system of public free schools under state financing and control. The cost of government will no doubt be materially reduced for drastic cuts are recommended and consolidation and abolishment of offices.—*M. H. Hunter.*

12655. MARSHALL, RALPH S. What is income for New York franchise tax purposes? *Tax Mag.* 9(3) Mar. 1931: 91-94, 116.—One must study the statutory, administrative and judicial development of the phrase "entire net income" in order to furnish a suggestion to the answers, if not the answers themselves, to many of the various questions which that term raises. On the many questions which arise, no definite answers can be given, but the different lines of development simply

indicate conclusions that may be reached.—*M. H. Hunter.*

12656. PATTEN, J. HARDY. Losses minimize taxes. *Tax Mag.* 9(3) Mar. 1931: 98-102, 118.—The Board has indicated that members of family may, in good faith, buy and sell securities among themselves. In all such sales the close relationship of the parties will be considered and the transactions carefully scrutinized. Many taxpayers are today availing themselves of the ruling which provides that the two year capital asset period runs from the date of repurchase in the case of a wash sale and not from the date of original purchase. There is no doctrine of partial charge-off of stocks worthless only in part as there is in the case of specific bad debts. Yet there is no reason why a deductible loss through a bona fide sale of stock having only a nominal or doubtful value cannot be established in one year, although complete worthlessness cannot be shown until a later year. A debt may be charged off and deducted in part when it is recoverable only in part and the uncollectible amount can be demonstrated with reasonable certainty. So far as the debtor is concerned, the forgiveness of indebtedness may amount to a payment of income, a gift, or capital transaction.—*M. H. Hunter.*

12657. PISTORIUS, THEODOR von. Besteuerung und Kapitalbildung. [Taxation and capital formation.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47(2) 1930: 59-94.—There is a relationship between taxation and saving or capital formation. German industrial conditions are bad. The war destroyed capital; the Ruhr occupation had the same effect through the policy and practice of passive resistance which it induced. Repudiation through inflation of the debt of the Reich impoverished the German bondholder. The reparation payments reduce the national income left at home and alienate equities in German property and business. The socialistic government and organized labor foster higher social expenditures and higher wages. Meanwhile labor efficiency declines, while wages take an increasing percentage of a declining real national income. The increasing labor cost means that wages are increasingly paid out of capital; and the workers are spending rather than saving their increased income. As a result, the capitalists have disappeared as a class; agriculture is ruined; industry fights a losing battle; and the effects upon labor of a bad distribution are foreshadowed in increasing unemployment. To these factors, destructive of capital formation, must be added an unsound tax system. The light taxes upon consumption, particularly upon beverages, not only encourage spending but also necessitate other taxes that check saving. Direct taxes are overworked. Being non-shiftable, and progressive, they discourage saving. Luxury taxes, especially on tobacco and cigarettes, would not only make possible the reduction of direct taxes but also discourage spending. Along with measures for the encouragement of capital formation and private saving should go measures for rigid economy of all political units.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

12658. ROLITZ, HORST. Das Problem der Steuer- und Finanzreform in Frankreich. [The problem of tax and finance reform in France.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47(2) 1930: 95-118.—The problem of fiscal reform in France involves the adjustment of an annual aggregate budget of 75,000,000,000 francs, which cannot, as a practical matter, be reduced. The apportionment of this heavy burden can be much improved, though efforts so far made to that end have been haphazard and ineffective. Indirect taxes are too heavily used. The consumption taxes on luxuries are unwieldy and excessive. An ideal solution requires the abandonment of the stock exchange transfer tax, the reduction of the capital gains tax, the tempering of the practice of covenanting for taxes, and the adoption of a tax on tangible property. A workable solution requires atten-

tion to local finances; for the local units, now taking only about one-third of the total public revenue, are in financial distress, owing partly to the practice of the legislature of abandoning old taxes is disregard of the loss of local revenue, and partly to the practice of assigning expanding public functions to the localities without providing suitable revenue sources. Complete reform also involves improvement in parliamentary budgetary practice, establishment of a budget balance, standard public accounting, and local budgeting procedure for all units.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

12659. ROLNIK, MAX. Reasonableness, the basis for depreciation. *Tax Mag.* 9(3) Mar. 1931: 95-97, 116-118.—Many of the difficulties confronting the accountant would vanish if he had to prepare income tax statements, once in a decade instead of once every year. The only rule that has been developed is that the annual deduction for depreciation must be "reasonable." Yet reasonableness in practice is, often, merely rough agreement with the policy of others operating the same kinds of assets under more or less similar conditions. In a discussion of the problem consideration must be given to an estimate of the probable life of assets, to proper apportionment of depreciation over the probable life, and to prospective income as a factor in the apportionment.—*M. H. Hunter.*

12660. ROMPE, FRANZ. Die Steuerkraft der deutschen Grossstädte. [The taxable capacity of the large German cities.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47(2) 1930: 257-274.—This is a report of a statistical study made by the Department of the Interior of Prussia (No. 2,257 *Drucksachen des preussischen Landtages*, 1929) to show the taxable capacity of German cities, on the basis of the taxes on wages, general income, and property.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

12661. SANDRAL, D. M. The burden of taxation on the various classes of the community. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94(1) 1931: 83-94.—A comparison is made of the relative burden of national taxation in the United Kingdom according to income-classes, as newly estimated for 1930-31 by the author and as estimated for 1925-26 and 1918-19 by the Report of the Colwyn Committee. Reference is also made to the estimates for 1918-19 presented by Sir Herbert Samuel. Certain differences in procedure for securing the new estimates are explained. The author concludes that the number of very large incomes will continue to decline, under pressure of the tax-burden, unless there is a revival of trade on unprecedented scale, that if this process continues for a decade without any diminution of public expenditures there will be necessary a resort to greater taxation of the lower levels of income, and that over the lower classes of income the taxation is at present regressive in character due to the taxation of alcohol and tobacco, although not so regressive as prior to the abolition of the Tea Duty.—*C. H. Wheldon, Jr.*

12662. SCHMIDT, ALFRED R. Das Petroleum und der Fiskus. Eine Darstellung der Petroleumsteuern in den wichtigsten Produktions- und Konsumländern der Welt. [Petroleum and taxation. A survey of petroleum taxes—the most important production and consumption countries in the world.] *Petroleum Z.* 27(14) Apr. 1, 1931: 243-253.

12663. SCHÜCK, WALTER. Finanzwesen und Steuersystem des brasilianischen Bundes. [Finances and tax system of federal Brazil.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47(2) 1930: 175-233.—The Brazilian federal constitution contains few restrictions upon the powers of taxation of either the federation or the separate states. While the federal government levies no export duties, the states may and do levy such duties on their own products. State export duties are in fact productive of more than 50% of all revenue in several states. Import duties are reserved for the federal treasury, with minor exceptions. The exclusive right to prepare the budget belongs

to the legislature. The various ministers do not themselves present their budget requests or defend them either before the houses or the finance committees. If the budget is not properly enacted before January 15, the old budget continues in effect. Budgetary control on the legal side is maintained by the court of accounts and, on the controlling or accounting side, by the central comptroller's office, both of which bodies are appointive by the President. In practice the expenditures and revenues of the various departments are not limited to the items in the budget, a fact that has led the court of accounts to protest, though so far unsuccessfully. The extreme centralization of fiscal administration of the imperial days has, since 1889, given way to decentralized procedure. The most important taxes are the income taxes on individuals and corporations, of which the former is progressive. Also important are the import duties and the heavy general sales taxes with rates varying from 0.5% to 2%, partly on the basis of the volume of the taxable sales. There are also taxes on sales of sugar, coffee, cotton, and consumption taxes on a long list of consumers' goods, taxes on transfers of tangible property, and taxes on freight and passenger transportation. There are no property taxes for federal purposes.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

12664. SIMS, EDWIN W. Some income tax provisions which have not been judicially construed. *Tax Mag.* 9(2) Feb. 1931: 56-57, 78-80.—One question which remains undescribed is: Is the running of the statute of limitations for assessment of a deficiency tax suspended when a transferee files a petition with the Board of Tax Appeals based upon a 60-day deficiency notice mailed to the transferor? The evidence indicates that such does not suspend the running of the statute of limitations for assessment of such deficiency against the transferor, but rather that the converse is true. Another provision which has not received judicial construction is the paragraph prescribing limitation on the amount of credit that may be taken for taxes paid to foreign countries or possessions of the United States. It seems clear that the limitation on the credit for foreign taxes should be computed on the basis of the aggregate of the foreign income and taxes.—*M. H. Hunter.*

12665. STUCKEN, RUDOLF. Die Besteuerung der deutschen Landwirtschaft. [Taxation of German agriculture.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47(2) 1930: 247-256.—The Statistical Office of the Reich has published data on the tax burden upon agriculture which have made possible the following observations: In the typical agricultural community the taxes take 1.9% of the value of the farm property, as determined for purposes of the defense contribution; and in the mixed communities, 2%. About 50% of the taxes are for national purposes. The heavy taxes, in conjunction with low prices and general distress make it probably that in many cases, particularly in East Prussia, the taxes can not be paid out of income, but encroach heavily upon capital. Complete equalization cannot be had with the present high tax level. Hence public economizing is necessary, where possible. Greater reliance upon indirect taxes would help. The real taxes are especially burdensome because levied upon the property regardless of equity or income, in contrast with general property taxes which are based on net equity. Relief can also be had through cadastration designed to make the taxable values conform to actual values. Further relief can come to the local division through centralization of public services and national and state subventions. It is also argued that in lieu of the multiplicity of taxes on the agriculturalists having incomes of less than 8,000 marks there should be a consolidation of taxes into one.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

12666. THEILL, KARL. Das Steuersystem British Indias. [The tax system of British India.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47(2) 1930: 157-174.—Many of the elements in

the tax system of British India are of ancient origin. This is predominantly true of the local taxes. The principal federal tax is the income tax, introduced in 1860, used intermittently till 1886, and since then continually. It is patterned largely after the English income tax, consisting of a schedular tax plus a surtax, both progressive. The schedules are (1) labor incomes, (2) interest, (3) house rent, (4) business incomes, (5) professional incomes, and (6) miscellaneous. An interesting experiment with provisional current assessments, followed by adjustments afterwards, was abandoned as impractical. Agricultural income is not included. The provincial land tax, which is more of a fixed charge on land than a property tax, offsets in part the exemption of agricultural income from the income tax. The salt tax, of ancient origin, and administered with great variations in the different provinces, is unequal, unpopular, regressive, and should be modified if not abandoned. The opium tax is declining in importance and should be abandoned. For federal purposes there are also customs duties and the receipts from railroad, postal, telegraph, irrigation and forest enterprises. A long list of fees and minor taxes, in addition to the land tax, are available for the provinces. In general the least productive and least elastic sources are assigned to the provinces, which has produced dissatisfaction. The peculiar Hindu family organization has prevented general and extensive use of inheritance taxes.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

(See also Entries 12485, 12766, 12787, 12794, 12940)

12667. LEBRUN, JOSEPH. Taux de capitalization et marché des rentes belges. [Rates of capitalization and the market for Belgian rents.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 2(1) Nov. 1930: 27-43.—New taxes are unnecessary; the government should adopt a more severe budget policy. This would improve the market for rents. A cheap money policy is necessary not only during crisis but also in periods of prosperity.—*Esther S. Corey.*

12668. NOA, KARL. Die Finanzwirtschaft der Hansestädte in den Rechnungsjahren 1913-14 und 1926-27. [The finances of the Hanseatic cities in the fiscal years 1913-14 and 1926-27.] *Finanz-Archiv.* 47(2) 1930: 275-288.—The Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck are of special interest because as city-states they combine both state and local public functions. They are, besides, important commercial seaports. For these and other reasons their per capita expenditures are unusually high. The increase in expenditures, when the lower purchasing power of the currency is allowed for, is not striking, and is much lower than the corresponding increases in other state and local expenditures combined. But, as in other political units, the administrative revenues, industrial earnings, fees and miscellaneous revenues have not increased as fast as the expenditures, consequently greater reliance has been had upon taxes. The public services that have increased are housing activities, which formerly were negligible and the cost of which is largely reimbursed by the tax on house rents; the public welfare activities; police activities; and education. The debt service has been greatly reduced, due partly to the depreciation of the currency, and the sparing use of loans.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

12669. NOUVION, GEORGES de. Le budget du Maroc pour 1930. [The 1930 Moroccan budget.] *J. d. Econ.* 97 Nov. 1930: 275-292.—*Robert Schwenger.*

12670. P., Prof. Les budgets de la République lithuanienne. [The Lithuanian budgets.] *J. d. Econ.* 97 Nov. 1930: 330-339.—*Robert Schwenger.*

12671. TEGHZE-GERBER, GRANZ. Államháztartásunk 1924-25—1928-29 évi eredményei. [Results

of the Hungarian state budget for 1924-25 to 1928-29. [*Közgazdasági Szemle*. 75(10) Oct. 1930: 686-712.—This study presents the results of the Hungarian state budget from the restoration year of 1924-25 up to 1928-29. The total receipts for these five years were 1,411.7, 1,274.4, 1,230.9, 1,486.2, and 1,505.4 million pengó; the total expenditures 1,775.2, 1,145.1, 1,250.6, 1,355.8, and 1,472.8 million pengó. The result is a total excess of 709.6 million pengó, a sum most of which went for purposes of capital outlay. The total taxes in the above mentioned five years were—701.1, 754.7, 844.2, 903.9, 902 million pengó. This increase in the public taxes points to the strengthening of the public fiscal system. The decrease for 1928-29 is a consequence of the world economic depression. The state enterprises which show a profit of 96.7 million pengó do not play an important part. The ordinary expenditures (*ordentlichen Staatsausgaben*) show an increase of 46.18% while the taxes show an increase of only 30.3%. For this period 835.4 million pengó were spent for purposes of capital outlay (*Investitionszwecke*). If the expenditures for 1924-25 to 1928-29 are compared with the results for the same area for 1913 the conclusion is reached that both public taxes and personal expenditures have increased.—*Josef Lengyel*.

PUBLIC DEBTS

(See Entries 9966, 12876-12877, 12885)

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

12672. WIECHERS, LUCIANO. La deuda publica de Mexico y sus posibilidades de pago. [The public debt of Mexico and the possibilities of payment.] *El Economista*. 6(60) Feb. 16, 1931: 9-10.—This review, made before the recent steps for modification of the foreign debt agreement, sets out the conditions of the public debt. All foreign obligations are to be consolidated into a gold loan of the United Mexican States, 1930, 5%, the total of which is to be \$267,493,250. This debt is to be amortized in 45 years and bear 5% interest after 1936. Lower rates of interest are to be paid from 1931 to 1935. The debt is to be represented by two series of bonds. The accumulated back interest on the former securities represented by the new issues is to be paid to the amount of 1 and 2% of its nominal value, except interest accumulated between 1923 and 1927 which is to be paid at 10%. The floating debts represent unpaid accounts by the government, total about 140,000,000 pesos. Claims for damages during the revolution total about \$1,324,500,000. An attempt will be made to settle them in block for about \$80,000,000. The agrarian debt resulting from the assignment of lands to Indian villages is estimated at about \$110,000,000, already partly covered by bonds of the agrarian debt. If all these obligations are covered by public securities issued at 5% interest, with amortization provisions running over forty-five years, the charge on the treasury would be about \$30,000,000 annually, or about 20% of the current national income.—*Chester Lloyd Jones*.

12673. HEINRIKE, G. E. Revision des Young Plans! Ein Überblick über den Inhalt der gegenwärtigen Reparationsregelung und eine Darstellung der Revisionsgrundlagen und Möglichkeiten. [Revision of the Young plan. A survey of the content of present reparations regulations and a presentation of bases and possibilities for revision.] *Veröffentlichungen d. Reichesverbandes der Deutschen. Indus.* (56) Jan. 1931: pp. 63.

12674. NETTA, XENOFON. Situația creată României prin acordurile dela Haga și Paris. [The situation created for Rumania by the accords. from The Hague and Paris.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc*. 10(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-11.—Besides the reparations problem, the financial obligations resulting for Rumania

from the treaty of Trianon are regulated by the accord of Paris and The Hague, of April 1930.—*J. Adâmoiu*.

12675. NEUMANN. Das Reparationsproblem. [The reparations problem.] *Sparkasse*. 51(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 13-16.

12676. UNSIGNED. El convenio y la crisis. [The agreement and the crisis.] *El Economista*. 6(59) Feb. 1, 1931: 7.—A modification of the agreement on the public debt between Secretary Montes de Oca and the Committee of Bankers is in process. The proposed changes have been made necessary by the new crisis in Mexican economic affairs. The agreement was made during a period of temporary revival. The real capacity for payment of the country must be recognized as less than was forecast in the former conference and further adjustments downward are necessary.—*Chester Lloyd Jones*.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 12242, 12525, 12721, 12949-12958)

12677. DEWEY, RALPH L. The failure of electric light and power regulation and some proposed remedies. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)*. 21(1) Mar. 1931: 242-258.—Much of the public dissatisfaction with existing conditions has crystallized in governmental investigations, including the Federal Trade Commission investigation begun in 1928, and similar investigations instituted in 1929 by New York, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin. The breakdown of power control cannot be attributed solely to unprogressive state legislation. The power industry is no longer a local utility. The two most interesting questions which have arisen in this connection center in electric holding companies and in interstate power transmission. Seventy-five per cent of the total energy generated in the United States in 1924 was produced by subsidiaries of holding companies, according to the Federal Trade Commission. The Committee on Coal and Power reported that 32 groups in 1929 controlled about 92.5% of the total production of power in the United States. While the holding company performs a number of valuable services, it offers insuperable obstacles to effective regulation. It escapes state regulation because it does not operate any electrical companies. Pyramiding of earnings and pyramiding of control will result. In one case, by an investment of less than \$1,000,000, operating properties worth more than \$370,000,000 were controlled. Abuses through manipulation of accounts, secrecy as to financial conditions, concealment of assets, liabilities, profits, or losses, diversion of profits to controlling interests through excessive or clandestine transactions are enabled. In 1929, 17.6% of the total power production was interstate. Seven states imported more than 40% of their power. A further obstacle to regulation is a question of "fair value," although the problems of determining reasonable operating expenses and a fair rate of return are of high significance. On the whole, regulation has become fairly inoperative. State commissions must be strengthened by added statutory powers over rates, accounts, financing, and holding company contracts, and by better personnel and salaries. Those aspects of industry which are national in character must be controlled by a federal commission.—*Karl K. Van Meter*.

12678. GRUENING, ERNEST. Power and propaganda. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)*. 21(1) Mar. 1931: 202-241.—The Federal Trade Commission, over a period of approximately three years, investigated the propaganda activities on the part of the great corporations, particularly those in the business of manufacturing, distributing, and selling light and power. A picture of the character and extent of the propaganda is given, being based on the testimony contained in the printed

record of the investigation. Samuel Insull is designated as the originator of the gigantic plan to indoctrinate the American people. Mr. B. J. Mullaney, Mr. Insull's right-hand man in public relations matters, became director of the Illinois Committee on Public Utility Information in 1919. By 1922, the country had been divided into twelve zones, and similar committees had been organized in the majority of the states. The payments to members of college faculties are enumerated. The attitudes of the committees toward school books, as contained in the record, are indicated. The pamphlets and other literature circulated in the schools are described. The essence of the propaganda was to discredit any and all attempts at public ownership and operation of utilities, federal, state, or municipal. The propaganda was dedicated also to the maintenance of the status quo in the matter of regulation and financial structure of privately owned utilities. The alleged subsidies of the newspapers are enumerated.—*Karl K. Van Meter.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 12256, 12260, 12276, 12317, 12638, 12682, 12685, 12816, 12818-12819, 12821-12822, 12838, 12845, 12849, 12993, 13249)

12679. ANTONELLI, ÉTIENNE. Constantin Pecqueur. *Rev. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 18(4) 1930: 482-504.—The ideas of the French socialist Constantin Pecqueur (1801-1887) present a striking contrast to those of Karl Marx. Pecqueur proclaimed the necessity of creating utopian systems, and said that true science should concern itself with the question of "what ought to be." Man is free to choose between good and evil. In order that he may choose the good, society must be so organized that each one will secure his own advantage by contributing to the general welfare of society. Pecqueur ante-dated

Herbert Spencer in teaching that society is an organism with a life of its own. Society is of greater importance than the individual. The individual must be socialized, and private property, so far as the instruments of production are concerned, abolished. He advocated many reforms which have now been realized in France, such as universal suffrage, social insurance, and free education for all in non-denominational schools. He sponsored the social and legal emancipation of women, and proclaimed that the state, as well as the family, was responsible for the welfare of children. The relations between employers and workmen should be regulated by law. The nations of world must unite, and form one single economic and political association.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

12680. LAIDLER, HARRY W. The new capitalism and the socialist. *League for Indus. Democracy* (N. Y.). Publ. #21. 1931: pp. 45.—The so-called new capitalism of the post-war period has on the whole strengthened the socialist position. The new capitalism has lengthened the distance between ownership and management, so that it has broken down the traditional argument that private ownership is essential to efficiency. At the same time, it has concentrated control, has made mere regulation increasingly difficult and inadequate, and has shown the efficiency of large-scale management on which socialist economics depends. Finally, the new large-scale industries have mostly been able to provide from their corporate savings and everyday operations the new capital required for expansion. Though under the new capitalism real wages have increased and hours of labor have decreased, these gains for the workers have been accompanied by greater insecurity of employment and less ownership of personal belongings. The new capitalism is as far from national and international planning as the old. It has intensified the inequalities of wealth and incomes. Inasmuch as ultimate authority over even the largest corporate units is now apt to be vested in absentee financial groups, the actual operators have been more and more compelled to function merely for financial gains with scant regard to the welfare of the employees, the industry itself, or the entire body social.—*Bertram Benedict.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 12276, 12646)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 11964, 12023, 12186, 12232, 12243, 12257, 13249)

12681. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM H. Jeremy Bentham, legal philosopher and reformer. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(1) Sep. 1929: 141-155; (2) Dec. 1921: 465-473.—Bentham as a legislative utilitarian applied the principle of the greatest happiness of the greatest number most successfully in the field of criminal and penal jurisprudence. His ideas were far in advance of those of his contemporaries. The individualistic corollary of Bentham's utilitarianism—i.e., the greatest possible freedom of the individual—made him a legislative libertarian as well. Many legislative reforms designed for the extension of individual liberty can be traced directly to his influence. These two fundamental principles of utility and utilitarian individualism were the bases of all of Bentham's legislative reforms as well as of his legal philosophy.—*John D. Lewis.*

12682. DESCHAMPS, AUG. L'idée communiste chez Platon. [The communism of Plato.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris) C. R.* 91 Jan.-Feb. 1931: 122-140.—Plato, generally considered a pioneer in communism, probably never expected that his ideal community could or should be a real one. The perfect city that he described in his *Laws* is quite different from the one in his *Republic*. As for his plan to abolish family life and establish therefor a communal life, he plainly showed in his conversations with Glaucon that he realized his ideal to be unattainable. He compared it to the dream of a painter which could never be put on canvas.—*J. A. Rickard.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 12270-12271, 12809, 12893)

12683. DIMOCK, MARSHALL E. Do business men want good government? *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(1) Jan. 1931: 31-37.—Apparently some who wish to put more business in government hope to effect the wholesale introduction of current business ethics into government, in order to be assured of protection and favors. Government that is too good encourages popular reliance in government, which in turn might result in the increase of governmental regulation of business and possibly in new forms of government ownership and operation. It is probably impossible to get agreement on the question of the proper bounds of governmental activity. The vulnerable spot for business' attack upon the government is the legislature, not the administrative branch.—*Harvey Walker.*

12684. HOBSON, J. A. The state as an organ of rationalisation. *Pol. Quart.* 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 30-45.—Rationalization according to Lord Melchett means closing down inefficient factories and mines and using every labor-saving device to reduce costs. It may have three consequences—unemployment, high prices, and reduced competition. Who will protect the interests of the public, of the consumers, of the employees? The state has already guarded hygiene, unemployment, sickness, wages, hours, and is preparing to start price-fixing. The government must step in to regulate rationalization. The relation of the state to different kinds of industries as to nationalization, municipal operation, or state control is considered.—*H. McD.Clokie.*

12685. LASKI, H. J. Communism as a world force. *Internat. Affairs.* 10(1) Jan. 1931: 21-37.—The communist materialistic interpretation of history is true in its large outline. The communist theory of the state differs greatly from the classical theory in its emphasis on a greater spread of the good things of life. The strategy of the Communist International in organizing national communist groups and in understanding the temper of various peoples is greatly to be admired. The spirit of the communist party is analogous to that of the great Society of Jesus, and therein lies its source of strength. The weakness of capitalism is another source of communist strength, as is the present world situation arising out of the war. The way to meet the challenge of communism is by reform of our capitalist system in such a way as to base civilization upon motives unconcerned with the making of profit.—*Luther H. Evans.*

12686. SANDELIUS, WALTER. National sovereignty versus the rule of law. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(1) Feb. 1931: 1-20.—The idea of "pluralistic" sovereignty can hardly be of juristic use, yet the so-called "pluralistic" school of political thought would seem to point in the right direction. The idea of law as being somehow the command of a sovereign will is more and more giving way to a rule of law that is wider than the rule of the nation-state—yet as positive law. Right reason is the basis of law, yet the "new state," which is coterminous with the rule of law, is no less a positive institution than is the receding nation-state. A good example of this development is the juristic framework of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Likewise the logical, as well as the most realistic, conception of legal authority in the United States is that of the supremacy of law. International law cannot consistently be regarded as really law without surrender of the concept of law that is still widely prevalent. The expanding state is beginning to include, in addition to domestic law in the orthodox sense, not only international law, but also a federalistic society of political-economic groups. There are, however, social groups that do not tend to become more closely associated with the state. The modern *polis* is still to be distinguished from society.—*Walter Sandelius.*

12687. SCHÖNFELD, BRUNO. Eine "Philosophie" des Pazifismus. [A philosophy of pacifism.] *Friedenswarte.* 31(1) Jan. 1931: 6-8.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

12688. SFORZA, CARLO. Efterkrigstidens Diktaturer. [Post-war dictatorships.] *Vor Verden.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 32-43.—Wherever the malaise of post-war Europe sympathizes with dictatorship it gives expression to three historic thought-patterns: the usual hostility which the man in authority has for the democrat; the fear which landlord and industrialist have of bolshevism; and the instinctive approach to older complexes like clericalism, anti-semitism, militarism, and the traditional aristocratic sense of caste. It follows that the new dictatorships are strongly nationalist and militarist. Their supporters do not want war, but they want to keep a fear of war. Another mental outlook which has helped to pave a path for dictatorships is the widespread dissatisfaction with parliamentary government. The parliamentary system must be rationalized by adopting regionalism and delegating matters of health, mining, agriculture, public works, etc., to regional bodies, thus giving the central assembly a chance to specialize on foreign and military affairs, and other matters of national import. While mental attitudes have been favorable to dictatorship, that system has been failing. Only

the Turkish dictatorship has justified itself, and that mainly because it has relinquished a policy of foreign conquest.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

12689. STOCK, GEORG. Von den metaphysischen Fundamenten des Pazifismus. [The metaphysical foundations of pacifism.] *Friedenswarte*. 31(1) Jan. 1931: 1-6.—Out of the thousands of sects and split-up groups, a unity for peace in the world can be found if it is sought in the correct manner.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

12690. STOLPER, GUSTAV. Lessons of the world depression. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 9(2) Jan. 1931: 243-253.—The alleged analogy between the United States of Europe and the U.S. is false because of the total absence of any political unity in the former and a complete centralization of control wherever necessary in the latter. Even if the economic value of the United States of Europe were agreed upon, the supremacy of the state within its sphere and the heterogeneity of European population make such a union impossible. Europe alone cannot unite against the world. As before the war there was a tendency toward democratization within the state, so today the same movement must appear in international relations.—*Walter H. C. Laves.*

12691. STUART, K. Is war inevitable? *Canad. De-*

fence Quart. 7(2) Jan. 1930: 178-192.—The origin and causes of war are examined under the heads: biological origin and economic, geographical, racial, ethical, military, and political causes. Resort to the use of armed force is still a distinct possibility of the future and this fact should be recognized and used as the basis of efforts to avoid war.—*Alison Ewart.*

12692. YOUNG, KIMBALL. A recent contribution of psychoanalysis to political science: notes on Lasswell's "Psychopathology and Politics." *J. Abnorm. & Soc. Psychol.* 25(4) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 465-473.—This book constitutes the first adequate restatement of the problem of political behavior from the angle of psychoanalysis. Among the traditionally-minded political scientists, "the history of the resistance to Freud's writings will be duplicated in another area of discussion." "For the social psychologists the most interesting challenge is that which deals with the relation of culture patterns to personality." The Freudian psychologists err in seeming "to assume a kind of biological reality which is more real and more desirable, socially, than the social reality which is built up of human interaction in group configurations, an important part of which we have objectified in the concept culture."—*Herman C. Beyle.*

JURISPRUDENCE

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 12686, 12732, 12873, 12973)

12693. BATES, LINDELL T. Common law express trusts in French law. *Yale Law J.* 40(1) Nov. 1930: 34-52.—From a study of common law trusts in the civil and commercial law of France the following conclusions may be drawn: a trust expressly made revocable and a trust for the settlor's benefit for life are both really in the nature of revocable powers of attorney; a trust *inter vivos* of realty or personality in France will usually be sustained as a legacy subject to condition, but sometimes the one or the other will be void or inoperative in whole or in part; a trust of realty or personality situated outside of France will usually be operative to the extent allowed by the foreign law, but in the case of a French settlor any restrictions upon capacity in French law will be enforced notwithstanding the terms of the trust instrument. The position of such trusts in the fiscal laws of France subjects the trustee to certain registration, inheritance, and income taxes, according to the trust's classification as determined by French law. When Americans are concerned the trustee should be a U. S. company or citizen domiciled in the U. S., the trust securities or property should be kept there, the corpus so far as possible should be American and not French in nature, and the trust agreement should entitle a trustee to indemnify himself from the corpus for any French taxation to which submission is found necessary. The instrument should be executed and delivered, and the property transferred, outside of France.—*William Armstrong Hunter.*

12694. DEÁK, FRANCIS. A comparative study of the law of liability in Europe. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79(3) Jan. 1931: 271-305.—A study of the judicial and legislative processes by which various European countries have endeavored to solve the problem of determining liability for injuries and damages caused by the use of motor vehicles. It forms a chapter in the history of the effects upon law of constantly changing economic and social conditions. Whatever the artifice or the means, the tendency is definitely away from the principle of liability based on fault or negligence, and towards a conception of absolute liability based on risk, on use, or on the dangerous character of the instrument.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

12695. DONLEY, ROBERT J. The modern influence in the conflict of laws. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 36(3) Apr. 1930: 217-244.—The local law theory is contrasted with the *obligatio* theory. The former represents the effect of modern ideas about law in the conflict of laws. It repudiates the notion of the limitation of time and space to jural relations and affirms that the relation exists only after some court takes official action. The existence of jural relations prior to such action is the conceptual postulate of the *obligatio* theory and cannot exist in fact. But the local law theory should recognize that the court at the forum is limited in the creation of jural relations by (1) its own precedents and (2) the investigative facts. Thus when it is said that only the policy of the forum determines what jural relations shall be created, it must be understood to be a policy subject to the foregoing factual phenomena.—*Fowler Vincent Harper.*

12696. ELDER, H. T. Interpretation of codes and statutes by civil and common-law courts, the doctrine of *ejusdem generis*. *Tulane Law Rev.* 5(2) Feb. 1931: 266-271.—One of the favorite maxims employed by common law courts to defeat the intention of the legislator is the rule that "the general word which follows particular and specific words of the same nature as itself takes its meaning from them, and is presumed to be restricted to the same genus as those words." This doctrine of *ejusdem generis* is unknown to the civil law countries, whose courts give greater recognition to the right of the legislature to determine what trend the law shall take in its constant development.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

12697. HAJNAL, H. Eheliches Güterrecht in Ungarn. [Marital property rights in Hungary.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(1) 1931: 40-45.—There has been so far no legislative regulation of the marital property rights. Hungarian courts apply many provisions scattered through partly antiquated statutes but chiefly the common law. In principle, marriage does not diminish the property rights of the woman. If a minor, she receives by marriage her majority and the right to negotiate business. Only the law of negotiable instruments and the servants law establish exceptions in this respect. Marriage does not *per se* establish community property, except with regard to property acquired by both or by one during the married state. The dowry remains property of the wife, though the husband has the right of administra-

tion and use. In case of the dissolution of the marriage he is bound to return the dowry or its equivalent in value to the owner. Husband and wife are free to regulate the status of their property before or after marriage by contract.—*Johannes Mattern.*

12698. HARPER, FOWLER VINCENT. Law in action and social theory. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 40(3) Apr. 1930: 305-329.—The social theory behind law is that law is one of several agencies to adjust the individual or group interests consistent with the largest or most pressing community or social interest. The important thing is the activity of groups or individuals in seeking certain ends. Ends imply purposes. Purposes and interests imply evaluation. Ends may be evaluated by elaboration, i.e. by reference to other ends. Always some preferred end must be tentatively unquestioned. The community function is the reference point for individual and group activity. The common law has operated in a manner consistent with these principles. Logic and doctrinal development have been shot through with exception, anomaly, and contradiction in the empirical content of the law. Cautious experimentation and utilization of juridical and social experience constantly create new problems for the rational branch of legal science. It becomes increasingly apparent that formal logic is a weighted test for predicting future phenomena in the legal order.—*Fowler V. Harper.*

12699. HEROLD, SIDNEY L. The French language and the Louisiana lawyer. *Tulane Law Rev.* 5(2) Feb. 1931: 169-177.—Louisiana is losing its system of law because of ignorance on the part of the bench and bar of the sources of the code and of the philosophy upon which it rests. One cannot know the history and background of the articles of the code without at least a working knowledge of French.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

12700. KAUFMAN, FELIX. Die philosophischen Grundprobleme der Lehre von der Strafrechtsschuld. [The fundamental philosophical problems of the theory of guilt in criminal law.] *Wiener Staats-u. Rechtswissenschaft. Studien.* (11) 1929: pp. 138.—The aim of this discourse is to set forth a philosophical basis for a theory of guilt in relation to criminal law. The author rejects the attempt to develop any sound theory on the basis of the assumptions underlying natural law theories. The most important of these assumptions is that there exists an independent realm of values that can be an object of rational knowledge. In connection with an examination of this assumption he launches into an extended analysis of the process involved in making evaluative judgments. Certain erroneous doctrines found in current theories of punishment are traceable to natural law sources. The proper approach to developing a theory of guilt is furnished by recognizing the social aims intended to be promoted by punishment. A theory of guilt in terms of social function is formulated and the various problems are analyzed from this point of view. The aim is to develop a theory freed from the confusions resulting from the adoption of natural law assumptions. A considerable part of the text is devoted to discussions of knowledge theory.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

12701. KAVOLIS, M. Das Eherecht in Litauen. [The marriage law of Lithuania.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(1) 1931: 17-39.—Lithuania has four different systems of civil law: In the Kaunas territory the former Russian code; in the Suvalkai territory the *Code Napoléon*, introduced in 1807, the civil code of 1825, and the marriage law of 1836; in the Palanga territory the Baltic law; in the Memel territory the German civil code of 1896. The Memel territory is under the rule of obligatory civil marriage, while in the rest of Lithuania that of obligatory religious marriage, regulated by the state for each denomination, prevails. Only in the Suvalkai territory is marriage dissolved in the civil courts and in the Kaunas territory where certain sects are concerned. The article deals in some detail with the confusion arising

from the conflict of the canon law of the many religious groups and the attempt at state regulation, especially in the case of mixed civil and religious marriages.—*Johannes Mattern.*

12702. LANDIS, JAMES M. A note on "statutory interpretation." *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(6) Apr. 1930: 886-893.—An answer to the theory of Radin that the social emotions of the judge determine, in large measure, the meaning he assigns to the particular words of the statute. Hopeful developments toward a science of statutory interpretation must be in the direction of devising means of properly evaluating the effectiveness to be given extrinsic aids.—*Rodney L. Mott.*

12703. LLEWELLYN, KARL N.; ADLER, MORTIMER J.; COOK, WALTER WHEELER. Law and the modern mind: a symposium. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(1) Jan. 1931: 82-115.—The articles in this symposium review from different points of view the recent book of Jerome Frank, *Law and the Modern Mind*, in which that author discusses the basis, character, and consequences of the illusion that law is, can be, and must be certain. The first reviewer is in general agreement with the positions advanced in the book, except the part in which Frank explains the origin of the myth. For him the book is an argument for a realistic jurisprudence. The second reviewer finds that Frank's argument is wholly uncritical and charged throughout with a lack of understanding of the problems and conceptions with which his argument deals. In particular, he has confused logic with psychology. He is also charged with failing to distinguish between "law as official action" and "law in discourse." The third reviewer discusses the second reviewer's criticism and to some extent reaffirms his conviction as to the possibility and desirability of an empirical science of law.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

12704. RADIN, MAX. Statutory interpretation. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(6) Apr. 1930: 863-885.—The rule that an act must be interpreted according to the plain meaning of its terms, offers a large choice of possible interpretations between the maximum and minimum of extension. The rule that the intent of the legislature must govern is a futile bit of fiction. There are usually several purposes behind any act, and the courts can always select the one they desire if this rule is followed. If statutes are construed in the light of the consequences which may follow, the courts are required to make a prophecy with respect to the future. They have little preparation for the role of forecaster, and in any event such a rule opens up a calculus of probabilities from which any one of several choices may emerge. The result is that, since the orthodox rules of interpretation cannot determine the meaning conclusively, the judge makes his selection of the possible meanings according to the psychical elements which make him the kind of person he is.—*Rodney L. Mott.*

12705. UNSIGNED. The Chinese civil and commercial code. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 1-14.—The first three books of the recently promulgated civil code are now available in English translation. Sun Yat-sen's doctrine, carried on by the Kuomintang, considers men not as self-contained entities but in relation to the society which they form. Rights and duties are assigned and activities limited in relation to the community. The new codes are based on this principle. The present code has been prepared under the authority of the judicial yuan of the national government, established in 1928. The problem in drafting was to get a law that would be acceptable over a wide area, in which local customs varied. Chinese custom and Western law have been drawn on. The courts are given considerable latitude in such matters as considering the respective circumstances of the debtor and creditor. Provisions are included to prevent the exploitation of servants and tenants. Ownership is dealt with on the principle that "a right cannot

be exercised for the main purpose of causing injury to another person."—*Grover Clark*.

12706. WEISS, EGON. *Die Wirksamkeit der Rechtsvergleichung in der Gesetzgebung. Erfahrungen anlässlich der Schaffung einer neuen Privatrechts-gesetzgebung.* [The effectiveness of the comparative method in legislation. Experiences gathered in the preparation of a new civil code (for Czechoslovakia).] *Z. f. Ausland u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5(1) 1931: 80-85.—In Czechoslovakia two different civil law systems are in force, the old Austrian and the Hungarian, the latter being almost entirely uncodified. A committee of jurists has been appointed to prepare a uniform civil code, the draft of which has been submitted to the government in printed form. In the course of its labor the committee has studied foreign codes, a method which has provided the committee with three new criteria. (1) The fact that certain provisions are found in other systems tends to strengthen the feeling that they should

remain. This, of course, is true only when all the systems compared apply to similar social and cultural conditions, as, in this case, a moderate individualism. It was found that the sphere of legal provisions subject to comparison is limited. The experiences gathered by comparison are useless where the custom of a group has developed definite conceptions. (3) Though the comparative method must give due consideration to all systems dealing with the particular problem to be solved, the specific solution must be sought which embodies similar group thinking and feeling. The committee found evidence of a central European consciousness in Czechoslovakian legal thinking with the result that only the German and Swiss law were found generally suitable as guides for the provisions of the new code.—*Johannes Mattern*.

12707. WILLISTON, SAMUEL. Written and un-written law. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17(1) Jan. 1931: 39-41.—*F. R. Aumann*.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 12039, 12124, 12127, 12133, 12157, 12358, 12448, 12751-12752, 12755, 12873, 12901, 12957)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

12708. CLOUGH, OWEN. The king in the overseas empire. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(647) Jan. 1931: 14-26.—In view of the decision of the Imperial Conference of 1926 that the governor-general of a dominion represents the crown and is appointed through the dominion cabinet, the question of local appointees comes up again. It had already arisen in the Australian states. In the attempts of Queensland and New South Wales to abolish the upper house the governor has always found it difficult to keep aloof from local politics. With local appointees it will be impossible to keep the office non-partisan, e.g. a local man as lieutenant-governor in Queensland filled up the upper house with appointees to secure the passage of the bill abolishing it. The only way to keep the crown out of politics—and the crown is the sole tie among the dominions—is for the representatives to be free from local affiliations.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

12709. MacKENZIE, NORMAN. Constitutional developments in the Commonwealth of Nations. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 213-217.—This article is impelled by the report of the inter-imperial relations committee of the Imperial Conference of 1926. With regard to the *inter se* relations of the commonwealth, Great Britain and the dominions are partners, and as such must each have a voice in the government of the whole or must consent to some method of centralized procedure. In dealing with foreign powers, difficulties arise out of the liability of one member of the commonwealth for the international engagements of another, for it is clear that the dominions cannot escape certain consequences under agreements like the Locarno pact, by exempting themselves.—*Alison Ewart*.

UNITED STATES

12710. ABERCROMBIE, JAMES K. Disposal of tide and submerged lands. *California Law Rev.* 19(1) Nov. 1930: 47-58.—California statutes of 1921 and 1923 purport to authorize the state surveyor-general to lease to private persons or private corporations any of the tide lands and submerged lands along the entire coast of the state, except areas within two miles of any incorporated city, for the purpose of extracting the oil and mineral deposits therein, the lessees to pay royalties to the state. In 1929 the legislature passed another act which purports to authorize leases of some tide and submerged lands for still other purposes. Title of

the state to such lands is subject to federal and state constitutional limitations to the effect that no use or disposition of such lands may be made which will obstruct or impair navigation and fishing in the waters covering such lands. *Boone v. Kingsbury* (1928) is to be confined to its immediate facts and is a precedent for tide and submerged land oil leases only in so far as they do not actually interfere with the public rights.—*H. R. Enslow*.

12711. ASHILL, MAC. State regulation of motor vehicles operating in interstate commerce. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17(2) Feb. 1931: 87-93.—Until the federal government acts, and thereafter to the extent that the field is not covered by federal statutes, the states may, for the protection of the persons and property of their citizens and for the preservation of their public highways, pass such reasonable statutes and prescribe such reasonable rates as are necessary, even though such statutes and regulations have an indirect effect on interstate commerce.—*F. R. Aumann*.

12712. AYLESWORTH, LEON E. The passing of alien suffrage. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(1) Feb. 1931: 114-116.—In 1926, by the unusual resuscitation of a constitutional amendment previously declared lost, Arkansas, the only state since 1924 which permitted aliens to vote, withdrew this privilege. An initiative and referendum amendment adopted in 1910 provided that any proposition submitted to the people became effective when approved by a "majority of the votes cast thereon." The supreme court in 1915 held that this did not apply to constitutional amendments, which had to be approved by a majority of the electors voting at that election. Under this decision a proposed amendment (1920) which took from aliens the right to vote was declared lost. In 1925 and 1926 the court reversed itself and held that the amending process had been so changed by the initiative and referendum clause that any amendment approved by a majority of those voting thereon was adopted. Under this decision the attorney-general in Arkansas has ruled that the amendment withdrawing the suffrage from aliens, once declared lost, is now a part of the constitution.—*Wm. M. Hargrave*.

12713. B., J. Statutes—construction of "motor vehicle" to include airplane. *Georgetown Law J.* 19(2) Jan. 1931: 220-226.—In *McBoyle v. United States* (43 F. (2d) 273, C.C.A. 10th, 1930) the defendant, who caused an airplane to be stolen and to be transported from Illinois to Oklahoma, was held properly convicted of violating the national motor vehicle theft act which defines a motor vehicle as including "an automobile,

automobile truck, automobile wagon, motorcycle, or any other self-propelled vehicle not designed for running on rails." However, the case is at variance with the following rules of interpretation: (1) that general words following a specific enumeration are to be limited to *ejusdem generis*, and (2) that penal statutes are to be construed strictly in favor of the accused.—*E. A. Helms*.

12714. BROWN, LaRUE, and SCOTT, STUART N. Regulation of the contract motor carrier under the constitution. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(4) Feb. 1931: 530-571.—The legality of 21 state statutes extending the regulations of common carriers (those who serve the public indiscriminately) to contract carriers (those who transfer only for the persons they choose) rests either upon the power of the state to regulate businesses affected with a public interest or else upon its power to control the use of the highways. The business of the contract carrier is not one so affected with a public interest as to permit rate regulation by any criterion yet emanating from the supreme court: it is not devoted to a public use; it is not a virtual monopoly; there is no inequality of bargaining power arising from the inadequacy of competition to protect the public; nor is the business of sufficient importance to be a matter of general public concern, or to demand rate regulation as the only effective means of protecting the community as a whole. Neither is the requirement of "certificates of public convenience and necessity" as a condition of doing business a *bona fide* measure for protecting state highways from undue congestion, improper wear, or dangerous use; for the granting of these licenses is based primarily upon the adequacy or inadequacy of the existing service and does not affect the number of trucks using the highways, since existing companies might use additional trucks to take care of increased demands. (Extensive citations to cases and statutes.)—*Jesse T. Carpenter*.

12715. BROWN, ROBERT C. The taxation of Indian property. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(2) Jan. 1931: 182-209.—The supreme court in *United States v. Kagama* decided that the federal government had full power to govern the Indians and that the states do not inherently have this power. Taxation of the Indians cannot exist without the approval of Congress. Indians are subject to taxation under the federal revenue acts except where exemptions are stated. In *The Cherokee Tobacco Case* the court held that a statute taxing tobacco superseded a treaty which provided for freedom from taxation. Congress may tax the Indians directly or indirectly by taxing those who lease Indian property. The states are limited in their powers of taxation. Land held by the tribe or by individuals was held not subject to state taxation in the case of the Kansas Indians. The same doctrine was followed in the New York Indians, but when the tribe ceases to exist lands owned by former members of the tribes are subject to state taxation unless forbidden by some other federal law. The court in *Choate v. Trapp* held that the Atoka agreement with the Indians which provided for non-taxability of land by the states could not be denied because of the 5th amendment. Not only is the land exempt, but also permanent improvements and personal property. Cattle being grazed on Indian land are subject to local taxation. Ore taken from Indian lands is not taxable because of the royalty interest of the Indian owner. A lease on oil and gas lands of Indian owners was held by the supreme court to be non-taxable because the lease was an instrumentality of the U.S. In 1924, the court went further and denied the right of the state to tax the net income of the lessee from restricted Indian lands. The same rule applied to gross income as decided in *Carpenter v. Shaw* in 1930. States may tax land purchased from the proceeds of this restricted property unless congress rules otherwise.—*F. G. Crawford*.

12716. BROWN, TRAVIS. Party rules excluding

Negroes from voting in primaries. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 9(2) Feb. 1931: 207-210.—A Virginia statute which permitted political parties to disqualify voters in primary elections by discriminatory tests based on color has been held invalid under the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal constitution *Bliley v. West*, 42 F. (2) 101 (C.C.A. 4th 1930). The right of a political party to apply discriminatory tests in its primaries depends upon the extent to which primaries have become a part of the electoral machinery of the state. In Virginia, primary election have been held to be an "inseparable part of the election of the state." This may distinguish the invalidated Virginia statute from similar statutes in Texas and Arkansas which have been upheld. As long as a primary is not made a part of the state election system it would seem that a party may make its own requirements for primary voting.—*Wm. M. Hargrave*.

12717. BUSCHMANN, C. SEVERIN. Taxation of national bank shares. *Indiana Law J.* 6(5) Feb. 1931: 316-326.—Sec. 5219 of the revised statutes of 1878 prescribed that state taxation of shares in national banks "shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such state." This section was amended by the act of Mar. 4, 1923, permitting alternative methods of taxing national banks, and again by the act of Mar. 25, 1926, adding to the authorized methods a tax "according to or measured by their net income." In interpreting these provisions there is a discussion of methods of taxation under Sec. 5219; what constitutes moneyed capital; discrimination by classification; discrimination by reason of competing moneyed capital escaping taxation; discrimination by reason of substantial competing moneyed capital being allowed reductions; and discrimination by reason of money and credits being taxed on income and exempted from *ad valorem* tax, and taxing national bank shares at a greater amount under the *ad valorem* tax.—*E. S. Brown*.

12718. CLOUSE, RUTH. Specific enforcement by labor union of collective bargaining agreement; Civil Code §§3390, 3423. *California Law Rev.* 19(2) Jan. 1931: 183-195.—Is an agreement by a union to supply and by an employer to employ a certain number of union workmen for a certain period specifically enforceable in a court of equity? If it were construed as involving obligation on the one side "to render personal service," or on the other "to employ another in personal service," it would not be enforceable in California. But it need not be so construed. For performance would involve neither service by, nor unemployment of, any particular individuals. The agreement should be specifically enforceable at the suit of either the employer or the union.—*Walter Nelles*.

12719. CUSHMAN, ROBERT E. Constitutional law in 1929-30. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(1) Feb. 1931: 73-102.

12720. F., E. Testimony in federal court tending to incriminate under state law. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(3) Jan. 1931: 285-288.—In *In re Doyle*, 42 Fed. (2d) 687 (S.D. N.Y. 1930), the court held that under the 5th amendment of the constitution the defendant was granted immunity from answering such questions as might incriminate him in a state jurisdiction. However, in *Brown v. Walker*, 161 U. S. 591 (1896) the U. S. Supreme Court held that when immunity is given by a federal statute from prosecution under federal law, it will not give immunity in the state courts. On reason and principle this view should be followed. Legal immunity should only be granted when the desired testimony would incriminate the witness under the laws of the same jurisdiction.—*E. A. Helms*.

12721. GEORGE, JOHN J. Motor carrier questions in the lower federal courts. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 60-70.—The state has ample power to regulate the manner and extent of use of its highways.

An exclusively interstate carrier cannot be denied a certificate if he offers to meet what the court considers reasonable state requirements. The tendency is strongly toward state exactions of liability protection of all carriers, whether of freight or of passengers, intrastate or interstate. The state has power to tax for use of the highways. Of the 18 cases 13 involved interstate commerce; only 6 have been appealed to the supreme court, and in 5 of these the lower court was sustained.—*John J. George.*

12722. GRAY, HERMAN A. Willingness to bear arms as a prerequisite to naturalization. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(3) Mar. 1930: 723-728.—The author reluctantly concedes that the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, upholding the denial of naturalization to Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, is justified by present political practice in the United States. The decision correctly construes the present obligations of American citizenship. Although the constitution expressly safeguards personal liberty, current doctrine holds that the protection is not absolute but must yield to what is considered the common good. The soundness of this policy remains open to question; public opinion, the dominant force in political life, to be effective must be free, uncontrolled, and uncoerced.—*Henry B. Hazard.*

12723. HEILMAN, RAYMOND J. Conflict of laws: treatment of interpretation and construction of deeds in reference to covenants. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(3) Jan. 1931: 277-305.—In conflict of laws cases with reference to covenants in deeds, the courts treat the question of construction and legal effect in the same manner. Questions of interpretation are treated differently. With the exception of a few early cases in Indiana, the questions whether a deed contains language that constitutes a covenant running with the land, whether a deed contains language which constitutes a personal covenant, or whether a given covenant in a deed does or does not run with the land is determined by reference to the rule at the situs of the land. Where the question is one of interpreting the language of the deed the question is decided by the court at the forum without reference to the law of any particular state.—*Fowler V. Harper.*

12724. HISE, GEORGE E. Ownership and sovereignty of the air or air space above land owner's premises with special reference to aviation. *Iowa Law Rev.* 16(2) Feb. 1931: 169-194.—Regardless of the claim that modern development and modern ways of living require the abrogation and abandonment of the *usque ad coelum* doctrine, it is still the law, and the owner of the surface has the right legally, by proper action, to prevent trespass upon or invasion of the air space above his property, unless he has by grant, condemnation, prescription, or acquiescence lost such right. The most practical and effective solution of the problem may be had under the commerce clause of the constitution and by a reasonable exercise of the police power. If the question were submitted to the courts it would be held that injunctive relief would not lie unless and until the land owner proved actual and substantial damages or unless the trespass was so continuous, frequent, and menacing as to amount to a nuisance.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

12725. KIRSCH, MARY MORAN. Taxing chains. *State Govt.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 10-12.—The favorite proposal of those opposed to chain stores is that they should be subject to special licensing and discriminatory taxation. One type imposes a gross income tax on receipts from retail sales with a heavy tax on large volume and all stores owned by a chain company in the state are grouped for taxation purposes. These acts may be unconstitutional. Another type would impose a special tax upon mercantile establishments, the majority of whose stock is owned by non-residents. Such a tax would be a violation of the "privileges and immunities" clause.

While a law increasing the license fees of foreign corporations would be constitutional, it would be ineffective. A fourth plan proposes the license of storekeepers. Another way to deal with chain stores is by making more rigid the anti-trust and unfair trade practices statutes, keeping in mind that these statutes must apply to independent merchants as well as to chain stores.—*Harvey Walker.*

12726. KNEIER, CHARLES M. Judicial review of the motives of city councils. *Georgetown Law J.* 19(2) Jan. 1931: 148-164.—A study of the judicial review of the motives of municipal councils indicates that when performing a purely legislative act they have the same position of immunity enjoyed by state legislatures, except in cases of fraud. Even fraud is not an exception in a minority of the jurisdictions. For their administration acts, however, there can be no question as to review for fraud. And in some jurisdictions the courts will invalidate administrative acts on the grounds of improper motives other than fraud. The opportunities for abuse are such that it seems proper that they do so. Certainly does this hold in cases of fraud. But to attempt to review improper motives generally would be too broad.—*E. A. Helms.*

12727. KNEIER, CHARLES M. Prosecution under state law and municipal ordinance as double jeopardy. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(2) Feb. 1931: 201-211.—While the weight of authority is that prosecution by both the state and the municipality does not constitute double jeopardy, there is a minority view holding that the act constitutes a single offense. The correctness of the holding in most states that prosecution by both municipality and state for the same act does not constitute double jeopardy seems open to question. That there is actually double prosecution by the state seems to be supported by a consideration of the legal position of the city in the governmental system of the state. And from the point of view of policy it seems contrary to principles of natural justice and humanity and against the policy of the law to multiply or carve different crimes out of only one criminal act.—*Maurice H. Merrill.*

12728. M., W. E. Workmen's compensation law applicable where contract is in one state and injury in another. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16(7) May 1930: 701-706.—Recent cases have shown a tendency away from the tort theory, i.e., liability as delictual and therefore limited to the territory in which the injury occurred, to the contract theory. In states adhering to this theory cases uniformly apply the local statutes to foreign injuries under local contracts, but in the converse case of a local injury in a foreign contract there is much confusion in the authorities. A few courts have adopted the view that the obligation to pay compensation is a statutory obligation arising from statutory regulation of the relationship of employer and employee. Consistency and uniformity in the statutes are needed.—*L. M. Drachsler.*

12729. NAUJOKS, HERBERT HUGH. Monopoly and restraint of trade under the Sherman Act. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 4(7) Apr. 1928: 387-423; (8) Jul. 1928: 451-462; 5(1) Dec. 1928: 1-30; (2) Feb. 1929: 65-91; (3) Apr. 1929: 129-141.

12730. R., R. DeJ. Collateral attack upon records of city council. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(3) Jan. 1931: 281-285.—The question whether records of a public corporation required by law and made by the proper officers can be impeached in a collateral proceeding or may only be attacked in a suit instituted directly for the purpose arose in the recent case of *Penton v. Brown-Crummer Investment Company* (Ala. Sup. Ct. Oct. T. 1930). The strongest argument in favor of permitting the minutes to be impeached collaterally is that, since acts done with less than a legal quorum are absolutely void, the minutes only purport to be a record and never in fact existed as one. Such an argument, however, is really *obiter dictum*, the true question being, "In what

manner may the record be proved invalid?" Since the record is required by law and designed to be strictly accurate and truthful, a strong presumption of regularity arises in its favor. This presumption should not be lightly cast aside in a suit for an entirely different purpose. On principle, therefore, as well as authority, if the record does not speak the truth it should be made to do so by a direct suit for the purpose. An exception is made if the infirmity appear on the face of the record and in the case of fraud.—*E. A. Helms.*

12731. ROSS, G. W. C. Has the conflict of laws become a branch of constitutional law? *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(2) Jan. 1931: 161-181.—Constitutional questions involving the conflict of laws, so far as the ultimate jurisdiction of the U. S. Supreme Court is concerned, are usually those relating, in the order of their frequency, to the full faith and credit, the due process, and the interstate commerce, clauses. A series of cases decided by that court in recent years has seemingly taken away from state courts, particularly in matters of contract, the right to determine by what law certain circumstances must be governed. The court in these cases, in addition to holding that a certain foreign law must be applied, undertakes to state what that law is. All that the state courts under such conditions may now determine is what their own law is. The effect of this is to give the federal courts the power to make their view of the law of each state binding throughout the country *except* in that state itself. Thus has conflict of laws become decidedly a branch of constitutional law. In matters relating to torts the state courts still seem free to apply any law, domestic or foreign, chosen by them.—*Morton A. Mergenheim.*

12732. UNSIGNED. Aeronautics—property rights in the air column—flight by aircraft as constituting trespass or nuisance. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(3) Feb. 1931: 318-327.—A discussion of the legal problems involved in the use of the air over a private owner's property by operating aircraft therein, legislative measures that have been adopted to deal with those problems, and the constitutional aspects of such legislation. The discussion is written to illustrate the difficulties raised by attempts to employ legal conceptions developed for one purpose in dealing with quite distinct problems.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

12733. UNSIGNED. Determination of the validity of municipal ordinances. *Yale Law J.* 40(4) Feb. 1931: 647-652.—The development of the municipal corporation has been marked by much litigation concerned with the relation of the state to its local units in various overlapping spheres of regulation. The issue has been phrased in terms of a "conflict" of powers, when the decision should be made on the basis of trying to find out what is the best means of regulation in the public interest.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

12734. UNSIGNED. Discretion to dismiss actions between non-residents on causes of action arising outside the state. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(1) Dec. 1930: 83-95.—If a cause of action arises in a foreign country and the parties are non-residents the plaintiff's right of action rests in the discretion of the court which may retain or dismiss the action. Where the parties are not foreigners but citizens of other states of the U. S. there exists a difference of opinion on a state court's power to dismiss the suit in its discretion. The principal basis on which refusal to exercise discretion to dismiss has been predicated has been the theory that the interstate privilege and immunities clause forbade such denial of access to a state's courts to citizens of other states. The supreme court has recently removed this basis. Nevertheless some states have refused to alter their prior rules. The note also considers this problem as affected by the Federal Employers' Liability Act.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

12735. UNSIGNED. Does the Sherman Act prohibit the adoption of standard contracts and arbitration agreements by trade conferences? *Yale Law J.* 40(4) Feb. 1931: 640-646.—Recent industrial progress has been characterized by a movement toward standardization, arbitration, and self-regulation, often by trade conferences under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission. In a recent decision, *Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation v. U. S.*, the supreme court declared all three devices illegal. This decision is against practices encouraged by the Federal Trade Commission. It will work hardships in some fields of business. Federal legislation may be needed to permit these practices.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

12736. UNSIGNED. Former jeopardy in relation to offenses continuing through several counties. *Iowa Law Rev.* 16(2) Feb. 1931: 261-264.—Conviction or acquittal in one county for an offense continuing, without a break, through several counties bars subsequent prosecutions for that offense, or any part of it, in the rest of the counties.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

12737. UNSIGNED. Scope of the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission over false and misleading advertising. *Yale Law J.* 40(4) Feb. 1931: 617-630.—In 1928-29 the number of cases before the commission involving false and misleading advertising constituted 85% of the total. While this broad surveillance has undoubtedly proved salutary, it has met with considerable opposition. In spite of upholding the commission's broad jurisdiction over advertising in cases involving false statements as to quality or ingredients, geographical source, and the like, the courts have shown a tendency to greatly curtail the scope of authority of the commission. In apparent contradiction to the wording of the act, the "public interest" prerequisite has been reviewed as a justiciable fact and the courts have construed it strictly and narrowly in most cases. By its meagre findings, and by the impolitic and destructive nature of some of its rulings the commission has in some cases invited such curtailment. The true source of the court's decision, it is thought, is a lingering conviction that the commission is evading the purpose of its creation, and a reluctance to extend its power of censorship to the limitless field of patent remedy advertisements. Such a field is an admitted evil and the commission, whose charter is broad and whose advantages are manifold, should be exploited to the limit of usefulness.—*F. E. McCaffree.*

12738. UNSIGNED. Successive prosecutions based on the same evidence as double jeopardy. *Yale Law J.* 40(3) Jan. 1931: 462-469.—The cases in which a plea of double jeopardy has been raised may be grouped into two classes. In the first fall those cases where each of the two offenses charged in successive indictments contains at least one essential element which is not included in the other offense. The result which will be reached by the courts in these cases may be predicted with a fair degree of certainty. It is in the second, where one of the two offenses is included in its entirety in a greater offense, which consists of the first offense plus an additional element, that the confusion in judicial determination exists. It is proposed that the rule governing the determination of the problem be as follows: "Two offenses are identical so as to render a second prosecution double jeopardy, if (1) the essential facts alleged in the second indictment were admissible under the first indictment and, if proved, would, of necessity, have convicted of the offense charged in the first indictment, or (2) the offense charged in the second indictment was included in its entirety in the greater offense charged in the first indictment and there was conviction of the greater offense, or there might have been a conviction of the lesser offense under the indictment charging the greater offense."—*Albert Langelutting.*

12739. **WHYTE, JAMES G.** Covenants: restrictions on use of property: eminent domain: compensation. *California Law Rev.* 19(1) Nov. 1930: 58-64.—The limitations placed upon the doctrine of equitable servitudes by *Friesen v. City of Glendale* added to those already established by *Werner v. Graham* confine its application to extremely narrow limits. *Werner v. Graham* held that the benefit of such a covenant does not run to the other lot owners in a tract, regardless of a uniform building plan known to the parties, unless the property to be benefited is designated or the uniform plan men-

tioned in the deed or instrument in which the covenant is originally made. *Friesen v. City of Glendale* holds that the burden of such a covenant does not run against a governmental agency. A restriction that "premises shall be used for residence purposes only" does not prevent transfer of a lot to the city for street purposes nor does it oblige the city to make compensation for the interests of the other landholders of the tract existing by virtue of the restrictive covenants limiting the use to which such lots might be put.—*H. R. Enslow.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 12556, 12663, 12683, 12856, 12866, 12881-12882, 12897, 12934, 12978, 12996, 12999, 13194)

GENERAL

12740. **ALIBERT, RAPHAËL.** Les préoccupations économiques et sociales dans les constitutions libérales de l'Europe moderne. [Economic and social features of the liberal constitutions of modern Europe.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 52 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 79-89.

12741. **UNSIGNED.** National economic councils. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(1) Jan. 1931: 1-9.—National economic councils in more or less definite form have been established in 12 European countries. In France the council was established in 1925. It is not attached to any particular ministry and is free to decide what questions to consider. Recommendations made by the council are transmitted to the prime minister who in turn must inform the council what action, if any, is taken. It is composed of 47 members, and meets four times a year regularly with special sessions on call. It elects 10 of its members as a permanent committee. Several important studies have been made relating to national equipment. The British council was established in 1930 by a treasury minute issued by the government. It is a standing body and reports to the cabinet. The prime minister is chairman and such members of the cabinet are appointed as he selects. Its function is purely advisory. In Germany a provisional federal economic council was established by governmental order in 1920. It had 326 members and 53 committees. The group as a whole has not convened since 1923. As a policy of economy the government since 1924 has curtailed the lines of work. Only four committees were retained and their work was restricted to a discussion of proposals initiated by the government. In Italy a national council of corporations established in 1930 serves in an advisory capacity to the ministry of corporations. It is under the presidency of the head of the government and is composed of the ministers of corporations, interior, agriculture and forestry, certain subordinate officials of these organizations, and a selected list of other organizations. Ten technical advisers are attached to the council with the right to participate but not to vote. Functions are consultative, rule making, administrative, and coordinative.—*G. G. Groat.*

AUSTRALIA

12742. **KIRWAN, Sir JOHN.** Western Australia and Australian federation. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(648) Feb. 1931: 169-175.—The development of the 30 years of the federation has been away from federalism to unification. Not only has the high court given interpretations of the Commonwealth Act which have permitted the commonwealth to encroach on state powers, but the senate in which each state has six members has not performed its task of protecting state rights. Though the burden of providing justice, education, local government, and land development falls on the state, the com-

monwealth has failed to distribute among the states its surplus (under sec. 94) and has invaded the field of direct taxes—income, land, and inheritance. The commonwealth policy of high tariffs had been dictated from the eastern states which have growing, though inefficient, industries. Western Australia is hardest hit by this policy. The result is the growth of agitation for secession. But the labor party, the returned soldiers, and the Australian Natives Association are against the movement.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

AUSTRIA

12743. **ADAMOVIČ, LUDWIG.** Die rechtliche Stellung des österreichischen Bundespräsidenten nach der Verfassungsreform von 1929. [The legal position of the Austrian federal president according to the administrative reform of 1929.] *Prager Juris. Z.* 10(7-8) Apr. 1930: 282-290.

12744. **MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B.** Chronique constitutionnelle. [Constitutional history.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142(424) Mar. 10, 1930: 485-492.—The new constitution of Austria, adopted Dec. 7, 1929, was a compromise in the class struggle between the Socialists and the Christian Socialists. Accordingly it includes provisions incorporating protection for the socialist regime in Vienna, the doctrine of federalism, and the constitutional theories of Kelsen. Several important changes are made. The federal government is given greater control over local administration, especially with respect to police and elections. The position of the president has been notably strengthened. His term is lengthened, he is to be chosen by the voters instead of by parliament, he can dissolve parliament, and he is given power to make certain emergency regulations with the consent of the executive committee of parliament. This executive committee is given extensive powers, even to changing fiscal arrangements or negotiating and approving foreign loans.—*R. L. Mott.*

EGYPT

12745. **MERTON, ARTHUR.** Constitutionalism in Egypt. *Contemp. Rev.* 139(781) Jan. 1931: 32-40.—The constitutional amendments of 1930 are in line with the past experience and older institutions of the country. Two-degree elections, contemplated by the 1923 constitution but removed by the Zaglulists in 1926, are restored. Eight major criticisms of the reforms made by the Liberals are dealt with and defended. These are concerned with the increased powers of the government in the initiative of finance measures, suspension of sessions, lawmaking during recess, and controlling election dates; and are also directed against the limits placed on taking votes of confidence, the crown's appointment of Moslem religious heads, the secret trial of press suspensions, and the ten year immutability of the new constitution.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

GERMANY

12746. **D'ALÒ, GIOVANNI.** La costituzione di Weimar e l'unità dello stato Germanico. [The Weimar con-

stitution and the unity of the German state.] *Critica Fascista*. 9(4) Feb. 15, 1931: 72-75.—The end of the present political crisis in Germany must be brought about by a change of the Weimar constitution. Notwithstanding the unification process concluded by it, it has failed to create a really centralized and powerful state, capable of withstanding the strain of present circumstances. Great confusion arises as to the exact boundaries of the sovereignty of the states and the *Reich*, with much waste of time and money in the solution of urgent problems. More than ever, therefore, the way lies towards unity and centralization.—*Mario Einaudi*.

GREAT BRITAIN

12747. WEBB, Mrs. SIDNEY. A reform bill for 1932. *Pol. Quart.* 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-22.—The inefficiency of the house of commons and related institutions is not due to modes of procedure but to the burden of work. Parliament should divest itself of much of its business and transfer a part to one or more national assemblies (e.g. for Scotland, England) of about 300 members specially elected for a definite term of say three years. Parliament could give in a lump sum the control of expenditures on the social services relating to health, education, factory inspection, trade, labor, local government, etc. One quarter of the budget is so spent today, and the sum could be decennially determined. The cabinet and the house of commons would still have left all they can properly handle—the government of the empire, foreign affairs, defense, national debt, taxation, and justice. Sovereignty would remain in parliament, which would operate this federalism of subjects (not necessarily of territory) by self-restraint. The threefold evil of an over-taxed cabinet, a hypertrophied bureaucracy, and a paralyzed house of commons would be eliminated.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

ITALY

12748. COSTAMAGNE, CARLO. Il principio corporativo. [The corporative principle.] *Diritto d. Lavoro*. 3(3) Mar. 1929: 89-102.

12749. STEINER, H. ARTHUR. The treaty-making power in Fascist Italy. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(1) Feb. 1931: 146-152.—Recent Fascist legislation has so altered Art. 5 of the *Statuto* that the treaty-making power has been legally vested in the executive without the necessity for any legislative concurrence. The ordinance power of the government facilitates the municipal enforcement of such international obligations. Since June 1928 the Fascist government has adopted the practice of submitting treaties to the legislature before their ratification; this is simply an act of grace and the practice may be discontinued at the option of the government.—*H. Arthur Steiner*.

LEBANON

12750. KOHN, HANS. Der Staat Libanon. [The state of Lebanon.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20(10) Jan. 1931: 645-656.—The present population of Lebanon is 800,000, of which the Christian sect of the Maronites is a minority. The revolt of the Druses in Syria under the governorship of Sarraïl had its effect on Lebanon too. It was granted more and more independence, and on May 23, 1926, a constitution was proclaimed which declares Lebanon an independent state; it remains part of the mandate, and the legislative and administrative power of the French high commissioner continues. The constitution recognizes not one state religion but all religions as political factors. At the present time a new ministry is working for a treaty with France which would do away with the mandate and permit Lebanon to apply

for admission to the League of Nations.—*Werner Neuse*.

UNITED STATES

12751. BEARD, WILLIAM. Government by special consent. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(1) Feb. 1931: 61-68.—Federal and state governments cooperate frequently in the exercise of their respective constitutional powers. In the licensing of airmen and aircraft, for instance, since uniform regulations are desirable, many states have "accepted" federal specifications. On the other hand, the federal government has sometimes accommodated its legislation to that of the states. An illustration is afforded by the closing of interstate commerce to game killed in defiance of local law. State officials have also been sworn in as federal officials. Even private corporations have accepted extra-constitutional federal regulation when, as in the case of civilian flying schools, meeting the federal standards is commercially expedient. This informal "government by consent" is valuable because, where necessary, the federal division of powers may be overcome in the interest either of a uniform or decentralized legislative policy and a more efficient administration.—*A. J. Zurcher*.

12752. FORDHAM, JEFF B. The present supreme court, social legislation, and the judicial process. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 37(12) Feb. 1931: 167-208.—The purpose of this article is to appraise the personnel of the present federal supreme court from the point of view of their attitude on questions of the constitutionality of what is called social legislation. The materials on which the evaluation is made consist of their opinions in cases heretofore decided, whether those opinions be prevailing or dissenting opinions. The attitude of the justices representing the liberal approach to constitutional questions corresponds to the correct and classical theory of the judicial function in reviewing legislation; the other justices have read too much of their own social and economic philosophy into the vague phrases of the federal constitution. The author makes clear which of the justices he considers as belonging to each group.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

12753. FUCHS, RALPH F. The quantity of regulatory legislation. *St. Louis Law Rev.* 16(1) Dec. 1930: 51-55.—Popular discussions commonly exaggerate the extent to which Americans are subjected to regulatory statutes. Congress and the state legislatures enact about 23,000 statutes in two years, but most individuals encounter directly only those of congress and of their own state. Furthermore, most of these statutes are not regulatory. Of 1,722 acts of the 70th congress only 36 were regulatory; of these only 7 were criminal; of these 7 only 2 were new criminal acts as distinguished from amendments of prior criminal statutes; and of these 2, one merely applied to the preservation of order on the special occasion of the Hoover inauguration. Of 2,847 acts passed in five states during 1928 and 1929, 834 were regulatory. Of these, 167 were criminal, and only 61 were new criminal enactments. This is at the rate of about 6 per state per year. A tabulation is set forth from which various other data may be read.—*James A. McLaughlin*.

12754. OWL, W. DAVID. What the Indians want from the government. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.*, Boston, Massachusetts, Jun. 8-14, 1930: 624-631.—The Indian, first of all, wants his legal status clarified. Confusion of jurisdiction relative to Indian reservation life is frequently responsible for lack of law and order, and for lack of educational, health, and other modern facilities.—*O. D. Duncan*.

12755. WILLIS, HUGH E. The doctrine of the supremacy of the supreme court. *Indiana Law J.* 6(4) Jan. 1931: 224-258.—*C. E. Davis*.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 12711-12712, 12718, 12733, 12753, 12798, 12878, 12887, 12895, 12898, 12921, 12925, 12928, 12930, 12934, 12938, 12949-12951, 12953, 12955-12956, 12960)

UNITED STATES

12756. COX, F. JOYCE. The Texas board of water engineers. *Texas Law Rev.* 8(2) Feb. 1930: 238-248.—See Entry 1: 7659.

12757. DABAGH, THOMAS S. The multiplicity of laws. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17(2) Feb. 1931: 131-132.—The author who is a member of the California bar and research assistant in legislation at the University of Southern California, criticizes the general tendency to criticize our legislatures for over-legislating. The amount of legislation passed which affects the general public is exaggerated.—*F. R. Aumann.*

12758. JONES, J. CATRON. The make-up of a state legislature. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(1) Feb. 1931: 116-119.—This is a brief study of the personnel of the lower branch of the Kentucky legislature, analyzing the qualifications of the members as to education, political experience, and the affiliations of the members, such as marriage, church, fraternal orders, and finally, occupations. The legislature is made up of mature men; it is amateurish and without experience; educational training is meagre; it is predominately agricultural, but probably dominated by the legal profession; the members are all joiners.—*J. Catron Jones.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 12726, 12730, 12775, 12875, 12885, 12906, 12910, 12927, 12935, 12958-12959, 12961-12963)

GENERAL

12759. UNSIGNED. Assemblées du conseil général de L'Union International des Villes. [Conferences of the general council of the International Union of Municipalities.] *Admin. Locale.* (56) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 1137-1138.—This report deals with the statistics, archives, and intellectual cooperation of municipalities. The 1932 meeting of the union will be held in Great Britain.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

12760. UNSIGNED. Les unions de villes, leur activité. [Federations of municipalities and their activity.] *Admin. Locale.* (56) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 1129-1136.—This résumé of the accomplishments of national municipal unions deals with Germany, the U. S., Belgium, Spain, Canada, and Switzerland. The 15th annual conference of *Verein für Kommunalwirtschaft und Kommunalpolitik* dealt principally with the difficulty of obtaining sufficient municipal revenues. The International City Managers' Association, meeting in San Francisco, dealt with federal, state, and university relationships. The Union of Canadian Municipalities, founded in 1900, is composed of 93 municipalities. Its annual conference dealt with the city manager form of government, among other important subjects.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

12761. WENGER, M. La lutte contre le bruit dans les villes. [The struggle against noise in municipalities.] *Admin. Locale.* (56) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 1146-1163.—Municipalities in several countries, notably France, Germany, and Switzerland, are seriously concerned about improving the noise situation. In France, the Academy of Medicine and the Touring Club have been outstanding in presenting the need to municipal authorities.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

CANADA

12762. UNSIGNED. Le gouvernement local au Canada. [Canadian local government.] *Admin. Locale.*

(56) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 1165-1166.—In the conservative east, where the mayor-council plan is customary, there is variation relative to the powers of the mayor who is usually an elective officer. The two largest cities, Montreal and Toronto, are well governed. Toronto, with an investment of \$91,000,000 in publicly owned utilities, presents a difficult problem in management. In the prairie provinces the commission and the manager plans have been adopted in several instances.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

FRANCE

12763. ALLARD, PAUL. Les régies municipales contre la vie chère. [Municipal trading versus the high cost of living.] *État Moderne.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 64-70.—If municipal trading in France succeeds in expanding, it will do so in the face of the coolness of the council of state, the hostility of vested economic interests, the enmity of the court of accounts and the ministry of finance, and the opposition of the ministry of commerce. Nevertheless, an important report of an investigation undertaken for the ministry of the interior concludes that the extension of municipal trading would be a most effective means of contending with the high cost of living.—*R. K. Gooch.*

UNITED STATES

12764. DODDS, H. W. Metropolitan regions—chaos, annexation, or federation? *Amer. City.* 44(1) Jan. 1931: 144-145.—Various methods of dealing with the metropolitan problems have been investigated by a committee of the National Municipal League. Its findings have just appeared in a book of 400 pages, *The Government of Metropolitan Areas*. The report is a careful examination of the various types of organization or readjustment of metropolitan government which have been seriously proposed or attempted in the U. S. A special chapter is devoted to the borough plan of New York. The next experiments in metropolitan government will be in the direction of the federal form. One chapter of the report discusses differentials in taxation in annexation or consolidation schemes.—*Harvey Walker.*

12765. FAUST, MARTIN L. Missouri voters reject metropolitan amendment. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(1) Jan. 1931: 12-15.—A description of the amendment authorizing the consolidation of St. Louis City and St. Louis County and an account of the unsuccessful campaign for its adoption.—*Harvey Walker.*

12766. FENNING, FREDERICK A. Federal management of the federal city. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(1) Jan. 1931: 16-18.—The house of representatives, in the closing days of the last session of congress, appointed a special committee to investigate the fiscal relations between the U. S. and the District of Columbia. The real issue is nothing less than the management of the federal city. The trend of legislation, in recent years, has been in the direction of federal control. The issue comes from a tendency of congress to contribute a smaller and smaller share of the cost of government of the district. The latest appropriation carries less than 21% of the total district budget as the federal government's contribution.—*Harvey Walker.*

12767. HARROLD, GEORGE H. Corner building cut-back in Saint Paul. *City Planning.* 7(1) Jan. 1931: 36-37.—*R. O. Huus.*

12768. McKINLEY, CHARLES. The proposed consolidation of the governments of Portland and Multnomah County. *Commonwealth Rev.* 12(4) Nov. 1930: 249-256.—In 1914 a proposal of the Oregon legislature to permit consolidation of any city having 100,000 population with the county in which it was located was defeated by referendum vote. Since then there has been a series of studies and consolidation proposals, none of which has been accepted. The metropolitan area of

Portland now includes portions of Clakamas and Washington counties in Oregon and extends across the Columbia River into the state of Washington. Disappointment over the results of 1930 census, by which Portland was credited with barely 300,000 population has resulted in a plan for working out a program to facilitate the incorporation of a peripheral suburban population of 35,000 within Multnomah County and perhaps a similar population in adjoining counties.—*W. Rolland Maddox*.

12769. MERRIAM, CHARLES E. How far have we come and where do we go from here? *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(1) Jan. 1931: 7-12.—In the last 25 years the American city has learned to substitute mastery for drift in dealing with the physical plan of the community. On the other hand, cities have lost heavily by the growth of metropolitan areas. There has been progress in the elimination of the spoils system, improvement in the health administration, park and recreation policy, and school systems. A notable feature is the advancement of scientific interest in municipal affairs. Forecasting municipal progress 25 years, it seems clear that the coming city will more nearly include the metropolitan area and approach more nearly equal representation in the state legislature. There is likely to be some experimentation with city states. The coming city will advance along ways of social planning as it has in the field of physical planning.—*Harvey Walker*.

12770. NOLEN, JOHN, Jr. City planning in Philadelphia. *City Planning*. 7(1) Jan. 1931: 38-39.—In 1929 Mayor Mackey appointed a city planning commission and a zoning commission for Philadelphia. In January, 1930, Jacques Gréber of Paris was engaged as architectural consultant. The immediate objective has been the preparation of a skeleton city plan which has been pictured by the use of an enlarged aerial mosaic map. Important special planning studies are in progress. The first preliminary plans were submitted to the mayor Nov. 12, 1930.—*R. O. Huus*.

12771. NOLTING, ORIN F. Council-manager government in 1930. *Pub. Management*. 13(1) Jan. 1931: 23-29.—Among the important council-manager developments in 1930 was its adoption by 20 cities. One city abandoned the plan, while 8 voted to retain it. The voters of 13 other cities and towns defeated proposed council-manager charters or proposals to adopt the plan. Kentucky adopted a council-manager enabling act; a Georgia court issued a mandamus to compel the council of Manchester to appoint a city manager; the voters of Pontiac, Michigan, by a two-to-one vote, defeated an attempt to recall four councilmen who were favorable to the council-manager plan in operation in that city. Two counties, Durham County, North Carolina, and Arlington County, Virginia, adopted the council-manager plan. It is significant that large cities continue to show interest in this form of government. Michigan leads all states in the number of cities having the council-manager plan, followed by Florida, Texas, California, Oklahoma, and Virginia. City managership is becoming more of a profession. The present average length of service is 4 years and 11 months. In addition, 17 managers were promoted from one city to another.—*M. V. Smith*.

12772. OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW. Principles which should control limitations in bulk of buildings. *City Planning*. 7(1) Jan. 1931: 22-24.—Limitations should be such that each building would be insured sufficient light and air and that the transportation facilities would not be unduly burdened. The New York zoning ordinance does not accomplish these ends. The area occupied by buildings at a given height on a single parcel of land should be related not only to the size, shape, and adjoining street width of said parcel but also to the size, shape, and location of adjoining building areas perma-

nently restricted against occupation by buildings at or above any given level.—*R. O. Huus*.

12773. ROOT, IRVING C. Planning progress in Maryland-Washington metropolitan district. *City Planning*. 7(1) Jan. 1931: 1-11.—The Maryland legislature established the Maryland-Washington Metropolitan District in 1927, with a planning commission consisting of six members from the two counties concerned. The commission is financed by a 1/3 mill tax levy. The area covers 160 square miles and includes 22 incorporated towns and communities. A preliminary master plan has recently been completed. Two zoning ordinances were adopted in 1928 and later revised. Blocking of important planning projects is prevented, since the commission must approve all building permit applications as to zoning requirements.—*R. O. Huus*.

12774. UNSIGNED. Work under way on Boulder City, Nevada. *Western City*. 7(2) Feb. 1931: 17-18.—The Union Pacific railroad line to Boulder City was placed in operation Feb. 1, 1931, and work is about to begin on the eight mile stretch of railroad from the city to the dam site. The government will spend \$1,818,092 in the construction of Boulder City according to a previously worked out plan. "The city's water system will cost \$429,349 and that of the camp \$179,760. The dwellings in the city will cost \$401,140, and the government will receive \$30 monthly rental from the cottages. One six room cottage at \$8,000 will be the most expensive house. Others dwindle to \$3,700. A city manager, who will receive \$3,500 will be the highest paid official. United States deputy marshals will be the police force."—*John M. Piffner*.

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 6956, 9094, 9932, 10011, 11367, 12736, 12768)

GREAT BRITAIN

12775. BOER, T. de. Iets over plaatselijk en gewestelijk bestuur in Engeland en Wales. [The local and district government of England and Wales.] *Antirevolutionaire Staatskunde*. 6 Jul.-Aug. 1930: 330-352.—The article includes the government organization and finances of the parish, the district, the municipal borough, the county borough, the county, and London.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

12776. FREMANTLE, Sir SELWYN, N. E. Lancashire regional-planning report. *Garden Cities & Town Planning*. 20(9) Nov. 1930: 266-269.

12777. MOOR, C. Berkshire regional-planning survey. *Garden Cities & Town Planning*. 20(9) Nov. 1930: 275-276.

UNITED STATES

12778. BROMAGE, ARTHUR W. The crisis in county government in Michigan. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(1) Feb. 1931: 135-145.—Michigan county government must be adjusted to local needs: in southern Michigan where 85% of the state's population is living in 35 counties, township representation in county boards of supervisors subjects strong urban majorities to rural domination; in northern Michigan where the remaining 15% of the population is scattered over 48 counties, the heavy cost of needlessly duplicated governmental institutions, such as exist in nine adjacent counties with a combined population of only 47,031, has thrown great blocks of land back upon the state for non-payment of taxes. Varying in population from 1,728 (Oscoda County) to 1,888,731 (Wayne County) and in occupation from lumbering to agriculture to mining to industry, Michigan counties need to be released from their state constitutional straight-jacket. Northern counties should be consolidated, and a general reform in governmental structure away from the long ballot,

administrative decentralization, and large county boards should "take the form of a home rule amendment which will permit counties to adopt the county manager plan if they choose."—*Jesse T. Carpenter.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 11759, 11794-11800, 12132, 12140, 12150, 12198, 12708, 12745, 12750, 12832, 12870, 12877, 12914, 12987-12988, 13002-13003, 13005, 13007, 13009, 13044, 13123)

GENERAL

12779. JUNOD, HENRI A., et al. L'état d'esprit actuel des indigènes dans les colonies des différents pays. [Present state of the spirit of the indigenous population in the colonies of different countries.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. & Pol.* (378) Nov. 19, 1928: pp. 40.

12780. PENHO GARCIA, JOSÉ de. A assistência e a protecção aos indígenas na moderna política colonial. [Assistance and protection of the natives in modern colonial policy.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa. ser. 47a* (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 239-257.

FRANCE

12781. C., E. Une proclamation révolutionnaire en Indochine. [A revolutionary proclamation in Indo-China.] *Asie Française.* 31 (287) Feb. 1931: 42-44.—A proclamation issued from Geneva by the Committee on Indo-Chinese Independence under date of Nov. 27 is now being extensively circulated in the country. It calls upon all patriots to join in a campaign to be waged in five stages. Pacific manifestations are to be followed in turn by a boycott of French merchandise, a general strike by students and workers, civil disobedience, and finally a declaration of emancipation from foreign control.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12782. LABOURET, HENRI. La situation en Afrique occidentale. [Conditions in French West Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 113-116.—The French fully realize that the native must ever be the essential constituent of the population in the Senegal and Niger valleys and have whole-heartedly adopted the principle of association. Tribal organization and local law are respected. Medical service has been instituted on a large scale and the finest school system of the continent, from the point of view of serving the Negro's needs, has been opened. Public finances are in an unusually good condition.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12783. LA SALLE, L. d'ANFREVILLE de. Naturalisation et francisation en Afrique du Nord. [The making of Frenchmen out of foreigners in North Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 111-113.—Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis are being colonized at a rapid rate and will be fully settled within a generation. Most of the newcomers come from Portugal, Spain, and Italy. France is seeking to Gallicize them in the schools and has enacted legislation to facilitate naturalization.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12784. UNSIGNED. Algérie. Habitations à bon marché. [Low priced homes in Algeria.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 143.—The housing crisis in Algeria is acute and, because private capital is not being invested in sufficient amount to relieve the situation, the government is employing public funds for that purpose. The sum made available has risen from 250,000 francs in 1923 to 5,043,390 francs in 1930.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12785. UNSIGNED. Un conseil national de la France d'Outremer. [A national council for Greater France.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (1) 1931: 48-51.—The problems of outlying parts of the empire are to all intents and purposes problems of the *métropole* itself and, in frank recognition of the fact, de Warren, presi-

dent of the committee for Algeria, Tunis and Morocco and a member of the chamber of deputies, has introduced a bill in the latter calling for the creation of a national council, made up of 50 representatives from the motherland and the overseas possessions, to study imperial problems. While this body would possess only advisory powers, its influence would be great.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12786. UNSIGNED. L'emprunt de l'Afrique équatoriale française. [The French equatorial African loan.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (1) Jan. 1931: 42-45.—The home government is now considering a project to underwrite an 822,000,000 franc loan for this colony; 427,000,000 would be used to construct the Congo-Ocean railway, 75,000,000 in public health work, 300,000,000 to construct harbor works at Pointe-Noire, and 20,000,000 to found an agricultural bank to bolster up native agriculture.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12787. UNSIGNED. Indochine. L'emprunt colonial. [Indo-China's share in the great colonial loan.] *Asie Française.* 31 (287) Feb. 1931: 59-60.—The French legislature has just authorized the raising of a great colonial loan of 3,900,000,000 francs. Indo-China's share is 1,370,000,000 francs. This is to be underwritten by the mother country and is to be repaid within a maximum period of 50 years. Badly needed public works can now be undertaken on a generous scale. Extensive railroad building, canal construction, and the erection of new telegraph and telephone lines will start at once.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12788. UNSIGNED. Madagascar en 1930: texte du discours prononcé par M. Léon Cayla à l'ouverture de la session des délégations économiques et financières (13 octobre 1930). [Madagascar in 1930: text of the speech delivered by M. Léon Cayla at the opening of the session of the economic and financial delegations, Oct. 13, 1930.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (673) Jan. 3, 1931: 24-26.—A review of the colony's condition by the governor-general.—*Luther H. Evans.*

12789. UNSIGNED. Pays de mandat français au Levant. La question de la liberté de la presse. [The question of freedom of the press in French mandated territory in the Levant.] *Asie Française.* 31 (286) Jan. 1931: 31.—The influential Syrian journal, *L'Orient*, was suppressed some weeks ago because of its attacks on the political policies of the president of the chamber, Sheik Mohamed Djisr. This created a great stir and, apparently on orders from France, the paper was allowed to resume publication on Jan. 8.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12790. UNSIGNED. La représentation des indigènes au Tonkin. [Native representation in Tonkin.] *Asie Française.* 31 (287) Feb. 1931: 49-50.—The laudable attempt on the part of the French government to give the Tonkinese a voice in the management of their own affairs has not been particularly successful because elections have been almost universally swung by bribery. A new plan has consequently been adopted under *arrête* of Apr. 7, 1930, by which the chamber of representatives is to be composed of a member for every 40,000 taxpayers, to be chosen by an electoral college, and a member for every 1,000 registered business men, chosen by the latter.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12791. UNSIGNED. Tonkin. L'opinion indigène et le protectorat. [Native opinion and the Tonkinese protectorate.] *Asie Française.* 31 (286) Jan. 1931: 27.—A nationalist movement, which may have grave consequences, is developing among the educated Tonkinese. The leader, Pham-Quynh, is savage in his denunciation of the French overlordship.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12792. UNSIGNED. Tonkin. Réformes constitutionnelles? [The question of constitutional reform in Tonkin.] *Asie Française.* 31 (287) Feb. 1931: 61-62.—One group in Tonkin, made up largely of mandarins, is urging the establishment of parliamentary government

with ministerial responsibility. Another, finding its strength in business circles, is urging direct rule by France with the latter following a policy of association rather than of assimilation. Neither change could, of course, be made without the consent of the ruler who is secured in his position by treaty with France.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12793. UNSIGNED. Tunisie. Les fêtes nationales italiennes. [Italian national holidays in Tunis.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 148.—The Italians in Tunis now celebrate nine Italian national holidays a year, in addition to 64 religious holidays. The former are highly obnoxious to the French.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12794. UNSIGNED. Le vote définitif des emprunts coloniaux. [The final vote on the colonial loans.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 127-137.—The French senate has just voted favorably on a series of measures already passed by the chamber of deputies authorizing the colonies of French West Africa, Indo-China, and Madagascar and the commissioners in the mandated territories of Togo and Kamerun to float loans totalling 3,900,000,000 francs, to be spent in building public works and opening up the several areas. This marks a distinct turning point in their history and momentous consequences are expected to follow. The loans are to be completely repaid within 50 years.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

GREAT BRITAIN

12795. BARROW, GEORGE de S. The army in India and constitutional reform. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (89) Jan. 1931: 1-20.—The Simon Commission's suggestion that the imperial army would have to remain for a long time under imperial control and that, in the meantime, another and purely Indian army might be created for internal order presents an anomalous situation in view of the promise of self-government. It does not solve the problem of the eventual replacement of the present imperial army by an equally efficient Indian army. Indianization of the forces is a slow process; it depends not only upon the number of cadets but also upon their efficiency, length of service, and ability to overcome racial, religious, and caste prejudices.—*Charles A. Timm.*

12796. DAS, TARAKNATH. Indian freedom and world politics. *Modern Rev.* 49 (2) Feb. 1931: 141-145.—The shrewder statesmen in London realize that in the "coming conflict" in Europe or Asia, England will not be able to maintain its economic and political position as a great power without Indian men and money. In any major conflict among nations in which England may be involved, the support of India is indispensable. Just as the fear of American encroachment on rebellious Canada induced England to confer dominion status on Canadians and just as the menace of an European war forced England to grant self-government to the Boers, so the exigencies of present world politics are driving the English imperialists to come to terms with the Indian nationalists.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

12797. GARRATT, G. T. The future of Palestine. *Pol. Quart.* 2 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 46-58.—Palestine suffers from being a buffer state. The discord has been not so much religious as that of two civilizations—European and Asiatic. The riots were undoubtedly intended to call attention to the increasing Europeanization. Generally speaking the British colonial office has been Asiatic in sympathy, parliament European in sympathy. The new government policy points to a slowing down of Europeanization, and the settlement of Arabs on the land. Yet the Jews have been paying 40% of the revenue and this will slack off if there is any reduction of immigration. The policy should be to allow selected Jewish immigration, to proceed with the settlement of Arabs and show that Asiatic advancement is

not incompatible with, but profits by, Europeanization.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

12798. HYDARI, MUHAMMAD AKBAR. Hyderabad today. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (89) Jan. 1931: 81-93.—During the rule of the present nizām, Hyderabad has made marked advance. Public education from the primary school through the universities has received special attention, particularly in the effort made to employ the vernaculars as the medium of instruction, although English is not neglected. Agriculture, irrigation, and public works in general have progressed. The city of Hyderabad has been practically rebuilt since the flood of 1908. In all, the state illustrates the kind of *Swaraj* that makes for happiness and progress.—*Charles A. Timm.*

12799. KHAN, M. JAMSHED ALI. The need for second chambers in the provinces. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (89) Jan. 1931: 53-63.—Every means of assuring careful deliberation in political bodies in India should be employed. In view of the danger in the existing situation it is highly important to provide specific safeguards to the interests of the classes that have substantial stakes in the country. The land-owning aristocracy stands in need of and deserves such protection. Second chambers would serve as a partial safeguard, to be supplemented by special representation in both chambers. It is difficult to understand why the Simon Commission should suggest that special constituencies for land-owners be destroyed, but those for universities and commerce be retained.—*Charles A. Timm.*

12800. SIMON, Sir JOHN. The Indian problem. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 8 (9) Nov. 1930: 633-642.—Because there is no single Indian tongue, no one can communicate with the whole Indian people by using any given form of Oriental speech. Only 3% of the whole population exercises a political vote, and the greater part of those who do are illiterate. The conception of caste constantly influences the political situation. Moreover, one-third of India constitutes the states of the Indian princes, which are not British soil and are often governed on feudal principles. The Northwest frontier, too, must be protected against an active and present danger. Great Britain since 1858 has tried to encourage the association of Indians in the work of administration and is now striving to develop the opportunities for responsible government in India.—*Alison Ewart.*

12801. SORABJI, CORNELIA. Prospects: the new India. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (648) Feb. 1931: 176-183.—Unity in India is a product of British rule; and equality of privileges for all races and religions dates back only to Queen Victoria's proclamation. There is little ground for expecting the conclusions of the Round Table in London to be accepted in India, for the Swarajist leaders have openly admitted, especially in the U. S., that they seek nothing less than independence. Indian leaders are filled with English ideas of parliamentary government, of parties, of a government and an opposition. Where are they to come from? Other problems are: Hindu versus Moslem, Progressive versus Orthodox, caste, and political education of the electorate especially of the women.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

12802. THOMPSON, EDWARD. The Round-Table Conference on India. *Current Hist.* 33 (4) Jan. 1931: 503-509.—It is unfortunate that the present Round-Table Conference, so long needed, must meet in an atmosphere as surcharged with passion as that of the moment. Great Britain could well afford to withdraw from India if there was assurance of a native government capable of maintaining order. Her naval position could be safeguarded by retaining the only good harbor in India—Trincomali in Ceylon. The most pressing problems before India are those of the native states, communal hostility between Hindus and Moslems, the present appalling growth of disorder, and poverty.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

ITALY

12803. UNSIGNED. L'occupation de Koufra. [The occupation of the oasis of Kufra in Libya.] *Afrique Française*. 41(2) Feb. 1931: 88-92.—The Kufra oasis, in southeastern Libya, was occupied by an Italian expeditionary force on Jan. 24 after a brilliant campaign of 24 days. Under Marshal Badoglio 1,000 men accompanied by 8,000 camels marched over 800 kilometers of sheer desert, carrying even firewood, and made a sudden, unexpected attack which resulted in victory after some hours of strenuous fighting. (Map.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

12804. UNSIGNED. La Senoussia et la pacification. [The Senussite brotherhood and the pacification of Cyrenaica.] *Afrique Française*. 41(1) Jan. 1931: 30-34.—The Senussite fraternity in Cyrenaica long since ceased to be a mere Mohammedan brotherhood and, by the time of the Turco-Italian war, had organized a veritable state within a state among the Prophet's followers. The body showed itself particularly hostile toward the Italians. Chronic disorder has prevailed in the colony until now the Fascist army has inflicted a stinging defeat, which has been followed by a confiscation of Senussite lands and the deportation of members of the society.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

PORTUGAL

12805. SONTTO, AZEVEDO. O problema da nossa legislação colonial. [The problem of our colonial legisla-

tion.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa*. ser. 47a (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 212-239.

12806. SOUSA, JOSÉ de. A colonização da Província de S. Thomé e Príncipe. [The colonization of the provinces of St. Thomas and Príncipe.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa*. ser. 46a (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 190-226.

UNITED STATES

12807. UNSIGNED. A trial for sedition in the Philippines. *China Weekly Rev.* 55(8) Jan. 24, 1931: 273-274.—Fifty-seven persons, including 13 women, were charged with sedition as a result of an outbreak of "Colorums" Jan. 11. It is possible that this minor outbreak may be the precursor of greater ones. India's struggle for freedom is echoed among all Asiatic peoples.—*W. Leon Godshall*.

12808. WOHLTAT, H. C. H. Unabhängigkeit der Philippinen? [Independence for the Philippines?] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7(12) Dec. 1930: 968-972.—Increasing export of Philippine products to America disturbs the minds of U.S. producers. Efforts to keep out this competition have been vain. In case of war the Philippines could not be successfully guarded. If the islands became independent they would face a serious economic crisis. Were the Philippines independent their neutrality would have to be guaranteed by the U. S., Great Britain, Japan, and France.—*Werner Neuse*.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 12085, 12111, 12219, 12688, 12742, 12781, 12797, 12801-12802)

GENERAL

12809. SCHRIFRIN, A. Die Gegenrevolution in Europa. [Counter-revolution in Europe.] *Gesellschaft*. 8(1) Jan. 1931: 1-28.—Half of Europe is at present occupied by or threatened with fascism; the movement includes Finland, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Italy, Spain, Austria and Germany. The form differs in each country according to the causes of its origin. In Italy fascism is classical, in Spain it is a military dictatorship, in Germany it is a political movement and occupies a powerful parliamentary position within the democracy. However, the movement is similar in methods and goal: the ultimate attainment of a dictatorship through the forcible destruction of democracy. Those countries in which democratic institutions have been established since the World War have been the ones attacked by the offensive of fascism. The first phase of the counter-revolution occurred in England and France and was directed against foreign dangers. The fascist victory of 1922 introduced a new phase of the movement directed against democracy and concentrated in Italy. The next phase, marked by consolidation and expansion of fascism in Spain, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, and Finland, is characterized by an active foreign policy. The first wave of the counter-revolution in Germany sprang from the opposition to what was left of the old regime. The second was the revolt against capitalism. Sep. 14, 1930 introduced the third wave; the N.S.D.A.P. appears as the political directing force and the middle classes are its passive material and its social foundation.—*Elizabeth Weber*.

ARMENIA

12810. ABEGHIAN, A. Haygagan Meshagouyte yev H. H. Tash-Naghtoutiune. [Armenian culture and the A. R. Federation.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 9(4) Feb.

1931: 10-26.—During the last quarter of the 19th century the political movement took the lead in Armenia, but that was conditioned by the cultural renaissance which had its rise in the middle of the century. By 1880 this movement was at its apex and had come almost to a stand-still when political regeneration began under the leadership of the A. R. Federation in 1890. From that date to this, political and cultural movements have advanced almost parallelly under the guidance of that organization. Starting primarily as a political unit, the organization numbered within it the best educated and the most cultured element of the Armenian people.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

AUSTRIA

12811. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. The reconstruction of Austria. *Engl. Rev.* 52(1) Jan. 1931: 73-80.—A description of the more significant developments of the past few years and the accomplishments of Schober.—*H. D. Jordan*.

BELGIUM

12812. GILLOUIN, RENÉ. Flamingantisme 1930-1931. [The Flemish movement 1930-1931.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(674) Jan. 10, 1931: 47-49.—*Luther H. Evans*.

12813. INGENBLEEK, JULES. Les leçons du passé—l'enseignement moyen dans les provinces flamandes. [Lessons of the past—instruction in the secondary schools of the Flemish provinces.] *Flambeau*. 14(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 12-36.—The first attempted solution of the bi-lingual problem in Belgian schools was a law enacted by parliament in 1883, providing that at least two courses in the secondary schools in the Flemish districts should be given in Flemish. The government, however, in its discretion was granted the right to permit similar courses to be given simultaneously in French; the result has been a complete evasion of the intent of the act of 1883, the chief purpose of which was to create a bi-lingual population in the Flemish portion of Belgium. Blame for the failure to effect the Flemish program must be laid entirely on the government, the

chief cause for whose action has been the fear of competition from the Catholic schools, where instruction is given entirely in French.—*F. B. Stevens.*

12814. WIRTHS, WERNER. *Das Unrecht an Eupen-Malmédy.* [The injustice to Eupen-Malmédy.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(8-9) 1930: 564-567.—The plebiscite was an immense fraud. Belgium, by the possession of Eupen-Malmédy, added to her Flemish problems the German question. Belgium's foreign policy is touched by the demand of the German population for a real plebiscite.—*John B. Mason.*

CHINA

12815. BLAND, J. O. P. "For ways that are dark." *Engl. Rev.* 52(2) Feb. 1931: 204-209.—The clever mandarin class, many of them western-educated, who dominate China for their own profit, have created in our minds a wholly false picture of the Chinese people. European and American political idealism has been exploited and a quite erroneous impression formed that China's rulers are able and willing to give the country an honest and progressive administration.—*H. D. Jordan.*

12816. LEVY, ROGER. *La Chine tend-elle au communisme?—Trotsky et la révolution chinoise.* [Is China heading for communism?—Trotsky and the Chinese revolution.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(673) Jan. 3, 1931: 22-24.—*Luther H. Evans.*

12817. MIEVILLE, E. C. *Conditions in China.* *Canad. Defence Quart.* 7(3) Apr. 1930: 299-307.—Mieville acted as private secretary to four successive British ministers at Peking from 1919 to 1927. The problems confronting China are the handicap of a dozen different spoken languages; the lack of education (90% of the people are illiterate); the appalling paucity of communications by rail, road, and river; the difficulty of the demobilization and absorption of the troops at present under arms. Four prominent questions affect Canada, Great Britain, and China: Chinese maritime customs administration; nationalism in China; extra-territoriality; and foreign concessions and settlements. What China most urgently requires today is a real leader.—*Alison Ewart.*

12818. SNOW, EDGAR. *The Bolshevik influence.* *Current Hist.* 33(4) Jan. 1931: 521-526.—The Communist party of China has at present from 70,000 to 100,000 members, a well-disciplined army of 60,000, a field of operations covering five provinces of South Central China, with the cooperation of Soviet Russia and the sympathy of many poor peasants and exploited workers. In the field of Communist strength, centering in Kiangsi Province, the years of civil war, anarchy, and exploitation since the Manchus have ruined a once free peasantry, while the rise of modern industrialism has created a class of exploited workers. The Kuomintang is hampered by the treachery of secret communists within its organization and by its military problems in the North.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

12819. SWEETLAND, REGINALD E. *Banditry in a new guise.* *Current Hist.* 33(4) Jan. 1931: 526-529.—The Chinese Communist movement in the region south of the Yangtze is still an anti-rich, anti-landlord movement, made possible by the immense moral and institutional demoralization caused by 19 years of disorder and civil war. The Communists have not yet shown convincing evidence that their leaders are sincere supporters of Communist principles, or that they are capable of governing on an orderly basis.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

12820. UNSIGNED. *First definite step toward constitutionalism.* *China Weekly Rev.* 55(7) Jan. 17, 1931: 241-242.—The law governing the election of delegates to the National People's Convention to be held at Nanking in May, 1931, provides that the total number of delegates shall be 520, apportioned as follows: 450

from the provinces, 22 from municipalities, 12 from Mongolia, 10 from Tibet, and 26 from Chinese nationals resident abroad. Detailed allocations to each group are given. Functional representation is accorded, within the above figures, to peasants unions, labor unions, chambers of commerce and industrial organizations, educational associations and universities and the Kuomintang. Certain disqualifications for membership are enumerated.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

FINLAND

12821. BLOCH, JOACHIM-DIETER. *Die Lappo-Bewegung.* [The Lapp movement.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20(10) Jan. 1931: 657-663.—The Lapp movement which started in the province of South-Oesterbotten and resulted in the resignation of the government, the dissolution of parliament, and in the abduction of the president sprang up among the farmers. The fact that communism has its homeland in Russia aroused the farmers' ire against the Reds, for Finland cannot forget that Russia supported the Reds in the years 1917-18. The farmers also wanted to show their non-confidence and dislike of the townspeople by staging a parade through the streets of the capital. After the suppression of communism the leaders seemed to swing toward fascism. The Social Democrats sympathize least with the movement. The last elections have given the Finnish groups a majority over the Socialist-Swedish groups. Thus the Lapp movement has started a development which may have repercussions on the structure of Finland and on its position among European, especially Scandinavian, countries.—*Werner Neuse.*

GERMANY

12822. DEWALL, WOLF von. *The National Socialist movement in Germany.* *Internat. Affairs.* 10(1) Jan. 1931: 4-20.—The parliamentary returns of 107 seats and 6,500,000 votes represents fairly the strength of the Hitler movement. The increase in influence comes from social conditions peculiar in part to Germany, and in part to the present set of circumstances in that country. The program is vague and somewhat superficial; the well-trained Nazi orators interpret it to suit the audience. There is little chance of a Nazi government in Germany, and were there to be one, international peace would not be disturbed. The organization of the party is strong, and it has a press of its own.—*Luther H. Evans.*

12823. KRIES, WILHELM von. *Die Volksabstimmung in Westpreussen.* [The plebiscite in West Prussia.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(8-9) 1930: 545-550.—Attachment to their home town or village usually proved a stronger appeal to the 23,000 eligible West Prussian voters living in other parts of Germany than a sense of patriotic duty or political necessities. Only 7.58% of the population voted for Poland, though according to the Prussian census of 1910, 15% spoke Polish in their homes. As the population structure here was the same as in the Polish Corridor it follows that the population of the latter, in its entirety, was three-fourths German in national feeling.—*John B. Mason.*

12824. LOESCH, KARL C. von. *Die deutschen Volksabstimmungen.* [The German plebiscites.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(8-9) 1930: 528-538.—Of the five German plebiscites only Northern Schleswig went against her. (There was no real plebiscite in Eupen-Malmédy). Before 1920 no plebiscite had ever gone against the state which thereby wished to increase its territory. Large territories were denied plebiscites. Four hundred thousand natives of plebiscite territories had to be brought "home" from other parts of Germany and Austria by their respective regional associations, an immense problem of organization, transportation, housing, feeding, and education as to legal rights.—*John B. Mason.*

12825. LUKASCHEK, HANS. Oberschlesien. [The plebiscite in Upper Silesia.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (8-9) 1930: 550-556.—The old Upper Silesian border was the oldest in Europe (the Cyrenaican excepted), unchanged since 1335. A Polish national movement did not originate until December, 1918. The French General Staff demanded the cession of Upper Silesia for military reasons. That a population, belonging to Germany for 600 years and owing its Christian religion and entire culture to Germany did not provide a much larger than the three-fifths majority for Germany, was due largely to the popular notion that "rich, German and Protestant" was parallel to "poor, Polish and Catholic." The partiality of the Inter-Allied Commission and three Polish insurrections, originating outside of Upper Silesia, with terrorization and intimidation, favored the Poles.—*John B. Mason.*

12826. SAENGER, SAMUEL. Politische Chronik. [Political jottings.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (3) Mar. 1931: 420-424.—Brüning does not seem to possess the strong emotional drives supposedly requisite for a political leader. He is motivated by feelings deriving from his Catholic training and belief—he is at bottom an internationalist and universalist. He represents the policy of fulfilment with regard to the Versailles Treaty, but his task is difficult because of the recent change in public sentiment. However, he possesses the courage to be unpopular when necessary. He is also a convinced proponent of parliamentarism; his virtual dictatorship has been forced upon him.—*Howard Becker.*

12827. TIEDJE, JOHANNES. Die Abstimmung in Schleswig. [The plebiscite in Schleswig.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (8-9) 1930: 557-564.—The idea of a partition of Schleswig between two countries is inherently unwellcome to both the Danish and German Schleswigers. The Danes, however, became prepared for a plebiscite because of their bitter experiences under an unsympathetic Prussian rule, entente propaganda during the war, and Germany's final breakdown. There was much discord among the German element which, however, was finally united.—*John B. Mason.*

12828. WORGITZKI, MAX. Die Volksabstimmung in Ostpreussen. [The plebiscite in East Prussia.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (8-9) 1930: 539-544.—The Poles started their propaganda as early as November, 1918, by means of the press, pamphlets, meetings, and canvassing. The Germans started in the Spring of 1919. They used similar means, but also organized 240,000 people (96% of the eligible voters) into 1000 local associations. The Inter-Allied Commission endeavored to be fair (its French members excepted). The Polish government demanded its recall.—*John B. Mason.*

GREAT BRITAIN

12829. HODGSON, STUART. The twilight of the parties. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (648) Feb. 1931: 125-134.—The obliteration of party lines is an obvious feature of contemporary politics in Britain. The group system is replacing the artificial system of the past. It will make it possible for members believing in different principles to join in supporting a government pledged to one principle in which they can unite, so long as the other opposing principles are not attacked. It will entail compromise on all but matters of principle. It can and does work in other countries despite the prevalent view in England that it cannot. At the present moment Britain has a hybrid system containing the bad features of both party and group methods. Ramsay Muir's plan is sound—to have a Government which will conduct the government and only resign on a censure.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12830. JOAD, C. E. M. Prolegomena to fascism. *Pol. Quart.* 2 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 82-98.—The nature and causes of modern youth's dissatisfaction with exist-

ing parliamentary institutions and political methods in England.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

INDIA

12831. GUPTA, NAGENDRANATH. Indian nationalism and Christianity. *Modern Rev.* 48 (6) Dec. 1930: 616-622.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

12832. HAWORTH, Sir LIONEL. India and federation. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (647) Jan. 1931: 27-37.—A discussion of the difficulties in the way of federation.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

IRAQ

12833. UNSIGNED. Une pension au ex-roi Hussein. [A pension for former King Hussein of the Hedjaz.] *Asie Française.* 31 (286) Jan. 1931: 33.—The Iraqians have never ceased to regard Hussein as Sherif of Mecca despite the disasters which have befallen him and, a bill before the Irakian parliament would bestow upon him the income from certain properties held in the holy city by Irakian religious groups.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

IRISH FREE STATE

12834. PAT. An outbreak of peace. *Engl. Rev.* 52 (1) Jan. 1931: 61-68.—An account of the new land league in County Mayo, a political organization of farmers in opposition to the other Free State parties.—*H. D. Jordan.*

ITALY

12835. LANIA, LEO. 24 Intellettuelle im Kerker. [24 intellectuals in prison.] *Tagebuch.* 12 (9) Feb. 28, 1931: 329-334.—On Dec. 4, 1930, Mussolini imprisoned 24 prominent intellectuals, professors, engineers, and manufacturers as revolutionaries. Appeals have been made by liberals from all parts of the world to try them openly after they have been charged with specific wrongs. Thus far they remain in prison without a hearing. The arrests are Mussolini's attempt to crush the *Alleanza Nazionale* made up of democrats of the Mazzini tradition, which had organized a considerable following by a system of chain letters. The suicide of one of the imprisoned revealed the fact that the group had been trapped by an *agent provocateur*, Carlo Del Re.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

12836. TELHAC, ERNEST. Qu'est-ce que le fascisme? [What is fascism?] *État Moderne.* 4 (2) Feb. 1931: 144-148.—*R. K. Gooch.*

MEXICO

12837. LUGAN, ABBÉ ALPHONSE. Church and state in Mexico. *Current Hist.* 33 (5) Feb. 1931: 672-676.—The extremists on neither side were pleased with the preliminary agreement, announced June 23, 1929, between the government and the clergy. However, the high church officials of both Rome and Mexico are supporting the agreement.—*Frank Paddock.*

PALESTINE

12838. ROSIN, A. (BEN-ADIR). רֵאיוֹן אֶבְרָהָם אַרְבִּישׁ אַרְבִּישׁ בְּאַצִּיאוֹנִיזְמוֹ אִין אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל. [The relations between the Jews and the Arabs in Palestine.] *Zukunft.* 36 (2) Feb. 1931: 85-89.—The problem of Arab-Jewish relations has hardly been considered even by the socialist labor elements in Palestine not to speak of the bourgeois center Zionists and the fascist revisionists. This problem posited on a purely national basis resolves itself into a question of who shall be in the majority in the land. It is capable of solution only if subordinated to a higher, social purpose which shall justify the national aspirations and continually hold them in check. Only if the Jewish labor elements in Palestine will follow a policy in strict accord with the principles of international socialism will the Arab-

Jewish problem be cleared of all its difficulties.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

12839. TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J. The present situation in Palestine. *Internat. Affairs*. 10 (1) Jan. 1931: 38-68.—A comprehensive discussion of the situation and the possible alternatives for the future.—*Luther H. Evans*.

POLAND

12840. ENGLER, WALTER. Vorbild der polnischen Auslegung des Begriffs "considerable proportion" im Minderheitsschulrecht (Art. 9 Min V.). [The prototype of Poland's interpretation of the term "considerable proportion" in the matter of minority schools.] *Z. f. Ostrecht*. 5 (2) 1931: 98-100.—Poland has interpreted her obligation under the Minority Schools Convention of 1919 to the effect that the number 40 constitutes a considerable proportion of non-Polish speaking pupils within a community. The German element objects that this number is too large, especially in view of the fact that before 1918 Germany allowed minority schools in the former province of Posen on the basis of a smaller number and that since 1918 Germany grants minority schools to the Danes in North Schleswig whenever one or a number of adjoining communities muster 24 Danish speaking pupils. The example which Poland seems to be following has been found in Sec. 59 of the old Austrian school law which provided for the erection of minority schools wherever, within the radius of one hour and after a five years' average, more than 40 children were forced to visit a school at a distance of more than four km. The Polish practice, however, requires only a two years average and resorts to regrouping of school districts with the result of extending the distance and of reducing the number of available children.—*Johannes Mattern*.

12841. WRIGHT, MILTON. The reign of terror in the Ukraine. *Current Hist.* 35 (5) Feb. 1931: 581-684.—The 7,500,000 Ukrainians of the provinces of Galicia, Volhynia, and Polysse, aided by some 100,000 émigrés, have kept up their struggle for independence from Poland. While they have a secret military organization, it numbers only some 3,000 persons. Their chief method of agitation has been through education. A Ukrainian university at Lemberg was suppressed, and now has been established at Prague. Attempts at colonization of the territory by the government met with burning of the farm buildings of the Polish officers and colonists. These provinces elected 49 delegates to the Sejm in 1928. When the attitude of the minorities caused the Sejm to be dissolved in 1930, Pilsudski determined to make an example of the Ukrainians. Two months before the election the provinces were systematically divided up and soldiers sent in. Schools, banks, co-operative stores, and libraries were burned, and political leaders were arrested and flogged. In spite of this 21 deputies were elected. Nothing but complete independence will satisfy the Galicians. The numerical strength of the Communist party is negligible.—*Frank Paddock*.

SPAIN

12842. FOMBONA, A. The outlook in Spain. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (781) Jan. 1931: 14-23.—There is great unrest in Spain among students, business men, politicians, and the press. The post-war years began with a travesty of parliamentary government; there were ten governments between 1918 and 1923, one group of politicians succeeding another for the purpose of fleecing the public. At that point the army intervened and instituted the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. After seven years he was succeeded by the moderate General Berenguer who has set himself the task of holding elections. Meanwhile republicanism has become a power in the land. Three movements are struggling for the upper

hand—the regionalists, whose demand is for provincial home rule; the syndicalists, who look to Russia for inspiration and progressive action; and the political parties, whose leaders have produced the present troubles, but who still hope to control though having no constructive plans.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

12843. SENCOURT, ROBERT. Spain's present condition. *Commonweal*. 13 (15) Feb. 11, 1931: 399-401.

SWEDEN

12844. S., O. Partiställningen i Stadsfullmäktige Efter Nyvalen 1930. [Party status in the town councils after the new election in 1930.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 211 (8) Dec. 1930: 493-497.—There have been only a few changes in the past year but the moderates and the Social Democrats have slowly forged ahead, now controlling respectively 1/10 and 1/3 of the cities. The Right has clear majorities in only ten cities. Various combinations of parties hold qualified majorities in a number of cities. The totals for the parties are as follows: Moderates, 1,310; Liberals, 94; Free-thinkers, 382; Social Democrats, 1,524; Communists (2 factions) 87; No party, 54. These are summarized as: Right, 1,836—Left, 1,615. Interesting combinations are: Free-thinkers and Friends of Economy, Free church and Prohibitionists; Temperance Citizens and Workers (Progressives). (Tables.)—*Roy V. Peel*.

USSR

12845. AGABEKOV, G. Memoirs. *Near East & India*. 39 (1024) Jan. 1, 1931: 251-252.—An article taken from the memoirs of Agabekov who was a member of the G. P. U. for ten years, during a great part of which time he was acting as chief of the G. P. U. Near Eastern department. Description of activities of the Persian communists.—*Edith Jonas*.

12846. BOURGUÈS, LUCIEN. Ce qui se passe en Russie. [What is happening in Russia.] *Rev. de France*. 11 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 117-127.—The Bolsheviks had the cleverness to offer to the most religious people of Europe a new social mysticism with an idealistic basis, but ferocious and dictatorial like the people itself. Many times Bolshevism seemed lost to Kolchak, Denikin, Wrangel, and others, and each time it was saved by shock battalions of ardent young followers. The Five Year Plan, in advance for certain things like oil, is much behind for others.—*Julian Park*.

12847. HIJIBEYLL, JEYHOUN BEY. Ten years of Bolshevik rule in Azerbaijan. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (89) Jan. 1931: 122-130.—The Russian Red Army is the only bond between the peoples and their rulers; the government is in the hands of the executive committee of the Communist party of Azerbaijan, only a few members of which are Turki and Azeri; industrialization is proceeding at the cost of natural resources and older arts and industries; the number of schools and pupils has increased, but the quality of instruction and of buildings is low; the professed program of Turkification has been proved to be a mere farce and subterfuge; and the program of emancipation of women and destruction of religion has left serious social problems.—*Charles A. Timm*.

12848. HINDLE, W. H. Moscow trials and "war psychosis." *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (648) Feb. 1931: 162-168.—The trial of the eight technical specialists in December 1930 was obviously a pre-arranged exhibition. The experts were apparently put through a trial for sabotage when their true offenses may have been minor. The usual explanation is that the trials were to distract public attention from the failure of the Five Year Plan and to close the party ranks by putting the blame on individuals. Another possible motive was to work on the public's fear of European intervention.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

12849. HOETZSCH, OTTO. *Gegenwartsprobleme der Sowjetunion*. [Contemporary problems of the Soviet Union.] *Ost-Europa* Z. 5(6) Mar. 1930: 365-383.—Russia is now in the midst of Stalinism, a system of planned economy for the state, based upon capital produced at home in accordance with socialistic theory for socialistic ends. Bolshevism, which is essentially European and not Asiatic in origin and character, has, through the intermediation of two dominant personalities, become 'successively Leninism, or state capitalism, and Stalinism, or planned economy. The results of the first year of the Five Year Plan have been reasonable in industry but bad in agriculture. There is increase in sown area but decrease in the intensity of cultivation; Russia is not yet socialized, but in transition.—*M. W. Graham*.

12850. T. F. Au Turkestan. *L'activité des Basmatchis*. [Basmatchi activities in Turkestan.] *Asie Française*. 31(287) Feb. 1931: 52-53.—Although the Basmatchi were conquered by the Soviet army between 1925 and 1927, they have not taken kindly to rule from Moscow and are now rising in rebellion against their Russian masters. Present troubles have arisen largely out of forcing the peasants to enter into collective agricultural groups under penalty of deportation to Siberia and out of the Soviet régime requiring them to concentrate on cotton production and then failing to supply them with wheat and other foodstuffs as promised.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

12851. ANDREWS, C. F. India and the Transvaal. *Indian Rev.* 32(2) Feb. 1931: 81-82.—Transvaal for nearly 50 years has sought by harshest legislation to hamper and restrict the trade of Indian settlers in that country. The Transvaal legislature is now considering a land tenure bill which, if passed, will require Indian merchants and traders to retire to certain defined areas outside the town and the trading centres.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

UNITED STATES

12852. A., H. F. General Tasker H. Bliss. (December 31, 1853—November 9, 1930.) *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9(2) Jan. 1931: 339-340.

12853. BOWERS, CLAUDE G. Elihu Root. *Current Hist.* 33(4) Jan. 1931: 498-502.—Root's claim on history rests upon his intellectual force, character, diligence, and capacity for mastering first principles, whether in the law or in the public service. The positive achievements are his work as secretary of war in determining the future course of American imperial policy, and his work for international peace based upon conciliation and the principles of law.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

12854. OGG, FREDERIC A. Robert M. La Follette in retrospect. *Current Hist.* 33(5) Feb. 1931: 685-691.—The question of determining the permanent place which history holds for Robert M. La Follette is not an easy one. While "the stage could not have been set more perfectly for a rising young politician of La Follette's particular aptitudes," it appears that he was not especially successful in adapting himself to the changing conditions of later years. He lacked a certain quality of world-mindedness, but withal, he was honest and sincere, inspired the confidence and devotion of his followers, and was possessed of many qualities of leadership and statesmanship, which entitle him to a high place in the roll of our recent statesmen.—*W. Brooke Graves*.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 12239, 12712, 12716, 12790)

GREAT BRITAIN

12855. CLARK, E. V. Proportional representation and the party machine. *Engl. Rev.* 52(1) Jan. 1931:

40-47.—South Australian experience is the basis of a discussion of the probable detailed working of a system of proportional representation in England. The conclusion is that the right of the party machine to issue the official party voting ticket in each electorate would mean the right to dictate the occupant of almost every safe party seat in the land. The independent voter, to be sure, would be free to choose his party, but he would rarely have any voice as to his candidate.—*H. D. Jordan*.

12856. SAMUEL, Sir HERBERT. Electoral reform. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(647) Jan. 1931: 4-13.—The unequal representation of the parties after the 1929 election was universally admitted. After the election a three-party conference was established with weekly meetings, but no agreement could be found. Samuel was a Liberal member of this conference. Proportional representation if adopted would be of the single transferable vote, as in the Irish Free State, with constituencies returning 3 to 7 members. A close correspondence between votes and representation is secured by it, but it would necessitate large constituencies—unless rural areas were not included—and would eliminate the by-election. The alternative vote, here described, was the other proposal. It amounts to a preliminary elimination election, followed by the election proper, but all done at one balloting. At the Ullswater Conference Labour favored only the alternative vote, the Conservatives only proportional representation, the Liberals wished the latter but will accept the former as better than nothing. The necessity is great, for a house may be returned on the issue of free trade and protection directly in opposition to the views of the majority of the nation. It appears that the three party system will continue. The power of the house of commons may be restored, and cabinets may no longer be expected to resign on adverse votes, unless on vital issues.—*H. McD. Clotkie*.

NORWAY

12857. ARNESON, BEN A. Norway moves toward the right. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(1) Feb. 1931: 152-157.—At the parliamentary elections of Oct. 20, 1930, the Norwegian Labor party, which is one of the most radical of European labor parties, unequivocally advocated the adoption of socialism while the three other large parties, the Conservatives, the Radicals, and the Agrarians unanimously opposed such a move. The election was admitted by both sides to involve a choice between two political philosophies. The dangers of bolshevism, the threat of dictatorship, the menace to organized religion, and the general revolutionary character of the Labor party were used by the non-socialist groups to intimidate the voters. Great interest and heavy voting characterized the election which resulted in a marked but nevertheless an indecisive move toward the right.—*Ben A. Arneson*.

UNITED STATES

12858. K., B. Frå andre Land. Dei Amerikanske Vali. [From other countries. The American elections.] *Syn og Segn.* 37(1) 1931: 45-48.—The tradition that a huge majority in a presidential election is followed by a set-back in the congressional elections for the man in power did not fail in the last election. Hoover, of course, may thank himself for the result, for he and his party have claimed a monopoly on prosperity which has not been fulfilled.—*Theo. Huggenwik*.

12859. BROMAGE, ARTHUR W. Literacy and the electorate. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(4) Nov. 1930: 946-962.—Suffrage was restricted in the Revolutionary period and during the early history of the American states by requirements of property, color, and sex. Property qualifications were discarded during the Jacksonian era, and color was supposedly eradicated

by the 15th amendment. There has set in, however, a counter movement to restrict to literates. Connecticut adopted a literacy test in 1855 and Massachusetts in 1857. No other state followed suit until the Southern states hit upon the device as a means of disfranchising the Negro in 1890 and following years. Eight other Northern states, however, have adopted literacy as a qualification for voting, starting with Wyoming in 1889. The New York law of 1922, providing for a test of ability to read understandingly, to be administered by the school authorities under the state Board of Regents, is of especial significance. The test has been prepared by educational psychologists. All new voters who cannot show a diploma from an accredited school are required to take the test, and from 10 to 20% fail.—*J. P. Harris.*

12860. RATCLIFFE, S. K. President Hoover and the Republican defeat. *Contemp. Rev.* 138(780) Dec. 1930: 689-696.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 10075, 10190, 10195, 10197, 10749, 11526, 12789, 13075-13076, 13083, 13120)

USSR

12861. BRETHOLZ, WOLFGANG. Die Presse der Diktatur. [The press under dictatorship.] *Tagebuch.* 12(5) Jan. 31, 1931: 174-182.—In both Italy and Russia there came (1) the suppression of the opposition press and (2) the creation of a state press. In Russia the state press is under complete censorship; in Italy the same is achieved by the creation of corporations of journalists to which only Fascists are admitted. In Russia the development has gone still further by the growth of workers' and peasants' correspondents. These correspondents from all over the country write continually about local conditions with complete freedom, a remarkable safety valve for dissatisfaction, because all complaints made are at once investigated. The 600

Russian newspapers enlist more than 200,000 such correspondents and one paper receives on an average of 40,000 letters a month. The Russian press has grown from a daily edition of 2,500,000 in 1913 to 22,000,000 in 1930.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

UNITED STATES

12862. BARCLAY, THOMAS S. The publicity division of the Democratic party, 1929-30. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(1) Feb. 1931: 68-72.—An efficient minority party publicity bureau operates in Washington under direction of Charles Michelson keeping newspapers supplied with a steady stream of information and criticism of the administration. From July 1, 1929 to Sep. 1, 1930, 406 releases were sent out. Statements are sent to Washington correspondents and news agencies and to national and state committeemen. Material is sent out each week to weekly newspapers; a newsletter is prepared for dailies not having a Washington correspondent; and weekly clipsheets are also used. The radio was resorted to during tariff discussions. On the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, 280 statements were prepared. Farm relief was the other major political issue treated.—*Leland D. Case.*

12863. TIBBITTS, CLARK. Majority votes and the business cycle. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(4) Jan. 1931: 596-606.—Political opinion is guided by the belief that elections occurring in good business years result in a demonstration of confidence in the party in power, while elections occurring in depression years tend to turn the majority party out of office. A correlation of the vote given to the party in power in about 100 federal congressional districts with selected points on the business cycle shows that when an election follows a business expansion the party in power will receive a greater proportion of the vote than when an election occurs in a period of severe business depression. The study also shows that there will always be a relatively large number of election districts that are apparently not affected by changing business conditions.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 12737, 12760, 12943)

12864. DEVEZE, A. Les réformes administratives vus du Congrès de Madrid. [The administrative reforms considered at the Madrid Congress.] *Rev. Internal. d. Sci. Admin.* 4(1) 1931: 5-14.—There are two different aspects of administrative science: on the one hand the organic structure of the state, and on the other hand the actual administration of government. The congress has concerned itself with both the question of the power wielded by governments and the question of administrative practices. The following problems have been dealt with: the proper spheres of activity of the commune, intermediate agencies, and the state; international organization; the place of women in public administration; and governmental employees. Included in the latter are the problems of the appointment, training, and promotion of employees, public employment as a career, remuneration, etc. The elimination of inefficiency in governmental offices must be emphasized.—*Joseph Pöts.*

12865. HEINEMANN, LEOPOLD. Das Auswärtige Amt. [The foreign office.] *Tagebuch.* 12(7) Feb. 14, 1931: 244-249.—Attention is called to the great increase in the personnel and expenses of the German foreign

office after the war. In 1912 the Berlin personnel of the foreign office numbered 495 and the foreign personnel 1,017; for 1931 the figures are 788 and 1,504. Similar increases are noted in expenditures.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

12866. IDE, J. J. Two years of the French air ministry. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(648) Feb. 1931: 148-162.—A review of the work accomplished in its first two years by the independent ministry for air, by the technical assistant in Europe of the U. S. National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12867. LATHROP, JULIA C. What the Indian service needs. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Massachusetts, Jun. 8-14, 1930: 641-652.—The Indian Service needs the best obtainable knowledge of the Indian situation; able, progressive administration wholly independent of political interference; a competent personnel appointed and classified after appropriate tests have been made; enlightening publicity; and adequate and carefully made appropriations for carrying on the work.—*O. D. Duncan.*

12868. REEVES, JOHN R. T. What the new administration is doing. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Massachusetts, Jun. 8-14, 1930: 632-640.—Congress has recently made increased appropriations for the Indian Service of over \$2,000,000. The items of chief interest covered by these measures are for conservation of health, support of schools, support of Indians and administration of Indian property. Altogether over

\$10,000,000 have been provided by Congress for various phases of educational advancement among Indians. Under this program, the agricultural service will be enlarged and will be capable of dealing with more specialized problems. An impending measure proposes to broaden the authority of the secretary of the interior so that he may cooperate more fully with the qualified agencies of any state in educational and relief work among the Indians.—*O. D. Duncan.*

12869. THOMAS, ERNEST. Is Canadian liquor control a failure? *Current Hist.* 33 (5) Feb. 1931: 649-653.—The secretary of the board of social service of the United Church of Canada presents facts and figures, some of them in the form of charts, which show that under the system of government control, (1) the small bootlegger still flourishes; (2) there is a steady increase in the convictions for drunkenness for each 10,000 population; (3) per capita consumption of intoxicants, as well as of wine and beer, has gradually increased; (4) highway accidents and convictions for driving while intoxicated are constantly increasing; (5) there is a direct correlation between pints of proof spirits consumed per capita and sex offenses; (6) the number of industrial accidents has increased; and (7) there is a rapid increase in the number of liquor law violations per 10,000 population.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

12870. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, DIWAN BAHADUR T. Rural India and political reform. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (89) Jan. 1931: 29-37.—Prior to the reforms the government did little for the agricultural departments. Thereafter, with the transfer of the departments to responsible ministers, an immediate improvement took place. With agriculture a transferred subject certain disadvantages of decentralization appeared, but the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India suggests that a way out of the difficulty can be found by the creation of a council of agricultural research to serve as a central coordinating agency. This agency—now the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research—is composed of representatives of the provinces, the government of India, and the universities.—*Charles A. Timm.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 12867, 12928)

12871. UNSIGNED. Suggested tests for nurseryman. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 8 (10) Dec. 1930: 163-166.—The duties of a nurseryman are described. This outline of tests is said not to be standardized in the technical sense, but is based on a combination of free answer and short answer forms growing out of the experience of a number of public personnel agencies.—*John M. Pffiffer.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 12026, 12485, 12579, 12648-12649, 12652-12656, 12658-12659, 12663, 12666, 12668, 12715, 12717, 12725, 12766, 12786, 12787, 12794, 12940, 12946)

12872. AIYAR, M. K. M. Local finance—some suggestions in rural areas of South India. *Pub. Admin.* 9 (1) Jan. 1931: 61-66.—The chief handicap from which Indian local bodies are suffering is inadequate tax resources. Income taxes are not feasible. Taxes on sales are used in parts of India. License taxes have not been tried. Grants in aid to local bodies are not substantial.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

12873. BARNETT, JAMES D. The taxation of public property. *Commonwealth Rev.* 12 (4) Nov. 1930: 257-278.—The rule of English common law that property occupied by the crown is not taxable unless the crown is expressly mentioned in the statutes authorizing the tax finds its application in the U. S. in the rule that government property is wholly exempt from taxation;

that such property cannot be taxed without express statutory or constitutional authority. In England the rule has been abandoned to some extent, while in this country exemption of public property is the rule and taxation the exception. Where the property is outside of the area of the government owning it, it seems especially unjust that it should escape taxation by the servient area. Payment should be made on account of benefits directly received by the one unit of government from the expenditures of the other as well as on account of damages inflicted. Taxation may equitably distribute the burden among units of government. The distinction made in some states between the "public" and the "private" property of the government for the purpose of taxation effects a compromise toward a more equitable distribution of taxation. All the units of government should, in principle, tax each other. Substitution of compensation by the higher and more inclusive unit of government for taxation by the subordinate or less inclusive unit has been found to be a more satisfactory solution of the difficulty involved in the removal of injustices of exemptions by the removal of exemptions.—*W. Rolland Maddox.*

12874. BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH. Les projets de conversion devant les leçons du passé. [Funding plans in the light of past lessons.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (434) Jan. 10, 1931: 5-20.—From 1825 to 1902, France has had seven fundings of her public debt for the purpose of reducing the rate of interest. The opposition to such fundings comes from persons with large holdings of public stock who desire to maintain their high rate of income and who have probably purchased their stock at a great discount. A funding which lowers the tax rate but increases the principal is useful only to the banker who can realize on the discount. A funding should not be considered a political matter but should be left to the executive. A funding should be at par, a time should be selected when the general interest rate is down, the country in a staple condition, the existing government stock selling at or above par, and the treasury in a position to take up all stocks that are presented for cash instead of conversion. If the other elements are present, this last will require only a small amount of money.—*Albert Langelüttig.*

12875. BUCK, A. E. The long-term financial program as an aid to city planners. *City Planning.* 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 25-29.—Some city planners are not fully aware of the importance of fiscal planning, nor do city administrators and finance officers fully appreciate the need for city planning in connection with their financial programs. The term of the program should be not less than 5 years, while experience indicates 10 years as perhaps more satisfactory. The program should be formally adopted by the city council and should be subject to review and adjustment at each annual budgeting. A striking example of such a program is the five year plan adopted by Cincinnati in 1925.—*R. O. Huus.*

12876. COX, HAROLD. Lottery bonds. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (647) Jan. 1931: 61-68.—In 1920 the national debt was £7,829,000,000; in 1930 it is £7,469,000,000. This means an average annual reduction of only £36,000,000, while its annual cost is £307,000,000—over one-third of the total national expenditure. After surveying the public lotteries held between the first in 1567 and the last in 1826 the writer comes to present proposals to revive them. A commons committee in 1918 found 18 of 35 witnesses in favor of "premium bonds." The scheme is to encourage subscription to bonds at a low rate of interest in order to withdraw bonds now at a high rate. To make it attractive it is suggested that for each £100 subscribed there be issued a ticket for a lottery. To commence with a small example as a test—£22,000,000 at 2 1/2% consols would allow £20,000,000 to wipe out bonds now at 5% thus saving £450,000 per annum, and would leave £2,000,-

000 for 5000 prizes varying from £100 to £50,000.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12877. GÖTZEN, L. Eenige beschouwingen over de ontwikkeling van staatschuld en staatsvermogen in Nederlandsch-Indië. [Some views on the development of the public debt and state resources in Netherlands India.] *Koloniale Studien*. 15(1) Feb. 1931: 71-134.—*A. Vandenbosch.*

12878. KENDRICK, M. SLADE. The collection of taxes by the state government and the division of these revenues with units of local government, with emphasis on New York. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39(1) Feb. 1931: 25-41.—The author believes that the superior efficiency of state tax administration makes such a financial policy desirable, but challenges the distribution of any large sums to the smaller units of local government. Distribution of all such state money should be conditioned upon the satisfactory keeping of adequate financial reports by the local units.—*Mabel Newcomer.*

12879. KOBRAK, Dr. Zur Reform der nichtversicherungsmässigen Arbeitslosenhilfe. [Reform of help to unemployed workers outside of the scope of insurance.] *Soz. Praxis*. 40(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 12-23.—The new bill of the federal government, now in preparation, separates the imperial finances from the insurance system. The insurance institute shall increase contributions or reduce subsidies if that is financially necessary. The emergency grants of the empire are limited at a fixed sum. But the percentage of the contributions, even now, is 6 1/2% of the wages instead of the 3% calculated at the time unemployment insurance was established. It has been proposed to increase the sphere of relief which proportions help to needs instead of to paid premiums.—*R. Broda.*

12880. LELAND, SIMEON E. More money from lower taxes? *State Govt.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 3-7.—The classified property tax has developed in the U.S. as a means of correcting many of the defects of the general property tax. These laws usually apply to intangibles generally, but in a few states they have been designed to reach only special types of intangible property. The revenue produced by the low rate taxes in 1927 exceeded that produced by the general property tax in every classification state except Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, and Vermont. When classification and efficient administration are found together in a tax system, many of the defects of the general property tax may be eliminated.—*Harvey Walker.*

12881. LEONTIEF, W. Das Finanzproblem in sowjet-russischen "Fünfjahresplane." [The finance problem in Soviet Russia's Five Year Plan.] *Ost-Europa* Z. 5(10) Jul. 1930: 678-683.—The financial schedules for the Five Year Plan follow an ordinance of the central executive committee and the soviet of commissars. Beginning with 1930-31, these are to be prepared by the commissariat of finance in consultation with the soviet of commissars and the state planning commission. They are ratified by the central executive committee as an "orientation plan," a part of the annual budget but not one to be adhered to with inflexible rigidity. Other parts of the Soviet Union budget must be rigidly adhered to. The commissariat of finance works out quarterly budgets within the fiscal year. Currency emission has proceeded at a rate 2.3 times the amount planned. Expenditures for ordinary administration and military defense amount to only 11.6% of the budget; education, public health, and social welfare account for 25%; the remaining 64.4% goes to economic renovation. The industrial aspects of the plan have been carried out, but agriculture has failed to socialize and collectivize at the rate planned. Price levels have risen appreciably, particularly in private commerce, following the emission of large quantities of bank notes, a factor peculiarly unfavorable for manufactured products as their value, rel-

ative to agricultural products, declined 1/8 during 1928-29.—*M. W. Graham.*

12882. McGUIRE, O. R. Tort claims against the United States. *Georgetown Law J.* 19(2) Jan. 1931: 133-147.—A bill of Charles L. Underhill of Massachusetts would eliminate the cause of lack of uniformity in the settlement of property tort claims against the U. S. by requiring the comptroller-general to settle them after having secured the report and recommendation of the head of the department or establishment concerned and would insure uniformity in the settlement of personal injury claims by requiring that the comptroller-general settle them after they have been investigated by the Federal Employees' Compensation Commission. The comptroller-general would not be given jurisdiction over property claims exceeding \$50,000 in any one case and the maximum liability on account of personal injury would be limited to \$7,500. This bill also constitutes a model for legislation to be adopted by the respective states and municipalities. The General Accounting Office already settles literally thousands of intricate claims every year and it can safely be trusted to use fairness in developing and preparing the record of the actual facts in tort claims.—*E. A. Helms.*

12883. MATHIVET, EUGENE C. J. Photographic recording. *Tax Digest*. 9(1) Jan. 1931: 6-8.—The photostat system of recording saves many thousands of dollars yearly in Wayne County, Michigan, and at the same time gives records with which the old hand-transcription records cannot compare either in speed of production, accuracy of contents, durability, uniformity, proof against fraud, or cost.—*Clyde L. King.*

12884. SMITH, ALFRED. The advantages of long-term financial planning. *Tax Digest*. 9(1) Jan. 1931: 11-15.—Long-term financial budgets for capital expenditures are advocated to get the best possible results from the available funds and to properly balance the expenditures for each type or group of improvements. Changes in the trend of growth of a community, unforeseen events, changes in the laws governing debt limits, tax rates and special assessments, will necessarily modify plans which, however, can be maintained up to date and continue to serve as a useful part of the machinery of efficient municipal government.—*Clyde L. King.*

12885. UNSIGNED. Municipal liability upon improvement bonds. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(4) Feb. 1931: 610-615.—Many local improvements in American cities are financed by special assessments upon the benefited landowners. The taxes are usually payable in installments and for immediate financing the city issues bonds or warrants payable out of a fund to be derived from the proceeds of the assessment. Since these are not general promises to pay, but are conditioned upon the existence of a fund, the city is usually not personally liable except through some dereliction of duty. The author cites a number of cases in which the city was neglectful of its duty and therefore liable. On the other hand a number of cases are mentioned in which the bondholders assumed the risk of the assessments. They might have compelled the city to assess and collect through a writ of mandamus; therefore, the city was not liable.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

12886. UNSIGNED. The new taxes that supersede likin. *China Weekly Rev.* 55(8) Jan. 24, 1931: 279.—The scope of the special consumption tax is limited to sugar, textiles, manufactured goods leaving factories, oil, tea, paper, tin foil, sea products, timber, pottery, live stock, drugs, varnish, furs and hides, mineral products, silk, yellow bean, and cotton. The consolidated tax applies to cigarettes, flour, matches, cotton, yarn, and cement. The new taxes apply to so many goods that they are likely to be as unsound and as vexatious as likin was.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

12887. UNSIGNED. Taxes in forty-eight states at a glance. *State Govt.* 4 (1) Jan. 1931: 8-9.—A table showing how each state stands on some of the current tax questions of greatest interest. Columns are headed: (1) Exemption of intangibles. (2) Special, low rate of tax or assessment on intangibles. (3) Personal income taxes. (4) Corporation income tax. (5) Capital stock tax. (6) Sales taxes. (7) Inheritance tax reciprocity. (8) Severance taxes.—*Harvey Walker.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entry 12882)

PRINCIPLES

See also Entries 12696, 12700, 12736, 12738, 12932, 12966, 13078, 13099-13101)

12888. BLAKEMORE, ARTHUR W. Is the law fair to the motor vehicle? *United States Law Rev.* 65 (1) Jan. 1931: 20-29.—This article sets forth the absurdities resulting from the application of motor vehicle laws in criminal and civil actions. Massachusetts cases number 36 of the 39 cited.—*John J. George.*

12889. CLARK, JANE PERRY. Detention of deportees. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Massachusetts, Jun. 8-14, 1930: 502-510.—Persons subject to deportation are frequently held in jails at public expense for a number of non-criminal reasons which must be cleared away in turn. They may also be remanded to jail to serve terms where violations of entry laws are involved before their departure can be effected. There is need for a study of statistics concerning numbers detained, points of greatest congestion, length of detention, numbers released, facilities for proper detention, and care of those who need detention. The release of more aliens on their own recognizance would obviate many difficulties.—*O. D. Duncan.*

12890. CRABITES, PIERRE. The triumph of a judicial system. *Temple Law Quart.* 4 (2) Mar. 1930: 105-108. (Egypt.)

12891. CURRAN, JOHN W. Criminal and non-criminal attempts. *Georgetown Law J.* 19 (2) Jan. 1931: 185-202.—In some cases the courts determine whether the intended crime was possible before ruling on the attempt. The objection to this practice is that it overlooks the fact that an attempt often causes great danger to society even though the intended crime was not possible. The element of societal harm and not success or physical harm should be the turning point in attempt cases. In ancient times the rule was that the "will be taken for the deed" and failure to achieve an intended result was furnished as a felony. The attempt was recognized as a misdemeanor at common law after the ancient doctrine became obsolete. Whether it was criminal or non-criminal depended on the degree of societal harm involved. Logically this is the only sound basis for determining the classification of an attempt.—*E. A. Helms.*

12892. D., J. S. Admission in evidence of book alleged to be obscene. *So. California Law Rev.* 4 (3) Feb. 1931: 225-236.

12893. GENDEL, MARTIN. Criminal law: criminal syndicalism; red flag law: history of enforcement in California. *California Law Rev.* 19 (1) Nov. 1930: 64-69.—The California syndicalism law provides that a person is guilty of a felony if he advocates or teaches criminal syndicalism; justifies it; prints or displays any book or document advocating it; organizes, or knowingly becomes a member of any society organized to teach it; or willfully commits any act advocated by the doctrine of criminal syndicalism. Some 511 persons were charged with violation of the law from its passage in 1919 until 1924, of whom 164 were convicted. Communist activities caused renewal of enforcement within the last year.—*H. R. Enslow.*

12894. GRODSINSKY, M. Die Kameradengerichte und Schlichtungskammern im Sovetrecht. [Comrade courts and chambers of adjustment in Soviet law.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4 (10) 1930: 951-960.—The Soviet criminal code enumerates as delicta acts which constitute not so much a public danger, as the failure on the part of the delinquent to comport himself in a manner compatible with the cultural standards of society. The prevention of such misdemeanors is a matter of particular concern to the Soviet regime which attempts to create a new cultural level for the masses. The method of dealing with these offenders is by special courts composed of friends or comrades from the social stratum or circle to which the offender belongs, hence the term "comrade courts" for the larger cities or "chambers of adjustment" for the villages and small towns. The article describes the composition, procedure, and the subject matter dealt with in these courts and chambers.—*Johannes Matern.*

12895. MORSE, WAYNEL, and BEATTIE, RONALD H. Survey of the administration of criminal justice in Oregon (preliminary report). *Commonwealth Rev.* 12 (5) Jan. 1931: 329-372.—This bulletin is a preliminary report of the first year's work on the administration survey authorized by the 35th legislature and the University of Oregon for the disposition of felony cases in Multnomah County for the years 1927-28. In all, data were gathered from 1771 felony charges, and are presented in 16 statistical tables. These are interpreted in the mass. The various departments entrusted with the administration of criminal law acted more or less independently of one another; this resulted in a lack of unity in the record systems used by them. Only a small percentage of the total number of felony charges on arrest went through the judicial process to felony conviction; over half were eliminated in the preliminary hearing stage. Throughout the judicial process, women were shown greater leniency than men. The tendency to reduce felonies to minor charges was marked. The foreign population of the county was not charged with as many felonies in proportion to numbers as the native whites.—*O. D. Duncan.*

12896. PORTLAND CITY CLUB. Some suggestions for improving the administration of justice in Oregon. *Oregon Law Rev.* 10 (2) Feb. 1931: 161-167.—A report by the government organization and public finance section of the Portland City Club.

12897. POUND, ROSCOE. Cooperation in enforcement of law. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17 (1) Jan. 1931: 9-14; 63-64.—Crime is no longer a local affair in respect to participants, instruments, constituent acts, or effects. We have an inherited and justified fear of a concentration of power in the central government. But we invite such a concentration, unless we in some way make our system of local autonomy and federal central government equal to its tasks in the economic order of today. The alternative of centralization is efficient cooperation. The regime of non-cooperative administration, proceeding as if each situation might be divorced from any general setting of law observance and enforcement, fosters a spirit of beating the game whenever one has any interest in so doing.—*F. R. Aumann.*

12898. THORTON, W. W. Coram nobis et coram vobis. *Indiana Law J.* 5 (9) Jun. 1930: 603-613.—An explanation of the use of these writs in Indiana.

12899. VERVAECK, LOUIS. La loi de défense sociale à l'égard des anormaux. [The new Belgian law regulating the treatment of the mentally abnormal.] *J. de Neurol. et de Psychiat.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 7-46.—This law, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1931, recognizes insanity, mental instability, and mental weakness. The law will apply to the treatment of the mentally abnormal now confined as criminals, to future cases, and to the confinement of such persons before any crime has been committed. Individuals are to be detained for examination in the psychiatric ward, where a case his-

tory will be made as a basis for the trial at which many guarantees are made for the protection of the rights of the accused. A commission of three members is created with power to designate the institution in which the patient is to be treated, to pass upon the desirability of later transfer, and to determine the time and condition of release. This commission is composed of three members elected for one year: (1) a judge chosen by the president of the court of appeals, (2) a lawyer chosen by the minister of justice from a list of names prepared by the prosecuting attorney and president elect of the bar association, (3) the doctor of the psychiatric ward. Though the act represents a forward step, it is timid, has gaps, and is too frequently optional rather than compulsory.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

12900. UNSIGNED. Equitable decrees ordering extraterritorial acts. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(8) Dec. 1930: 1178-1183.—It has been said that a defendant within the control of a court of equity cannot be called upon to do a positive act abroad. The usual cases cited as examples are cases of nuisance or continuing trespass; instead of being decided upon the foregoing rule, they are actually based on the ground that the action is local or *in rem*. Cases of nuisances, created in one state and causing damage in another, cases for the purpose of enjoining legal proceedings in another state, cases for the specific performance of contracts in another state, all have been entertained and decrees rendered granting affirmative as well as negative relief. Where the proposition has been considered, the conclusion is reached that there is no lack of jurisdiction. Whether it be that the court will find it necessary to order a party to violate a foreign law, interfere with property under foreign control, or make a decree it cannot enforce, the considerations governing the determination of jurisdiction apply with equal force whether the injunction be affirmative or negative.—*Wm. Armstrong Hunter.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entry 12565)

12901. FRANK, ELI. Trying criminal cases without juries in Maryland. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(3) Jan. 1931: 253-262.—The right to be tried by a court without a jury is a fundamental one in Maryland, carefully fostered and protected by sentiment. The right to elect court trial belongs solely to the accused. However, it is preferred by a very large proportion of the accused. Negroes prefer the court trial in the justified belief that the judge will be free from racial prejudice so commonly exhibited by jurors. Minor crimes are generally tried without a jury. The experiment has been tried for more than 300 years and has been measurably successful. It has commended itself to Connecticut, Michigan, and California.—*E. A. Helms.*

12902. GRODSINSKY, M. Die Privatklage im Sovetrecht. [Private suits in Soviet law.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4(11) Nov. 1930: 1055-1063.—In the Soviet judicial system the state's attorney, or the court, initiates a criminal procedure when they learn of a crime and when they have sufficient legal and actual foundation to proceed. According to statutory provision two categories of delicts, however, require the institution of a private complaint or suit to inaugurate the public procedure of the prosecuting attorney or the court. To the first category belong rape, the violation of the right of authorship, patent rights, etc. A private complaint or suit instituted in matters of this category cannot be withdrawn. A recent tendency sanctions public prosecution without private complaint whenever public safety and order demand public action. To the second category belong such matters as brawls, minor injuries, defamation, insults. These suits may be withdrawn and settled by compromise out of court.—*Johannes Mattern.*

12903. MORNET, A. Le jury criminel. *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 52(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 165-181.—One can hardly envision or desire the abolition of the jury in view of the present state of opinion and customs regarding it. Nevertheless it functions in a manner which presents difficulties in the administration of justice which it is important to remedy. This may be done by providing a better method of recruitment, especially to ensure that a larger proportion of each jury is from the intellectual classes. The principal reform which is now needed, however, is the institution of a system of conferences between the jury and the court. Together these agencies should decide the facts, guilt, and punishment to be administered.—*R. L. Mott.*

12904. SHELTON, THOMAS W. The drama of English procedure. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(3) Jan. 1931: 215-252.—In England there are no commerce courts and there are often in claims for debts or liquidated amounts no formal pleadings. The original writ summoning the defendant may be endorsed with a statement of claim, called a special endorsement, and upon a summons for directions a master puts into proper shape such informal memoranda as may be necessary to join the disputed issues and eliminates all else. There is a separate list or docket for commercial cases. This procedure is the result of an evolution which may be divided into three periods: the legislative (1823-1873), the official (1873-1894), and the judicial (after 1894). This history is repeating itself in America.—*E. A. Helms.*

12905. SUTCLIFFE, ERIC. Plea of not guilty by reason of insanity: Cal. Penal Code secs. 1016, 1026, 1027. *California Law Rev.* 19(2) Jan. 1931: 174-183.—Since 1927 in California a defendant intending to present such a defense must introduce a special plea of "not guilty by reason of insanity." He must also plead "not guilty" or admit commission of the offense charged. He is first tried on plea of not guilty and if convicted is then tried by the same jury on the insanity plea. In only one case has a second jury been used, and its use would seem to be double jeopardy. Reexamination of jury for bias on this second trial has not been allowed. Only an expert is qualified to determine a defendant's mental condition. Since the California constitution secures jury trial to those accused of crime, it should be amended so that the right of trial by jury shall not extend to determination of the issue of insanity of a defendant in a criminal prosecution.—*H. R. Enslow.*

12906. WORTHINGTON, GEORGE E. Criminal division probation in the municipal court of Philadelphia. *Philadelphia Bur. Munic. Res. Munic. Court Survey Ser.* 1930: pp. xx, 42.—This study of probation work in the criminal division was undertaken in the summer of 1926 as part of the general survey of the municipal court of Philadelphia. From the men's division 120 cases were studied and from the women's 75 cases were selected. The appointment of probation officers was determined by political affiliation. In the probation office of the men's criminal division the records are incomplete, no program is worked out for the probationers, and no effort is made to cooperate with any of the many private social agencies in Philadelphia. In only one of the 120 cases was a probationer examined, although facilities for medical and mental examination are provided by the medical department of the municipal court. In the case of the women although the medical department was not used, nor private facilities utilized, nor programs planned, yet the cases were carefully followed, the records were fairly complete, and systematic visits were made in almost every instance. The record of improvement of women probationers justifies the continuance of the work of the women's criminal division.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 12129, 12722, 12767, 12795, 12817, 12888, 12997)

12907. BURTON, V. R. Safety and speed on detours. *Engin. News-Rec.* 106(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 16-18.

12908. CRERAR, H. D. G. Empire interests in the Near and Middle East. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 7(3) Apr. 1930: 289-298.—To the British Empire the Near East holds the problem of sea communication to India and beyond. The writer proceeds to show how far Great Britain is able to secure this communication. In the Middle East lies an important problem of imperial frontiers. As far as the Persian Gulf is concerned, British policy is to prevent the establishment of foreign bases and to exclude from a predominating position in adjacent territories any power possessing sufficient strength to invade India or threaten British communication with the East.—*Alison Ewart.*

12909. ECKELS, SAMUEL. The traffic-safe road is today's task. *Engin. News-Rec.* 106(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 4-6.

12910. GRACE, W. A. Inter-city fire department cooperation really functions in Washington. *Western City.* 7(2) Feb. 1931: 25-26.—The first convention of the Washington State Association of Firemen was held in the spring of 1923 with only 20 departments in attendance. Today the majority of departments are members. In addition regional associations with periodical meetings have been formed in various parts of the state. The fire college idea was tried out in Seattle in 1930 with conspicuous success.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

12911. HINKLE, A. H. Maintenance must keep roads safe. *Engin. News-Rec.* 106(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 7-11.

12912. JAMES, E. W. Road signs, route marking and signals as safety appliances. *Engin. News-Rec.* 106(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 19-21.

12913. MARSH, BURTON W. Six essentials of traffic law enforcement. *Amer. City.* 44(1) Jan. 1931: 88.—(1) The adoption of the uniform vehicle code by states and the model municipal traffic ordinance by cities. (2) Uniform signs, signals, and markings. (3) Separately organized, trained traffic police. (4) Improvement of enforcement machinery and procedure. (5) Elimination of "fixing." (6) Education of the public.—*Harvey Walker.*

12914. MAUSER. A forgotten frontier force. *Engl. Rev.* 52(1) Jan. 1931: 69-72.—The present British forces in the north-west frontier province of India, for all their armored cars and bombing airplanes, are quite ineffective against the tribesmen, and a return is needed to the old conception of a highly specialized corps trained for that particular warfare.—*H. D. Jordan.*

12915. MULLEN, C. S. Protection at special danger points. *Engin. News-Rec.* 106(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 30-33.

12916. OLDER, CLIFFORD. Securing traffic safety at intersections. *Engin. News-Rec.* 106(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 28-29.

12917. PARMENTIER, W. Fortifications et traités. [Fortifications and treaties.] *Flambeau.* 14(2) Feb.-Mar. 1931: 168-192.—Recently Vandervelde, former Belgian foreign minister, and now leader of the parliamentary opposition, had advocated the termination of the military agreement of 1919 with France, on the grounds that the guarantees of the League Covenant, the Locarno Treaties, and the Kellogg Pact are adequate for the protection of the country. From the military standpoint, however, the agreement remains essential if Belgium is to be able to withstand successfully an attack on her eastern frontier. Parmentier advocates the development in the eastern provinces of Belgium of a strong

system of fortifications which would actually be an extension of the present line of French defense through Verdun and Sedan. Regardless of the inherent strength and strategic location of such defense positions, however, it is necessary that the agreement with France be continued in order to ensure that sufficient reserve troops to effectively man the works can be made available.—*F. B. Stevens.*

12918. PURCELL, C. H. Design of highways for traffic safety. *Engin. News-Rec.* 106(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 22-27.

12919. UNSIGNED. La police spéciale de la route. [Special highway police.] *Admin. Locale.* (56) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 1141-1146.—Because of the increased amount of automobile traffic France established a special patrol of traffic policemen in 1928, and Great Britain found it necessary to reorganize her force by the Road Traffic Act of 1931.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 12813, 12868, 12959, 13086)

12920. ARGUS. Enseignement libre et enseignement officiel. [Secular instruction vs. public instruction.] *Flambeau.* 14(2) Feb.-Mar. 1931: 129-148.—Comparative statistics over a period of 50 years clearly demonstrate the steady growth of secular schools in Belgium, at the expense of government institutions in all grades of instruction, from the primary schools to the universities. The explanation lies in the government policy of encouragement for schools established by private initiative, and the gradual increase in public subsidies for such institutions.—*F. B. Stevens.*

12921. COVERT, TIMON. State aid for school consolidation and pupil transportation. *U. S. Office Educ. Leaflet* #3. Feb. 1931: pp. 9.

12922. GILBERT, JOHN. The raising of the school-leaving age. *Dublin Rev.* 95(376) Jan. 1931: 16-26.—Since the advent of the present government in June, 1929, the president of the Board of Education, as measures for assisting unemployment and saving expenditure of the dole, has introduced and withdrawn two education bills, the object of which was the raising of the school-leaving age to 15 years. A third such bill is now pending. Without ample preparation it will not be possible to deal with an additional 400,000 pupils beyond the ordinary elementary school age. Such bills would revolutionize the organization of the national system of education and would not confer commensurate educational advantages.—*John J. O'Connor.*

12923. LEGGE, J. G. Educational development and the new bill. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(648) Feb. 1931: 184-193.—A description, with various illustrative statistics, of the astonishing growth of English public-supported secondary schools since the Balfour education act of 1902. Even if the present education bill raising the leaving school age to 15 should meet an adverse vote, it will merely postpone the fulfillment of the recommendations of the Hadow Committee (1926).—*H. McD. Clokie.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 11874, 12469, 12475, 12484, 12486, 12490, 12564, 12577, 12599, 12620, 12628, 12752, 12869, 12879, 12899, 13043, 13102, 13123, 13144, 13153-13154, 13159-13160, 13166-13167, 13173, 13175, 13177, 13185)

12924. CURRY, H. IDA. Development of county or town boards. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Massachusetts, Jun. 8-14, 1930: 459-468.—When local boards of welfare were begun in the early days of

the country, their chief concern was the care of the poor. In New England the town was universally adopted as the unit of administration. In the Middle Atlantic and some of the western states, responsibility was divided between towns and counties, while the county was the unit in the South. A board of commissioners was frequently the administrator. At different times since 1866, different plans and variations based upon the original systems have been adopted in the several states. No "best plan" has been found. The functions of these boards have expanded from care of the poor to include different aspects of juvenile and many other forms of welfare. The year 1917 may be marked as the beginning of a new epoch.—*O. D. Duncan.*

12925. DEERING, TAM. State-wide planning to save the beaches. *City Planning*. 7(1) Jan. 1931: 30-35.—European and some American cities have preserved their waterfronts for the use of the public. Southern California cities need similar protection. San Diego city and county recently passed an ordinance requiring all new waterfront subdivisions to dedicate a roadway paralleling the waterfront and to set aside the land between this roadway and the ocean as a public park. A similar bill applying this requirement to the entire state was defeated by the California legislature in 1927, due to the powerful opposition of a few owners who hold hundreds of miles of waterfront.—*R. O. Huus.*

12926. DENCE, E. M. London's progress in slum abatement. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(1) Jan. 1931: 18-24.—The main difficulties in clearing unhealthy areas are: (1) The process of acquiring property under compulsory powers; (2) the re-housing of the population in temporary accommodations; (3) the dearth of re-housing sites sufficient to house the displaced population; (4) the poor circumstances of the people who live in the areas to be cleared. The procedure established by parliament for the clearance of slum areas is recounted in detail. Two proposals of vital importance are the zoning and planning of built up areas and the creation of satellite towns at a considerable distance from the country of London.—*Harvey Walker.*

12927. HANDLAN, JOHN W. Wheeling's country estate serves all the citizens. *Amer. City*. 44(1) Jan. 1931: 98-100.—A description of Oglebay Park bequeathed to Wheeling in 1926 and an account of its development and use.—*Harvey Walker.*

12928. MESSICK, CHARLES P. A suggested procedure for handling unemployment relief and for stabilization of employment in New Jersey. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 8(10) Dec. 1930: 158-162.—It is proposed that every local community of considerable size set up a permanent citizens' committee on the stabilization of unemployment. It should be fostered by the local government and include in its membership representatives of the government, the leaders of industry, labor, welfare and civic organizations, and economists. Seven specifically named subcommittees would handle the various functional or technical fields concerned in such activity. A state council with a permanent paid staff would act as a coordinating agency for the local divisions. Appendix 1 describes how such a scheme was carried into effect in Trenton, New Jersey. Appendix 2 relates the measures taken by the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission to alleviate unemployment.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

12929. ROGERS, ROLAND W. A park system for the Maryland-Washington metropolitan district. *City Planning*. 7(1) Jan. 1931: 13-21.—A master park plan has been prepared by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission for a region in Maryland adjacent to the District of Columbia, coordinated with the present park system of the capital. In addition to the master plan several general design plans for individual park areas have been prepared. The park

movement in this region was stimulated by the passage by Congress of the Cramton-Capper bill, May 29, 1930, which provides \$4,500,000 to be used for land purchases for parks in this district. Eight years after the appropriation two-thirds of the amount must be returned to the U. S. government by the district. This act also provides for a large park and authorizes an appropriation of \$7,500,000.—*R. O. Huus.*

12930. SANBORN, BRUCE. The proposed uniform child labor act. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17(2) Feb. 1931: 85-86.—A proposed uniform child labor law, approved by the American Bar Association in 1911, served as a standard for the drafting of a number of state child labor laws, but was never adopted in its entirety by any of the states. The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws which has been attempting to frame the draft of a uniform law since 1925, finally in 1930 agreed upon a measure which has since received the approval of the American Bar Association. This measure is described.—*F. R. Aumann.*

12931. SANO, F. Le nouveau projet de loi sur le régime des aliénés. [The proposed law regulating the care of the insane. (Belgium.)] *J. de Neurol. et de Psychiat.* 31(1) Jan. 1931: 47-50.—This bill unfortunately has met with serious opposition within the ranks of the neurologists and psychiatrists. The psychopathic institutes provided for in the bill are similar to the state institutions already existing in most parts of the U. S. In the latter country persons are confined therein only after an informal hearing before a judge. The examination is of inestimable value to the patient, his family, and to society.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

12932. THAL, L. Neuordnung der Beilegung von Arbeitsstreitigkeiten in der UdSSR. [Reorganization of the settlement of labor disputes in the USSR.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4(10) Oct. 1930: 945-950.—The four chapters of the reorganization law of Aug. 29, 1928, deal with the following matters: (1) general provisions for the two kinds of organs handling labor disputes, i.e. arbitration boards and arbitration courts (organs of self help under state cooperation and supervision) and sections of the popular court for labor disputes; (2) the detailed provisions for the composition, competence, procedure, and mutual relation of the organs of the first kind; (3) the subject matter and procedure of adjudication of labor disputes; (4) the reinstatement of laborers dismissed without due process of law.—*Johannes Mattern.*

12933. UNSIGNED. The council's decision to close the dog-race pari-mutuel gambling resorts! *China Weekly Rev.* 55(7) Jan. 17, 1931: 245-246.—The Shanghai municipal council has ordered the discontinuance of these gambling resorts by Mar. 31, 1931. The authorities of the French concession are reported to contemplate similar action. The final decision to close the resorts was forced by public opinion, which associated this form of commercialized gambling with the Shanghai crime wave, and by the realization on the part of those engaged in legitimate business that their continuance would cause the foreign powers to withdraw their support in maintaining the present status of the settlement.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

12934. UNSIGNED. Public employment services. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(1) Jan. 1931: 10-32.—To-day 24 states maintain under normal conditions 151 public employment offices on a total annual appropriation of a little more than \$1,125,000. In 1913, at the instigation of the Wisconsin public employment offices, the American Association of Public Employment Offices was formed, with the aim of improving the service by mutual exchange of experience. In 1907 the federal government provided information for immigrants concerning opportunities in different parts of the country. With the cessation of immigration in 1914, this developed into a "mail order" employment service. In 1918 the

U. S. Employment Service was organized to promote the better utilization of labor under war conditions. At its peak, it operated 500 local offices and controlled the recruiting and placement of civilian labor on war work. With a curtailed appropriation at the close of the war, the federal service withdrew from the field except for the distribution of seasonal farm labor, and now maintains a skeleton organization cooperating with and subsidizing existing public employment offices. There is a trend toward specialization. Following the successful experience of Milwaukee, many offices now operate with an advisory committee of employers and workers. (Table.)—*O. S. Halsey.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 12203, 12298, 12302, 12326, 12327, 12409, 12497, 12500-12502, 12524, 12565, 12637, 12684, 12714, 12729, 12735, 12741, 12763)

12935. BRENNAN, J. W. Five minutes from downtown—The New San Diego airport. *Western City*. 7 (2) Feb. 1931: 19-22.—In 1927 the citizens of San Diego voted \$650,000 to construct an airport which has taken form on the tidelands bordering San Diego Bay; 2,389,000 cubic yards of material were dredged from the harbor channel to fill an area of 142 acres. This was smoothed and surfaced with earth from nearby hills. About ten acres near the airdrome was paved with asphaltic concrete. The field is ten feet above mean low water and three feet above high tide. It is within five minutes by motor car from the heart of the city and the port docks are within half a mile. Hydroplanes may land on the bordering bay. The fill has been christened Lindbergh Field.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

12936. CROTTY, HOMER C., and STERLING, GRAHAM L., Jr. California and the uniform stock transfer act. *California Law Rev.* 19 (2) Jan. 1931: 150-163.—California has not adopted this act. Under her present law, it would seem that no purchaser of shares of stock can be certain that he is getting title to the shares unless (1) previous to the purchase he inspects the books of the corporation and finds the title of his transferor clear, and (2) coincidentally with the purchase he notifies the corporation to transfer the shares to his name on its records. The courts have attempted to aid the stock purchaser or pledgee, but have not changed the law substantially. The stock certificate is not negotiable. By statute, shares of stock may be transferred by endorsement and delivery of the certificate, but this is permissive only, and shares may be transferred by assignment, or bill of sale, or by any other means by which intangible property may be transferred. The courts indicate that the remedy lies with the legislature.—*J. W. Hansen.*

12937. CUMMING, SIR JOHN. Rural India: crops and customs. *United Empire*. 22 (1) Jan. 1931: 29-31.—The Indian government has done valuable work in crop improvement, irrigation, and reafforestation. The government cooperative societies have in 30 years grown to 110,000, with a capital of \$125,000,000. They are teaching the peasants thrift, and slowly freeing them from the village moneylender who charges 37% compound interest per annum. The Indian village is a self-contained economic unit, with castes of village officials, cultivators, agricultural laborers and artisans.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

12938. FAGG, FRED D., Jr. National conference held on uniform aeronautic regulatory laws. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (2) Feb. 1931: 97-130.—On December 16-17, delegates from nearly 40 states met in Washington to consider uniform regulatory laws. Topics considered were: (1) uniform basic regulatory state air law; (2) adoption of federal air traffic rules by the states for purposes of local enforcement; (3) methods of local enforce-

ment; (4) state enabling acts for airport acquisition and control; and (5) importance of uniform airport rules.—*F. R. Aumann.*

12939. HEILIGENTHAL, Dr. Das Reichsbauand-gesetz und die Gesetze der Länder Baden, Hessen und Württemberg. [The federal building law and the laws of Baden, Hessen, and Württemberg.] *Stadt Baukunst*. 11 (9) Dec. 20, 1930: 102-104.

12940. JORIS, LOUIS. Le crédit maritime. [The merchant marine loan.] *Flambeau*. 14 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 58-70.—A government bill has been submitted to the Belgian parliament for the inauguration of a policy of government subsidies for the national merchant marine. It provides for the establishment of a loan association capitalized at 100,000,000 francs, 65% of the stock to be subscribed by the government. The association would be empowered to issue bonds to the amount of 500,000,000 francs, with the payment of principle and interest guaranteed by the state. The chief purpose of the association would be to make long-term loans, secured by first mortgages on the vessels, for the construction and operation of Belgian merchant ships. The program is necessary if Belgium shipping is to survive.—*F. B. Stevens.*

12941. KOCH, FRITZ E. Methods of regulating unfair competition in Germany, England, and the United States. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78 (6) Apr. 1930: 693-712; (7) May 1930: 854-879.—The U. S. law considers every act the tendency of which might be to lessen open competition unfair and illegal. So agreements as to boycott, "referred" rebates, tying contracts, price cutting, and maintenance of resale prices are forbidden. In England all these methods are considered fair and based on the common law principle of freedom of contract. They constitute a tort only when illegal means (intimidation, coercion, or conspiracy) are employed. In Germany these means of competition are supervised by the ordinary courts whether or not being *contra bonos mores* (German civil code §§ 138; 823; 826), which, however, usually back the economic interests, while the cartel court in accordance with the cartel order of 1923 attempts to enforce the rule of public policy. For boycotts and similar measures its permission is required. It has the right to declare void agreements adversely affecting the general economic situation and public welfare on move of the *Reichswirtschaftsminister*.—*Ruth Berendsohn.*

12942. LANGLE, EMILIO. Il progetto del codice di commercio spagnolo. [Project of a Spanish commercial code.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale*. 28 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 704-725.—The author traces the historical development of the new codification, comparing the legislation now in force with the proposed commercial code, showing the general lines along which the latter is being drawn, and describing the contents, book by book.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

12943. NAPHTALI, F. Die Kontrolle der Kartelle und Trusts. [The control of cartels and trusts.] *Gesellschaft*. 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 43-53.—The demand for effective and centralized control of cartels and monopolies through the creation of a board of control has been suggested in the *Reichstag* at various times since 1926, but centralization under an administrative board has not been possible to date. The most important organ for supervision is a *Reichsamt*, subordinate to the *Reichswirtschaftsminister*, the administration of cartels and monopolies to proceed through the cooperation of the officers and representatives of the labor unions and consumers' leagues with the personnel of the *Reichsamt*. This official board is to conduct all investigations and to enforce all prohibitions and regulations set down by law. To prevent confusion in the economic policy of the *Reich*, the secretary of the treasury is to have the right to annul any regulations or orders which are contrary to a national law.—*Elizabeth Weber.*

12944. PALARCA, JOSE. The new amendments of the Philippine corporation law (Act No. 3518). *Philippine Law J.* 10 (6) Dec. 1930: 226-252.

12945. PICARD, ROGER. French legislation on the dismissal of workers. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-24.—The French Act of 1928 permitting a workman employed for an unspecified period to claim damages from an employer when discharged without customary notice is intended to supersede the Act of 1890 and to place the burden of proof of lawful use of the dismissal upon the employer. It has been termed a charter of freedom for the workers against arbitrary action, but court decisions have in some instances permitted many of the advantages to be circumvented by admitting as local custom agreements that notice is unnecessary, permitting a succession of one-day contracts, and by a decision of Mar. 18, 1930, denying that the law with respect to onus of proof was changed.—*R. C. Spencer.*

12946. SCHLEGELBERGER, FRANZ. Chilenisches Bankrecht. [Chilean banking law.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 5 (1) 1931: 1-31.—The article sets forth the provisions of the coinage law of Oct. 14, 1925; the law concerning the central bank of issue, of Aug. 21, 1925; and the general banking acts, of Sept. 26 and Dec. 22, 1925. The three acts are the results of the recommendations submitted to the Chilean government by the North American commission of experts for the stabilization of Chilean finances, the same commission which in 1923 advised in a similar fashion and with similar results the government of Colombia, and in 1927 and 1928 the governments of Ecuador and Bolivia respectively. Appended are forms of balance sheets devised for public information and government supervision.—*Johannes Mattern.*

12947. SCHUSTER, RUD. v. Das Markenrecht Ungarns. [The law of trade-marks in Hungary.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4 (11) Nov. 1930: 1041-1055.—*Johannes Mattern.*

12948. UNSIGNED. Die Exportkreditversicherung mit Unterstützung des Reichs. [Export credit insurance with assistance of the Reich.] *Veröffentl. d. Reichsverbandes d. Deutschen Indus.* (43) Jan. 1929: pp. 67.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 12525, 12677-12678, 12721)

12949. BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. Should the utility holding company be regulated? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (4) Feb. 19, 1931: 195-203.—The utility advocates contend that only the operating company, and not the holding company, performs a direct service to the public and collects a charge for this service. The operating company is under complete control of the state commission which has the power to control the rates and service. Such arguments fail to recognize the public interest in that form of utility combination which makes for the greatest efficiency. It is absurd to assert that the public cannot be injured by the over-capitalization of the holding company, nor by excessive prices paid for the stock of operating subsidiaries. In making contracts for management service and other services with their own subsidiaries holding companies have succeeded in tapping a large source of profits. The public has a very decided interest in almost every transaction of the holding company, which should be brought under proper regulation.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

12950. DOBBINS, H. T. Regulation by intimidation of state commissioners. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (4) Feb. 19, 1931: 224-230.—State commissions have never been able to make the public understand that they were created for the purpose of establishing and enforcing fair rates and not merely to prevent rate increases. During periods of increasing prices the commissioners have been severely criticized for approving

rate increases and failure to order reductions. They have been accused of being the "tools of the utilities." The author cites incidents from the history of the state railway commission of Nebraska illustrating the methods sometimes employed to influence its decisions by threatening political disaster to its members.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

12951. GOLDBERG, LEWIS. The Massachusetts proposals for public control. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11 (1) Jan. 1931: 54-59.—Massachusetts has established a system of regulation of public utilities which has attracted the attention of the country. The method of valuation for rate making purposes is fundamental and the commission applies the principle that the money honestly invested in the property by the stockholders should be regarded as the valuation of the utility for ratemaking purposes. This principle has a history of 125 years in Massachusetts. In 60 years not more than 10 or 12 cases have been brought into the courts. The holding company has not created a problem in Massachusetts, because a statute provides that contracts by electric companies for the purchase of electricity for a period of more than three years shall not be valid unless approved by the commission. Laws have not been enacted for service contracts but are recommended. The Massachusetts commission is opposed to federal regulation.—*F. G. Crawford.*

12952. HANNA, F. W. East Bay utility district to sell water to San Francisco. *Western City.* 7 (2) Feb. 1931: 35-36.—The East Bay municipal utility district entered into a contract on Nov. 17, 1930, with the City and County of San Francisco. The needs of the city for this water are due to the long unprecedented dry years and to the uncompleted condition of its Hetch Hetchy project now under construction. San Francisco will have to build 67,000 feet of line to bring this water to its aqueduct. (Map.)—*John M. Pfiffner.*

12953. HORMELL, ORREN C. State legislation on public utilities in 1930. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (1) Feb. 1931: 103-114.—The problems of public utility control featured prominently in the state legislation of 1930. Records of the hearings and reports of the special investigation commissions of New York and Massachusetts contain a very comprehensive and critical survey of the whole field of public utility control. Although the actual legislation was somewhat disappointing it is fair to conclude that progress was made in strengthening the public in the field of public utility control. The outstanding problems still unsolved have to do with establishing a definite rate base, more effective control of holding companies, and the removal of handicaps to municipal ownership and operation of public utilities.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

12954. INSULL, MARTIN J. Why the regulation of operating companies regulates rates. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (4) Feb. 19, 1931: 204-210.—Attempts of the holding company to charge excessive rates for services to its subsidiaries can be prevented by proper regulation of the operating companies.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

12955. SCHMIDT, EMERSON P. Public utility districts for Oregon. *Commonwealth Rev.* 12 (4) Nov. 1930: 279-281.—The people's water and power utility districts constitutional amendment, adopted by a decided majority of the voters in November, 1930, provides for regional or district ownership. Districts may be created disregarding county lines and may consist of an incorporated municipality or several of them with or without unincorporated territory. Districts may be created for supplying water for domestic and municipal purposes; the development of water power and electrical energy; the distribution, disposal, and sale of water; water power, and electrical energy. The districts will have the power of eminent domain, may enter into con-

tracts, and may sell or distribute their products within or without the district.—*W. Rolland Maddox.*

12956. UNSIGNED. Commercial use of the highway as a basis for motor carrier regulation. *Yale Law J.* 40(3) Jun. 1931: 469-475.—Use of the highway for profit is a privilege which may be withheld by the state. Regulation of such use seems based on the common law rule of obstruction of a highway constituting a nuisance. The traditional private carrier cases of Frost and Duke are reviewed and the sphere of municipal control of the commercial use of thoroughfares as delimited by state power is treated. Inability of the state to regulate commercial use of highways by interstate carriers, as set forth in Buck and Bush and Liberty Highway cases, is reiterated.—*John J. George.*

12957. UPDEGRAFF, CLARENCE M. Changing factors of reasonable rates. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(3) Jan. 1931: 306-323.—The risks of governmental interference include the possibility of a move, just or unjust, by an officer of any branch of the government. The holding company can hardly constitute a real barrier to effective regulation of the subsidiary. Public utility companies and their associations are entitled, legally and ethically, to educate the public, through periodicals, over the radio, through the classrooms, and otherwise. The people generally should know that one reason for the high cost of utility service is the constant governmental tampering with utility interests. The O'Fallon case, the Baltimore Street Railway decision, and other instances of similar nature are a manifestation of sound principles, whose acceptance by a thoughtful, well-informed official group may be in part, at least, the result of the public relations campaign carried on by utility groups during the past decade.—*C. A. Dykstra.*

12958. VAN DER ZEE, J. Franchise regulations in Iowa. *Amer. Municipalities.* 55(4) Jan. 1931: 21-31.—The corporation desiring the franchise may submit its proposed draft to the city council for adoption with a subsequent vote of the qualified electors, or else it may present to the mayor a petition, signed by a certain number of voters, for a special election. Experience of cities in Iowa shows that this method of regulation has been very unsatisfactory and that utility corporations have attained their ends by browbeating city councils and deceiving the voters. Municipal ownership and operation appear to be the only way out.—*J. A. Burdine.*

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 10877, 11927, 12614, 12787)

12959. REEVES, CARL H. Maintaining 400 miles of lateral sewers. *Western City.* 7(2) Feb. 1931: 38-39.—Los Angeles County has many urban areas not incorporated for which the county administration carries on municipal functions. Among these is maintaining the sewers of 34 districts. The work is under the engineer of sanitation of the county surveyor's office. The meth-

ods of maintaining free flow are described.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

12960. UNSIGNED. State highway construction in 1930 and 1931. *Roads & Streets.* 71(1) Jan. 1931: 13-20.

12961. UNSIGNED. World's greatest municipal water project nears construction. *Western City.* 7(1) Jan. 1931: 31-33.—On Dec. 22, 1930, the engineering Board of Review reported to the Metropolitan Water District, composed of 11 Southern California cities, in favor of the Parker route for the proposed aqueduct for Colorado river water. It will be the longest and largest aqueduct for municipal water supply in the history of the world—265.5 miles long with an ultimate capacity of 1500 second feet. The estimated cost of construction amounts to \$199,618,000, to be financed by bond issues against the assessed valuation of the cities composing the district. Their total population is 1,700,000 or about 70% of that within the metropolitan area. Other cities are expected to join. It is estimated that 6 years after beginning construction water will be available to the district. At the end of 20 years the annual operation and carrying charges will have reached a maximum amount of \$15,606,000. On an estimated population of 4,000,000 this will amount to a per capita cost of \$3.90 per year.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

12962. WOOLLEY, RALF R. Safe water—A city's responsibility. *Western City.* 7(1) Jan. 1931: 24-26.—An hydraulic engineer of the U. S. Geological Survey discusses the problem of securing water for the cities of the arid regions of the west and southwest. The automobile has brought the tourist who has contributed toward the pollution of the mountain supplies. Typhoid is still a real menace. The availability of soft water is a decided factor in industrial development. The water supply is limiting further growth of the smaller cities of Utah. Authorities maintain that the annual saving in soap alone, where soft water is used, averages three times as much as the annual cost of softening the water with lime.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

12963. YUNG, BARTLETT. The water supply of greater Shanghai. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(2) Feb. 1930: 219-227.—A description of the water works system of each district included in Greater Shanghai, i.e. Nantao (Chinese Settlement), the French Concession, Shanghai Waterworks (International Settlement), and the Chapei Water Works. The Shanghai Waterworks shows a 5% annual increase in hourly demand. The present capacity is 60,000,000 gallons per day and the ultimate capacity 200,000,000. Deep-well borings are a possible means of increase in supply, but the Shanghai Waterworks Company discounts the idea that this source will ever cope with the entire supply of the Settlement in quantity, quality, or economy. Opposing this point of view the author quotes from the "deep well drilling interests" who claim the artesian wells to be more economical, superior in quality, and almost inexhaustible in quantity. (4 illus., 1 diagram.)—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 12172, 12686, 12693, 12731, 12900)

12964. CERNESSON, JOSEPH. Une gendarmerie internationale. [An international police force.] *Grande Rev.* 135(2) Feb. 1931: 631-654.—The folly of dependence upon national armies for the punishment of infractions of international law and agreements may be terminated by universal disarmament accompanied by the establishment of a relatively small international police force. Garrisons of this gendarmerie throughout the world could fulfill not only existing punitive functions, but would act as a deterrent against the commission of crimes which would be tried before an international

court, such as clandestine manufacture of arms participation in espionage and dissemination of inflammatory propaganda directed against other nations.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

12965. FRAGISTAS, CHAR. N. Zur Testamentsform im internationalen Privatrecht. [The form of wills in international private law.] *Z. f. Ausland. u. Internat. Privatrecht.* 4(6) 1930: 930-936.—A number of countries place restrictions upon the use of certain forms of the will even when their nationals make their wills abroad. Though these restrictions have been interpreted as a limitation of the *capacité de tester*, they should be considered solely under the aspect of regulation of form. According to the German international private law con-

ception, wills made by foreigners in a form prohibited by the law of their own country are valid where the rule of *locus regit actum* prevails.—*Johannes Matern.*

12966. GAROFALO, RAFFAELE. La solidarietà delle nazioni nella lotta contro il delitto. [International solidarity in the fight against crime.] *Nuova Antologia*. 275 (1412) Jan. 16, 1931: 139-145.—Though murderers can no longer escape, in other cases the question of political crimes so complicates the matter of extradition that accord can not yet be accomplished. Prejudice and exaggeration of the principle of territorial sovereignty survive. What is needed is an international criminal code dealing with natural crimes as distinguished from those of purely legal creation. This viewpoint on the part of jurists has led to an International Association of Penal Justice, which has held several congresses and is to hold another in 1932 at Palermo. Past congresses have discussed the penal responsibility of corporate bodies, the establishment of tables of equivalent punishments in various countries, and the suggestion that the sentences of one country should be given consideration in other countries. Texts of laws have been proposed concerning such things as counterfeiting, the drug traffic, obscene publications, the treatment of slaves and women and children, extradition, and acts of anarchy and terrorism. There has also been a discussion of the possibility of sanctions against propaganda for a war of aggression.—*R. K. Gooch.*

12967. HUDSON, MANLEY O., and FELLER, A. H. The international unification of laws concerning bills of exchange. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(3) Jan. 1931: 333-377.—The International Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques adopted three conventions at Geneva in 1930. Since the middle of the 19th century various regional unifications have been achieved, based on either the German or the French law; in Anglo-American jurisdictions legislation follows more or less closely the English Act of 1882. A more nearly universal agreement has been sought by various international agencies, notably in conferences meeting at The Hague in 1910 and 1912. The purpose of the Geneva conventions of 1930 is to draw up a code for countries which do not follow the Anglo-American system, and at the same time to reduce as far as possible the salient differences between Continental and Anglo-American law. An annex lists a number of reservations which may be attached to a ratification or accession. The conference recommended the exchange of important judgments of national courts applying the uniform law. A unification of the law on checks was reserved for a second conference soon to be called.—*Charles Fairman.*

12968. LORENZEN, ERNEST G. The conflict of laws of Germany—contracts. *Yale Law J.* 40(3) Jan. 1931: 401-430.—While ordinary questions of capacity to enter into a contract are governed by each party's national law, such party is deemed capable if he would be so under German law. Validity of a contract is usually governed by the law of the place of performance. If the contract is silent as to the place of performance, such place is determined by the intention as proved; the circumstances surrounding the transaction; the domicile of the debtor at the time of contracting; or the location of the debtor's business, if that is involved. Mistake and illegality are governed by the law of the place of performance; likewise, unless the parties have designated another law, the nature of the obligation, the interpretation of the contract, and matters of assignability, rescission, and set-off. A foreign bankruptcy proceeding is not recognized, even though the German creditor participated. Contracts of carriage of passengers and/or baggage are referred to the law of the destination, in accordance with the Berne convention of 1924. In cases of bills of exchange the validity is governed by the place

of making; the formalities relating to presentment, protest and notice, by the place of performance; and the effect of an endorsement, by the place of endorsement. Practically all the same rules apply in the case of checks.—*Morton A. Mergenthheim.*

12969. MENENDEZ-REIGADA, G. El sistema ético-jurídico de Vitoria sobre el derecho de gentes. [Victoria's ethical juridical system of international law.] *Ciencia Tomista*. 21(117) May-Jun. 1929: 307-330.

12970. PUENTE, JULIUS I. Extraterritorial powers of the consular office. *California Law Rev.* 19(2) Jan. 1931: 111-149.—The author examines the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the consular office giving copious citations. A study is made of the rights of the consul in civil matters and of the consular duties and rights as to notices and protests to the local officers in cases of the alleged violation of treaties, etc. The author traces historical development of the judicial duties of consuls in oriental and occidental countries, analyzes certain historical reasons for or against the assumption of criminal jurisdiction in cases where treaty provisions seem in conflict with local laws, and considers cases where for purposes of commerce and navigation the local courts could not take jurisdiction with any chance of doing substantial justice. There is also some discussion of those frequent cases of disputed treaty provisions giving the consular jurisdiction of alleged criminal offenses arising on vessels of his flag in port.—*Bessie C. Randolph.*

12971. RASCHHOFFER, HERMANN. Die Volksabstimmungen als völkerrechtliches und soziologisches Problem. [Plebiscites as an international legal and sociological problem.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6(8-9) 1930: 518-527.—The main type of plebiscite since 1918 is based upon international legal commitments (treaties of peace); the other, limited to Austria, resulted from intrastate initiative, and expressed spontaneously the will of the people in favor of *Anschluss*. The voters in the various plebiscites were influenced by reasons relating to differences in nationality, culture, social legislation, existence or absence of compulsory military service, republican or monarchical sentiments, and regional loyalty.—*John B. Mason.*

12972. SMITH, H. A. The Chicago diversion. *Canad. Bar. Rev.* 8(5) May 1930: 330-343.—The Chicago diversion reduces the water-level in the port of Montreal so that the cost of restoring the depths by dredging is estimated at \$4,608,000. The loss in terms of hydro-electric power on the St. Lawrence between Prescott and Montreal would amount to 70,125 horsepower in the international section of the river, and 90,950 in the Canadian section. The existing diversion has already worked grave injury to Canadian interests and the possibilities of future injury are greater still if congress should consent to the proposed ship canal from Chicago to the Mississippi. The undisputed facts present a clear case of an international wrong involving the legal responsibility of the U. S.—*Alison Ewart.*

12973. WOLFF, MARTIN. Das neue italienische Eherecht. [The new Italian marriage law.] *Z. f. Ausl. u. Internat. Privatrecht*. 4(6) 1930: 915-929.—By Art. 34 of the concordat between Italy and the Holy See, Italy, granting civil law validity to marriages concluded under canon law, abandoned the principle of obligatory civil marriage in favor of optional civil or religious marriage. By law of June 27, 1929, the same privilege was extended to non-Catholic couples. The article shows how Italian practice differs from that of other countries following the optional principle, particularly in matters of announcement of the bans, registration of marriage, obstacles, nullification, and divorce. It concludes with the Italian and German text of the new marriage legislation. The text of the laws was prepared by Max Rhein-stein.—*Johannes Matern.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 12054, 12115, 12325, 12341, 12458, 12508, 12592, 12690, 12750, 12840, 12986, 13072, 13083)

12974. BALTZER, EDUARD. Die europäische Union. [The European union.] *Friedenswarte*. 31(1) Jan. 1931: 12-15.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

12975. BERGER, Dr. Internationale Sozialpolitik im Jahre 1929. [International social politics in 1929.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39(42) Oct. 16, 1930: 977-983; (45) Nov. 6, 1930: 1048-1052; (46) Nov. 13, 1930: 1068-1074.—During 1929 the report of the director of the International Labour Office, submitted to the conference of 1930, cannot refer to any progress in the relation between the International Labour Organization and the U. S. Relations with the Soviet Union are equally unfavorable. But relations with all other countries have been of a constructive nature. There have been 44 ratifications of international conventions by participating countries compared with 79 in the preceding year.—*R. Broda*.

12976. BRODA, RUDOLF. Induktive Beiträge zum Problem der Kriegsverhütung. [Inductive contributions to the problem of war prevention.] *Rec. of Progress*. 14(1) Jan. 1931: 54-78.—The most important wars of the 19th century arose from revolutions of certain nationalities against foreign domination. Mere arbitration or judicial settlement could not help in such cases. The League of Nations, by art. 10, would prevent outside help to revolutionists. Increase of the powers of the League of Nations to enable it to change frontiers for the benefit of oppressed nationalities might do away with the danger of such revolutionary wars. Wars for power like the Russo-Japanese War or the Franco-Prussian War could be warded off by the defenses of the League. Wars for different interpretation of treaties could today be prevented through the Permanent Court of International Justice. This court could also settle difficulties of a character similar to those between Serbia and Austria in 1914.—*Rudolf Broda*.

12977. FALCO, MARIO. Le fasi più recenti del movimento per la tutela della proprietà scientifica. [Latest developments in the movement for the protection of scientific ownership.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale*. 28(10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1930: 726-734.—Referring to the work of the International Commission for Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, concerning the preparation of a project for an international convention for the protection of scientific ownership, the author describes the system used for the project, which is to protect the manufacturer from the demands of the inventors for royalty or remuneration through some form of insurance. He describes the labors of the commission which met in Rome for the study of insurance methods, and for the creation in Italy of a trust for the protection of scientific ownership.—*E. Ruffini Avondo*.

12978. KARVE, D. G. Geneva and Indian labour. *Indian J. Econ.* 11(42) Jan. 1931: 332-346.—The International Labour Office is a new factor in the Indian labor situation. Its implications from the national economic standpoint should be adequately studied with a view to the adoption of a discriminating attitude on particular items. The separate organizations of labor and capital and such a political body as the legislature cannot be entrusted with this almost technical responsibility. The position of the Indian states also needs study and definition. There should be constituent sectional and regional bodies in the I.L.O. and there should be established in India an advisory economic council composed of all interests and of independent expert opinion. The Indian states should have a position in this council.—*Indian J. Econ.*

12979. LAIGRET, CHRISTIAN. La répartition du mouvement commercial Togolais entre les grandes puissances. [The division of Togoland's commerce

among the great powers.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Rendements Coloniaux*. 41(2) Feb. 1931: 78-83.—Under the mandate covering Togoland, all members of the League of Nations, and by courtesy the U. S., enjoy equal trading rights in this former German colony. Interestingly enough, however, France has engrossed more than one-third of its commerce in the past nine years, while certain of the other great powers have made little headway. It was divided as follows during the period in question—France, 33.5%; Great Britain, 27.5%; Germany, 13%; the British Empire, 8%; the U. S., 6.8%; Holland, 4.5%. (Graphs).—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

12980. LOISEAU, CHARLES. Le projet de fédération européenne. [The European federation project.] *Année Pol. Française et Étrangère*. 5(4) Dec. 1930: 353-380.—The discussion resulting from Briand's suggestion for a European federation has thrown light upon a number of moot questions. Heated arguments for treaty revision have shown a majority of nations against it. Economics would never progress beyond the free trade-protection question, although international cartels do furnish an object lesson. The League agreed that if Russia and Turkey wished to cooperate the door would be open. Predictions of difficulties to be encountered by colonial powers and those having racial affinity with the New World were irrelevant. Evidently England and her dominions had no qualms, for the federation was not even mentioned at the last Imperial Conference and Henderson raised no such objection at Geneva. The press of the U. S. and of Latin-America praised the idea. It has been demonstrated that the federation is not opposed to the League of Nations. Fascism in Germany and Italy is a real obstacle.—*Martha Sprigg Poole*.

12981. PAYEN, ÉDOUARD. Vues d'avenir du comité financier de la Société des Nations. [The future of the financial committee of the League of Nations.] *J. d. Econ.* 89 Nov. 1930: 257-262.—The work of the financial committee of the League of Nations, under whose auspices were floated nine loans for the benefit of various countries fiscally most weakened by the war, is now finished. In its report of this September the committee proposed various problems for its future consideration. It suggested that its responsibility and that of the League be strictly delimited in any case where its advice is given. The nature of this advisory work may be judged from its recent gold report, the sole value of which is academic. It is based on contestable statistics and doubtful theories.—*Robert Schwenger*.

12982. POTTER, PITMAN B. Permanent delegations to the League of Nations. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(1) Feb. 1931: 21-44.—Over 40 states, members and non-members of the League, maintain in Geneva or elsewhere in Europe permanent agents for liaison with the League. The United States consul in Geneva, assisted by a staff of five, serves in this capacity. These agents deal primarily with the Secretariat or Labour Office, and do not exercise the representative function except by special designation; they serve largely as observers, advisers, and channels of communication. They enjoy diplomatic status as a result of the action of their own states in granting them ministerial rank and the courtesy of the Swiss government in recognizing that rank. No agents are sent by the League to the capitals of member states in exchange, though League agents in the field make constant contact with member governments. Numerous member states maintain League sections in their foreign offices. The permanent delegations are very useful to the states appointing them, though they are regarded by some friends of the League as weakening the relations between the Secretariat and the

member states and even introducing therein an element of suspicion and rivalry. (Table of Permanent Delegations as of December 1930.)—*P. B. Potter.*

12983. SCAMMELL, J. M. A projected federation of the Balkans. *Current Hist.* 33 (5) Feb. 1931: 712-715.

12984. UNSIGNED. Résolutions de la première conférence balkanique. [The resolutions of the first Balkan Conference.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 13 (667) Nov. 22, 1930: 1705-1710.—The texts are here presented of the resolutions passed by the conference held at Athens, Oct. 5-12, 1930, with delegates from Albania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Turkey. The subjects of the resolutions are: (1) general aims; (2) statement of views on a political rapprochement; (3) unification of law; (4) intellectual rapprochement; (5) economic rapprochement; (6) general resolution on communications; (7) social politics; (8) constitution of the Balkan Conference; (9) rules of procedure of the conference; (10) decision that the next session of the conference shall be held in Constantinople; and (11) a message to the peoples, governments, and the press of the Balkans.—*Luther H. Evans.*

12985. VERZIJJ, J. H. W. Die Freie Stadt Danzig und die internationale Arbeitsorganisation. [The Free City of Danzig and the International Labour Organization.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4 (12) Dec. 1930: 1147-1170.—In August, 1930, the Permanent Court of International Justice rendered an advisory opinion by simple majority of six against four, which predicated the right of the Free City of Danzig to become a member of the International Labour Organization upon the further question whether Danzig as a member could in view of its legal status in relation to Poland act as a member. The court held that in the absence of a special agreement with Poland, Danzig would either be precluded from exercising its function as a member, or it would become involved in constant difficulties with Poland. Therefore, the question put by the Council of the League of Nations had to be answered in the negative. Of the four minority judges only three registered dissent, and only two, Anzilotti and Huber, gave motivations for their dissent.—*Johannes Mattern.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entry 11776)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 11764, 11975, 12115, 12423, 12448, 12688, 12793, 12796, 12814, 12817-12818, 12825, 12827-12828, 12848, 12853, 12889, 12908, 12933, 12980, 12982, 12984, 13109)

12986. BELLEGARDE, DANTÈS. L'Amérique Latine à la Société des Nations. [Latin-America to the League of Nations.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine*. 20 (107) Nov. 1, 1930: 414-424.—Bellegarde, delegate of Haiti, on behalf of Latin-America wishes all success to the Briand plan for a European Federation. Success would be a blow to the economic and financial imperialism of the U. S. Deprived of European markets, she will turn to Latin-America with offers of working capital in order to increase their buying power. Before accepting, Latin-America will want to be sure that the lender has no designs upon the liberty and rights of the borrower. It is the uncertainty of interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine that needs to be removed by announcement of a formula of non-intervention which cannot be misunderstood.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

12987. BONGIOVANNI, LUIGI. Rami d'olivo. *Rassegna Ital.* 28 (152) Jan. 1931: 5-15.—The author, formerly governor of Cyrenaica, discusses the basis upon which an accord between France and Italy should be possible. Italy could agree to naval equality only after the neutralization of the Adriatic. Italy should abandon her claims as to the southern frontier of Libya so as to have recompences in other parts of the African continent. Even in the question of the nationality of Italians living in Tunis it is possible to make concessions to France. France should, however, change her attitude towards the existing Italian regime and the favor that she concedes to exiles; she should also give over to Italy the dominion of Jibuti which would allow Italy, with other concessions that England should make, to connect her colonies of the Red Sea with those of the Indian Ocean.—*G. Bruni.*

12988. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de. Une nouvelle thèse italienne. [A new Italian thesis.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 92-94.—In an important article in the *Rassegna Italiana*, Senator Bongiovanni proposes that Italy accept the existing boundary between Algeria and Libya and recognize the French citizenship of individuals of Italian blood born in Tunis. In return France should cede Somaliland to Italy. This would deprive France of her only port of call, Jibuti, between

the homeland and her Asiatic holdings.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

12989. DAYE, PIERRE. Rhapsodie hongroise. [Hungarian rhapsody.] *Flambeau*. 14 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 85-94.—Hungary's present foreign policy envisages two major objectives: first, the recovery of three pieces of territory, lost as a result of the World War to Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, totaling about 32,000 sq. km. in area, and containing some 2,000,000 Hungarians; and second, the organization of a Balkan federation with the two-fold purpose of economic co-operation and of the creation of a political barrier to the westward pressure of Russia up the Danube or a revival of the pre-war ambitions of Germany for Balkan hegemony. Hungary voluntarily limits herself to the peaceful methods of negotiation and conference for the attainment of her objectives.—*F. B. Stevens.*

12990. DODDS, ELLIOTT. A young liberal international. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (781) Jan. 1931: 41-47.—Since the war there have been constant attempts to establish what has finally been realized in the International Union of Young Liberal, Radical, and Democratic Societies. The chief mover has been Dr. Lennung of Denmark and conferences have been held at various places, as Stockholm and Geneva. But it was only at Berlin in 1929 that a permanent organization was decided upon. This was completed at the November 1930 conference in London. Delegates were present representing Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, France, Germany, Luxemburg, Italy, and Britain. One of the surprising things has been the unanimity of ideas among the delegates despite the difference of national circumstance and political condition. Breadth of vision and better international understanding are expected from these conferences.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12991. FORBES, ROSITA. British and Russian relations with modern Persia. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 18 (1) Jan. 1931: 75-81.—The present shah of Persia has set as his goal the westernization of Persia and great progress has been made during the last five years. Persian youth is being educated as rapidly as possible along western lines. Abroad, Persia's chief concern is her relations with England and Russia, and the means of avoiding control by either of these powers. Before the war Russia dominated the Persian market, and is now regaining her position by underselling the British. The Soviet government is at an advantage not only because it is prepared to dump goods at prices forbidding

the possibility of competition, but because Russia is the natural market for Persian products.—*Frank M. Russell.*

12992. HAGEMANN, WALTER. Probleme des Grossbalkan. [Problems of a greater Balkans.] *Hochland.* 28 (7) Apr. 1930-1931: 28-35.

12993. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Russland in Asien. [Russia in Asia.] *Ost-Europa* Z. 5 (9) Jun. 1930: 599-612; (10) Jul. 1930: 684-692.—Communist leaders have not been trained to follow with continuity any policy towards Asiatic problems. The Kremlin has made the error of identifying the mentality of Western European workmen with that of Chinese coolies or peasants. Pre-revolutionary Russia utilized Siberia, the Caucasus, Turkestan, and the Far East primarily as economic areas to be exploited, and governed them by a military bureaucracy; Pan-Slavism furnished an ideological support for expansion by outlining Russia's historical and cultural mission in the East. After the civil war, Soviet Russia realized the opportunity of mobilizing native nationalism and posing as the liberator of Oriental peoples. But in dealing with the native populations, the Soviet government is still centralistic, mercantilistic, Russified peoples, and is ostentatiously conscious of its "mission." For the time being, the *Drang nach Osten* has reached a halting point short of the Straits, the Persian Gulf, and Afghanistan. The communist seed has fallen on stony ground in China, India, Korea, and Japan, but Russia, for the moment, is content to rest merely on her inherited and acquired rights and position in Manchuria and Mongolia. (Critical bibliographical references.)—*M. W. Graham.*

12994. KORNEW, W., and GRABOWSKY, ADOLF. Um Rapallo. [About Rapallo.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20 (10) Jan. 1931: 619-632.—The fear which France and Anglo-Saxon countries betray with regard to Germany's and Italy's cooperation with the Soviet Union proves the value of this trump card. Russia is no more the capitalist colony of the West, but an imperialistic state whose imperialism is based on the working people. Russia, before the war, was Pan-Slavic, and with her over-population a menace to Western Europe. Soviet Russia has concentrated her interest on the East and is, with the five year plan, underpopulated, despite the annual increase of 3,000,000. Following the Rapallo line means to create situations in the East which, without war, force Poland to listen to reason on the revision of Germany's frontiers.—*Werner Neuse.*

12995. KÜHLMANN, RICHARD von. The permanent bases of German foreign policy. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 179-194.—The permanent bases of German foreign policy are to be found (1) in her geographic position which, because of the absence of natural boundaries to the East and West and the commercial importance of her many rivers, gives her manifold contacts with neighboring countries, and (2) in the underlying principle of Bismarck's diplomacy to prevent the formation of coalitions against Germany. These bases are seen in pre- and post-War German policy. The author was Counselor of the German Embassy in London, 1908 to 1914, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs August 1917 to July, 1918.—*Walter H. C. Laves.*

12996. McDOWELL, MARY. The quota law and the family. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Massachusetts, June 8-14, 1930: 478-485.—Immigration restrictions ought not to cause needless separation of families from their natural source of support. The admission of family dependencies into this country on a non-quota basis is not in violation of the fundamental nature of the present immigration policy of the U. S. Congress should amend the immigration act of 1924.—*O. D. Duncan.*

12997. MARTIN, WILLIAM. Neutralität und Abüstung der Schweiz. [Neutrality and disarmament of Switzerland.] *Friedenswarte.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 18-20.—

The neutrality of Switzerland was guaranteed in 1815. Since that time she has had no serious cause to question her security. Still she has maintained a standing army which a few years ago numbered 782,000. At the present time that has been cut down to 99,000.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

12998. PIGLI, MARIO. Il nazionalismo egiziano e l'Inghilterra. [Egyptian nationalism and England.] *Nuova Antologia.* 275 (1411) Jan. 1931: 95-116.—The most striking event in the history of Egyptian nationalism is the recent decision of party chiefs to introduce passive resistance into Egypt. It may possibly constitute the first step in the advance of the East against the West. So far as Egypt is concerned, only its modern history can throw light on the question. The chief events are traced, from 1829 through the World War. Subsequent events like the failure of the Egyptian delegation to be allowed to attend the Peace Conference, the arrival of Allenby, the Milner investigation, the reserves with which the protectorate was discontinued, the political dissensions following the proclamation of independence, the severe claims of England after the murder of the governor-general of the Sudan, the weakened spirit resulting from the death of Zaghlul Pasha, the failure to find a solution for the question of the presence of troops, the post-treaty elections, and the economic situation leave little ground for hope in the near future.—*R. K. Gooch.*

12999. SNYDER, PETER FREDERICK. The legal background and the new legislation. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Massachusetts, Jun. 8-14, 1930: 495-501.—The greatest number of expulsions of aliens from the U. S. is of Mexicans, mostly those who have entered without appropriate documents and without inspection. Aliens cannot be deported for the violation of only a statutory regulation, or for crimes involving moral turpitude if such is the only crime committed, and if it was committed more than five years after the last entry. The problem of deporting aliens is made difficult at times because of the refusal of their native countries to accept their subjects who have been non-residents for a number of years. A phase of the law which needs modification is that which permanently prohibits the reentry of persons into this country when once they have been deported.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13000. SOBOTKA, OTTO. Organizace hospodářských styků Československa s Jugoslavií a čs. menšina. [The organization of economic relations of Czechoslovakia with Yugoslavia and the Czechoslovak minority.] *Naše Zahraničí.* (2) Jan. 1931: 23-26.—The economic relations of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia have unrealized possibilities. Political considerations should improve them. Lack of information is a handicap which the consular officers do not overcome. A Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce will have to be created. The Czechoslovak minority in Yugoslavia is one of the biggest consumers of Czechoslovak goods. Textiles, machinery, books, industrial products, musical instruments, seeds, etc., are supplied to them regularly. This minority needs the help of business men and the government of Czechoslovakia.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13001. SZENDE, PAUL. Der heutige Stand der europäischen Aussenpolitik. [The present status of European foreign policies.] *Kampf.* 24 (2) Feb. 1931: 59-68.

13002. TERRIER, AUGUSTE. Les aspirations italiennes en Afrique. [Italian aspirations in Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 86-88.—Italy is making loud assertions that Tchad, now occupied by France, is in reality hers. At the same time, she is proposing that France transfer her mandate over Kamerun to Italy and cede French Somaliland to the latter as the price for Italy's not pressing for a rectification of the Algerian-Libyan border and accepting the French law declaring Italians of the third generation in Tunis to be French citizens. (Maps.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

13003. TLAPÁK, VÁCLAV. Situace našich zemědělců v Kanadě. [The situation of Czechoslovak farmers in Canada.] *Naše Zahraničí*. (1) Jan. 1931: 2-12.—There are about 50,000 Czechoslovaks in Canada, a country which seems to be very promising to the Czechoslovak farmers. Canada would be the first goal of all emigrants, if the number were not restricted. The government of Czechoslovakia has an agreement with the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railway. They are bound to locate the farmers on farms and take care of their employment for one year. But practically, there is a growing number of unemployed. Some prefer work in towns and many would like to return home, if they had transportation expenses.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

13004. UNSIGNED. Belgians return concession—Japanese fortify theirs. *China Weekly Rev.* 55(8) Jan. 24, 1931: 274-275.—*W. Leon Godshall*.

13005. UNSIGNED. Koufra et les commentaires anglais. [British comments on the Italian conquest of the Kufra oasis.] *Afrique Française*. 41(2) Feb. 1931: 94-95.—British admiration for the skill shown by the Italians in effecting this most important conquest last January is keen, but it is accompanied by grave apprehension that it will be followed by a demand for a rectification of the Egyptian-Libyan boundary which would be inadmissible.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

13006. UNSIGNED. Ostpolitische Jahresbilanz der baltischen Staaten. [Annual balance of Eastern politics in the Baltic states.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62(1) Jan. 1931: 1-8.—This article discusses the relations of the three central Baltic states, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, to the adjacent Baltic countries of Finland and Poland. Finland voluntarily excludes herself from a Baltic union, whereas Poland urgently desires to be recognized as a member of this political group. Any economic or political alliance of the central borderlands with Poland would mean Polish hegemony and anti-Russian policy. An effective union of the three Baltic countries is needed.—*Hans Frerk*.

13007. UNSIGNED. Tunisie. Les écoles italiennes dans la régence. [Italian schools in Tunis.] *Afrique Française*. 41(2) Feb. 1931: 148.—There are today 19 Italian schools staffed by 156 teachers and attended by 4,859 boys and 2,360 girls operating in the regency. Unhappily, they serve only to keep Italian particularism alive and cause the French grave concern.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 12917, 12973)

13008. BROWNE, MICHAEL. The concordat in Italy. *Irish Eccles. Rec.* 35(749) May 1930: 449-464.—One month after the signing of the concordat Mussolini's administration published a draft of laws for its execution. Bills presented to parliament related to the full and entire execution of the concordat, marriage, and ecclesiastical corporations and administration of property destined for public worship. On May 12, 1929, the Sacred Apostolic Penitentiary issued full instructions for the execution to the condonation of all persons in possession of confiscated ecclesiastical property as defined in Art. 28 of the concordat. Two documents were issued in regard to the execution of Art. 34 on marriage. An explanation is given of the procedure for the recognition, in civil law, of sentences of nullity of marriage passed by ecclesiastical authorities. [See Entry 3: 10106.]—*Hattie M. Wise*.

13009. HÁJEK, JOSEF. Hospodářské a kolonizační možnosti v brazilském státě Paraná. [The economic and colonization possibilities in the Brazilian state of Paraná.] *Naše Zahraničí*. (1) Jan. 1931: 12-18.—There are no settlement units of Czechoslovaks in Brazil. The state of Paraná is about four times larger

than Bohemia, but has only 1,000,000 inhabitants. Geographical conditions are described in detail. The Czechoslovak legation in Rio de Janeiro has negotiated with the president of Paraná, Alfonso Camarga, about the possibilities of systematic colonization, which could be efficient if put on a business basis. There are several districts which could be bought very cheaply.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

13010. MILLS, OGDEN L. America's separate agreement with Germany. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(2) Jan. 1931: 54-60.—On June 23, 1930, the U. S. and Germany executed an agreement providing for the settlement of the terms of Germany's payments in satisfaction of mixed claims and reimbursing our government for costs of the army of occupation. Our claims were limited in character and comparatively small. Contrary to the policy of the other countries regarding the property of German citizens and of lands seized or sequestered, the U. S. elected to follow its custom of returning the property or compensating the owners.—*Hattie Wise*.

13011. PEÑA, MANUEL MARÍN. Los nuevos concordatos. [The new concordats.] *Universidad. Rev. de Cultura y Vida Universitaria*. 7(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1089-1134.—The World War and the authoritarian reaction which followed it prepared the way for the conclusion of numerous concordats in the pontificate of Pius XI. Between 1922 and 1929 ten such agreements were concluded with European powers. The terms of these agreements vary widely, as do opinions concerning their merits.—*A. P. Whitaker*.

13012. UNSIGNED. La coopération des états agricoles. [The cooperation of the agricultural states.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(674) Jan. 10, 1931: 54-60.—The texts of the protocol of the Bucharest Conference, signed Oct. 20, 1930, the memorandum on agricultural credit of the Warsaw Conference, Nov. 13, 1930, and the resolutions adopted by the Belgrade Conference of institutes of exportation of agricultural states, Nov. 12, 1930.—*Luther H. Evans*.

13013. UNSIGNED. Levant. Pays de mandat français. Convention commerciale avec l'Égypte. [A commercial convention between Egypt and the French mandated territories of the Levant.] *Asie Française*. 31(287) Feb. 1931: 63.—A commercial convention, negotiated in 1926, facilitated the exportation of Syrian and Libyan fruits to Egypt and brought great prosperity to their producers. The Egyptian government has just renounced this agreement and a new one is now being negotiated.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

13014. UNSIGNED. La Prusse et le Saint-Siège. [Prussia and the Holy See.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 13(662) Oct. 18, 1930: 1504-1515.—The texts of the concordat signed at Berlin on June 14, 1929, and related documents.—*Luther H. Evans*.

13015. UNSIGNED. Les relations Bulgaro-Yougoslaves. [Bulgaro-Yugoslavian relations.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 13(670) Dec. 13, 1930: 1805-1808.—The text of a convention signed on Feb. 4, 1930, relative to *doublets propriétés* (within 10 km. of the frontier on either side).—*Luther H. Evans*.

13016. UNSIGNED. The Russo-Japanese complication. *China Critic*. 4(3) Jan. 15, 1931: 52-53.—Dec. 17 the Vladivostok branch of the bank of Chosen was informed by the Soviet authorities to close its doors allegedly because of the manipulation of foreign exchange and the close association with the Japanese fishing interests. A strong note of protest was presented by the Japanese government to the Soviet foreign office.—*W. Leon Godshall*.

WORLD POLITICS

13017. ANGELL, NORMAN. The new imperialism and the old nationalism. *Internat. Affairs*. 10(1)

Jan. 1931: 69-83.—The assertion of the right to independent national existence is a great disintegrating factor in the life of the world, and makes for disastrous chaos. The world's economic laws are being interfered with by political intervention; cooperation and federalism would permit these economic laws to unify mankind. An essential fact destroying imperialism is the lessened role possible to be played by coercion in economic matters, in these days when the principal value of a community to others is its power to purchase from them.—*Luther H. Evans.*

13018. BROWN, PHILIP MARSHALL. Difficulties of implementing the Kellogg Pact. *Current Hist.* 33 (4) Jan. 1931: 493-497.—The proposals to amend the Covenant of the League of Nations in order to bring it into harmony with the Kellogg Pact seem at present unacceptable, since they involve a radical change in the character and function of the League. The adoption of compulsory arbitration, even if practicable, would have the undesirable result of conferring an absolute immunity for wrong-doing upon a state which refused to carry out an award. The French proposal for a consultative agreement made during the London disarmament conference was unacceptable to the U. S. The most hopeful plan for implementing the pact lies in the continued progress of the movement for international conciliation.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

13019. LUKÁCS, GÉZA. Die grossen Züge des Revisionsprogramms. [The main outlines of a program of revision.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 222 (3) Dec. 1930: 307-316.—Briand's Pan-European memorandum acknowledges the shortcomings of the peace treaties by alluding to the dangers threatening world peace. Basic principles of historical evolution which were not observed after the war are the balance of powers, liberty, state authority based on a free national life, and the living force of justice permeating all order. All territorial acquisitions inconsistent with these principles should be regarded as not maintainable. National security is the central point for the settlement of territorial, military, and economic problems.—*Hans Frerk.*

13020. MacDONALD, J. RAMSAY. The London Naval Conference, 1930. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs* 9 (4) Jul. 1930: 429-451.

13021. MOON, PARKER THOMAS. Economic imperialism and world order. *World Unity.* 7 (5) Feb. 1931: 312-320.

13022. RANDALL, JOHN HERMAN. A world community. The supreme task of the twentieth century. *World Unity.* 5 (1) Oct. 1929: 5-9; (2) Nov. 1929: 83-96; (3) Dec. 1929: 158-170; (4) Jan. 1930: 231-244; (5) Feb. 1930: 299-310; (6) Mar. 1930: 387-398; (6) Apr. 1930: 31-42; (2) May 1930: 90-103; (3) Jun. 1930: 171-182; (4) Jul. 1930: 257-268; (5) Aug. 1930: 318-333; (6) Sep. 1930: 390-404.

SOCIOLOGY

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 13039, 13045, 13195, 13198)

13023. ALLPORT, GORDON W. What is a trait of personality? *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 25 (4) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 368-372.—What is the nature of the unit which carries the distinctive behavior of a man? Such terms as reflexes, habits, attitudes, dispositions, and tendencies are, for one reason or another, unsatisfactory. The term trait is best for a generalized response-unit in which resides the distinctive quality of behavior. Traits are real, they are more generalized than habits, are dynamic and determinative, and may be established empirically. They are not the same as moral qualities and are relatively independent of one another. Traits aid in understanding both personalities and populations.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

13024. ESTABROOKS, G. H. Which races are best? Why science cannot admit racial differences in intelligence. *Sci. Amer.* 144 (5) May 1931: 311-313.—The myth of the superiority of the Nordic came from writers with no special training or fitness for judging races. The problem of racial superiority must be solved by experts—the anthropologist and the psychologist. Science has not yet demonstrated the existence of racial differences in intelligence, for several obvious reasons: (1) We have not used the term "race" correctly, but have compared nationalities instead. (2) Races and nationalities appear very differently when the light of all history, rather than merely present history, is shed upon them. (3) The intelligence test, which is used in comparing children of different races, is worthless unless it (a) uses a language equally familiar to each group (or else perfects "non-language" tests), (b) shows the cultural background of the two groups to be the same. In so far as non-language tests have been tried (as be-

tween American and Filipino children in the Philippine Islands) they seem to dissolve the difference in the intelligence of the two groups which was shown when tests depending upon language were used.—*R. E. Baber.*

13025. MALLER, JULIUS B. Studies in the intelligence of young Jews. *Jewish Educ.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 29-39.

13026. ROURE, LUCIEN. Instinct et intelligence. [Instinct and intelligence.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 207 (7) Apr. 5, 1931: 82-92.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS AND REFLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

13027. FARNSWORTH, PAUL R., and BEHNER, ALICE. A note on the attitude of social conformity. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2 (1) Feb. 1931: 126-129.—Forty-three students were asked to compare weights of ten bottles with two samples. Results tend to verify Allport's theory of social conformity that "When judging in the group, the heavier weights were judged as lighter than when judging alone; and the lighter weights were judged as heavier." In this experiment, however, only the heaviest was judged as lighter. Somewhat similar mean scores were found.—*Leland D. Case.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entry 13170)

13028. MALLER, J. B. Size of family and personality of offspring. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2 (1) Feb. 1931: 3-27.—Do children of large families differ in intelligence and character from those of small families? Does the "only" child have its own characteristics? The Character Education Inquiry has studied 802 children to answer these questions. It was found that the size of family varies inversely with intelligence, moral knowledge, cultural background, and honest behavior. The highest intelligence scores were made by children coming from homes of two children. The size of family shows a definite rela-

tionship with cooperativeness and helpfulness, very small families as well as very large ones scoring lower than those of average size. The "only" child is above average in intelligence and honesty, but below average in inhibition and popularity with teachers and classmates. The children of large families are lowest in intelligence, moral knowledge, cultural background, honesty, cooperativeness, and inhibition. They are highest in scores of persistence.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

13029. MOERS-INNSBRUCK, MARTHA. Zur Prüfung des sittlichen Verständnisses Jugendlicher. [Testing moral judgment of youths.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 34 (5-6) 1930: 431-460.

13030. WILE, IRA S., and NOETZEL, ELINOR. A study of birth order and behavior. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2 (1) Feb. 1931: 52-71.—Alfred Adler's theory practically creates a determinism of the characteristics of children based upon the order of birth. A study of 500 children and 365 adults fails to confirm Adler's theories. The order of birth is not demonstrated to have any important relation to the development of a maladjusted or neurotic personality. This does not mean that being an "only" child, youngest child, oldest child, and so on, might not be an important contributory factor in the development of a neurotic personality. The data indicate that the question of birth order is not so universally important a consideration in mental hygiene as is sometimes believed.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

13031. WOODY, CLIFFORD, and BERGMAN, W. G. Achievement and interests of high school seniors in Michigan. *Univ. Michigan, Bur. Educ. Refer. & Res. Bull.* #134 Aug. 30, 1930: pp. 55.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 13023, 13066, 13197)

13032. CALVERTON, V. F. A new approach to the problem of individualism. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (3) Mar. 1931: 343-350.—Individualisms must be studied in particular rather than individualism as a whole. The transitional period from a merchant to a manufacturing period is of crucial importance in revealing the peculiar psychological determinants of the English and American ideologies, and in clarifying the economic realities underlying them.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

13033. KLÜVER, HEINRICH. Do personality types exist? *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10 (5) Mar. 1931: 781-788.—The assumption of types seems justified because the psychological investigator frequently meets behavior units which cannot be explained nor even described by quantitative methods. Nevertheless, types do exist empirically. If typological psychology submits its data to analysis in terms of intelligible theory these non-numerical data would be just as valuable as quantitative data. In modern psychological work the definition of types has to go beyond the description of coexisting behavior items, and must include the empirical existence of certain modes of interaction. If types are defined in this manner the question of the title must be answered in the affirmative. [Bibliography.]—*H. M. Beckh.*

13034. MYERSON, ABRAHAM. The pattern of personality. *Survey.* 66 (1) Apr. 1, 1931: 22-23, 66-67.

THE FAMILY

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 12575, 12697, 12996, 13057, 13096, 13102, 13112, 13119, 13138, 13157)

13035. ASH, ISAAC E. A new basis of family stability. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 3 (1) Feb. 1931: 5-19.—To alle-

viate the disorganization an industrial society has produced in the traditional family form, the family must become a comradeship, with the resources necessary to support its members in reasonable comfort and security made available to all. Conditions furthering this type of family include voluntary parenthood, sex education, and a system which permits each person to continue undisturbed in his work and living arrangements after marriage.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

13036. CROISSET, FRANCIS de. La famille nouvelle. [The new family.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 40 (10) Mar. 7, 1931: 13-37.

13037. LARNED, RUTH. The tangled threads of migrant family problems. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work,* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 469-477.—Those occupied in untangling the snarls in human lives that result from migration have been impressed with the degree to which family life is affected. The restriction of immigration has separated families and has involved difficulties in their reunion which are almost insurmountable. The necessarily long period of separation entailed by the migration of the husband in advance of his family creates mental strain and gives rise to problems ranging from bigamy to illegitimacy. Often the problems growing out of reunion are as difficult as those resulting directly from separation.—*O. D. Duncan.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 11789, 12154, 12208, 12797, 12889, 12934, 12996, 12999, 13037, 13053, 13055, 13070, 13202)

13038. BATTEN, JAMES HOFFMAN. New features of Mexican immigration. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work,* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 486-494.—The new problems connected with the restriction of Mexican immigration into this country for the most part arise out of the enforcement of laws, such as those relating to public charges, contract labor, etc. which are already in existence rather than from the enactment of new restrictive legislation.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13039. BRIGHAM, CARL C. Intelligence tests of immigrant groups. *Psychol. Rev.* 37 (2) Mar. 1930: 158-165.

13040. DICKE, B. H. An approach to the problem of the migration of the Bantu. *S. African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 799-805.

13041. LANDAU, LUDWIK. Konjunktura a emigracja. [General business conditions and emigration.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 3 (10) Oct. 1930: 261-263.—The subject of investigation is the relation of emigration from Poland to the cyclical variation of general business conditions in the same country. As indices of situation on the labor market are taken: (1) the percentage of unemployed in manufacture to the total number of workers covered by statistics of employment and unemployment; (2) the increments of the total number of persons depending on manufacture (number of employed plus unemployed). Those two series are compared with the number of people emigrating from Poland to individual countries. In the analyzed period 1925 to 1930 a considerable correlation between emigration from Poland to France and the series reflecting conditions on the Polish labor market is found. The numbers emigrating to France were least in the years 1927 and 1928 when Polish manufacture was prosperous and absorbed new forces; later on the situation changed and the reverse was observed. Emigration to other countries is largely dependent on other factors than the home economic situation.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

13042. RIDOUT, DENZIL G. European sources of non-Anglo-Saxons in Canada. *Canad. Geog. J.* 2(3) Mar. 1931: 201-223.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

13043. UNSIGNED. L'immigration italienne en Tunisie. [Italian immigration into Tunis.] *Afrique Française*. 41(3) Mar. 1931: 226-227.—Between October 1, 1930 and February 28, 1931 a total of 1,900 Italian immigrants arrived in Tunis. Less than 50 of their countrymen returned home in the same period. To cut down the movement, the French have forbidden entry to all workers unprovided with labor contracts approved by the Director General of Agriculture, Commerce and Colonization.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 11795, 11800, 12150, 12779-12783, 12785, 12788-12793, 12795, 12798, 12800, 12804, 12805-12807, 13003, 13007, 13009, 13086)

13044. SAPPER, KARL. Das Aussterben der Naturvölker. [The destruction of primitive peoples.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(6) Jun. 1929: 490-508.—The various types of European colonization and of using foreign countries for their own purposes may be characterized by the following formulas: in subpolar countries the invaders made use of the country and people, in the temperate zone they made use of the country without people. In many tropical parts of the world the Europeans used slaves as people without a country, and the Dutch, about the middle of the 17th century, created strongholds, e.g. in South Africa, after the motto country without people. The British used the latter recipe in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. The destruction of natives in those districts where they were better treated than e.g. in America finds its explanation on one hand in the diseases Europeans brought with them (smallpox, scarlet fever, measles). Liquor undermined the health of many a tribe. In tropical countries the wearing of European clothing has had effects on the body of dark or black people. The deportation of natives from one place or country into another as slaves contributed to the ruin of native peoples (change of climate, working conditions, food, etc.). In temperate zones the natives were driven out of their homes (war, shooting of game, dispossession by the whites, killings). Only in a few places has the treatment of natives improved (16th century Fray Bartolomé de las Casas in South America, Albert Schweitzer now in Africa). Even most recent times have seen Europeans transport African natives as soldiers and workers into temperate zones.—*Werner Neuse.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 11874, 11888, 12097, 12115, 12240, 12535, 12555, 12611, 12716, 12779, 12782, 12797-12798, 12801, 12814, 12823-12825, 12827-12828, 12838, 12840-12841, 12851, 12895, 12901, 12971, 13024-13025, 13042, 13047, 13049, 13051-13052)

13045. VOSSLER, KARL. Spanisches Menschen- und Volkstum. [Spanish racial and national characteristics.] *Europäische Rev.* 6(4) Apr. 1930: 265-274.

13046. WEULERSSE, JACQUES. Le problème indigène en Afrique Austral. [The native problem in South Africa.] *Ann. de Géog.* 40(223) Jan. 15, 1931: 47-61.—Various measures have been taken by the South African Government in dealing with the natives, all of them based on the assumption that the color line is vital and that segregation is necessary.—*W. D. Wallis.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 5282, 5284-5286, 6056, 6113, 6135, 6142, 6146, 6432, 6470, 7008-7009, 7014-7016, 7042-7043, 7846, 7855, 7863, 7866, 7898, 7903, 7904, 7909-7910, 7944, 7955, 8121, 8272, 8896, 8904-8906, 8913, 8915, 9099, 9135, 9928, 10097-10098, 10102, 10106, 10219, 10685, 10698, 10794, 11321, 11325, 11536, 11895, 12085, 12087, 12090, 12198, 12750, 12804, 12831, 12837, 13008, 13080, 13094)

13047. BESNARD, G. Races et religions dans le Sandjak d'Alexandrette. [Races and religions in the Sanjak of Alexandretta.] *Asie Française*. 31(286) Jan. 1931: 14-15.—Five peoples, the Turks, the Alaouites, the Arabs, the Greeks, and the Armenians inhabit this former administrative province of the Ottoman Empire on the borderland between Syria and Anatolia. While the Turks and Arabs are Orthodox Moslems, the Alaouites are schismatics. The Armenians are divided into four Christian sects, each highly antagonistic toward the rest. This great racial jumble, accentuated by such deep-seated religious animosities, has made necessary the separation of the Sanjak from Syria and the establishment of a separate government for it.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

13048. WHITCHURCH, IRL GOLDWIN. Christian unity. *Methodist Rev.* 113(1) Jan. 1930: 32-38.—The agitation for Christian unity is open to question.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 11961, 12114, 12169, 13044, 13064, 13191, 13215-13216)

13049. BURCH, GUY IRVING. The race called American. *Survey*. 66(1) Apr. 1, 1931: 42-43.—[This article outlines certain phases of the racial composition of the population of the United States in relation to some of the influences that various races have had upon us.]—*O. D. Duncan.*

13050. EAST, E. M. The future of man in the light of his past: the viewpoint of a geneticist. *Sci. Monthly* (N. Y.). 32(4) Apr. 1931: 301-308.—The population of the world in about the year 2500 A.D. will number around 3,500 millions and from that time onward it should be static. The average birth rate from now on will drop—yet the problem of securing power at low cost is going to be the determining factor in fixing the population limit and the pattern of the future civilization. Investigation of all available sources of power-supply do not promise many additions. Dependent on this is the increasing industrialization of the world and after a certain degree of mechanization has been reached a back to the land movement may be expected. The future population of the world will be largely hybrid. Parasitic diseases will be practically eliminated; expectancy of life will rise to 65 years.—*E. D. Harvey.*

13051. HOLMES, S. J. Differential mortality in the American Negro. *Human Biol.* 3(1) Feb. 1931: 71-106.—Wherever two or more races live together there is an active struggle for dominance through net increase in numbers, whether the struggle be positive or negative. Differential death rates are important in such a contest and inherited susceptibility or immunity to diseases largely influences the situation. It is not possible to rule heredity out of the case in favor of environmental explanations. The mortality of whites from scarlet fever is 3 to 5 times as great as among Negroes, and the relative mortality for whites is increasing. Morbidity from

scarlet fever increases and mortality decreases for both races. The death rate of colored from measles in 1880 was nearly double that of whites; but since 1900, excepting the years 1917 and 1923 and 1924, the measles death rate has been much lower for Negroes than for whites. The apparent growing immunity of Negroes to measles may come from changed and completer methods of reporting, etc. The Negro death rate from diphtheria exceeds the white during the first year of life, but falls markedly behind thereafter. Schick tests show no greater constitutional immunity for the Negro. Facts indicate that he escapes infection after the first year. Under slavery and in the rural South the Negro suffered less from tuberculosis than whites, but in recent decades his death rate from this cause has been much higher than that of the whites. (Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

13052. KIJEWski, TADEUSZ. Ilu jest Polaków na terenie Wolnego Miasta Gdańska. Szkic statystyczny z mapką. [Poles in the Free City of Danzig. Statistics and map.] *Rocznik Gdański.* (2-3) 1928-29: 113-121.—There is no census of nationalities of the Free City of Danzig. The author calculated the population of Danzig and the number of Poles according to three last elections. The population of Danzig amounts to 392,730 inhabitants, 35,755 of whom are Poles (9.1%); 16,095 are citizens of Danzig; 19,660 are Polish subjects.—*A. Walawender.*

13053. LEHURAUX, LÉON. Le nomadisme et la colonisation dans les hauts plateaux de l'Algérie. [Nomadism and colonization in the uplands of Algeria.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 84-104.—Below the three departments into which Algeria proper is divided as an integral part of France lies the Southern Territory, a steppe land peopled by nomads. French influence here has been slight and native ways are much as they have been for centuries past. The chief occupations are herding and commerce—agriculture and industry are almost unknown. Seasonal migrations, to keep the stock in grass, have given the several tribes well recognized rights to vast areas each. It is doubtful if the country could support a greater population that it has at present and the arrival of European settlers would be unfortunate. (Maps and pictures.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

13054. NOTESTEIN, FRANK W. Social classes and the birth rate. *Survey.* 66 (1) Apr. 1, 1931: 38-39, 72, 75.—Standardizing both for the age of the wife and the wife's age at marriage, there is a tendency for the cumulative birth rate to show a decided increase which is inverse to socio-economic status. That is, the cumulative birth rates of farm laborers is the highest for any class, and declines constantly as we proceed respectively to farm renters, farm owners, unskilled laborers, skilled laborers, business, and the professional classes.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13055. ROLLINS, WELD A. The effect of immigration on the birth rate of the natives. *J. Heredity.* 21 (9) Sep. 1930: 387-402.—Benjamin Franklin, in 1751, set forth two remarkable propositions in his statement that "the importation of foreigners into a country, that has as many inhabitants as the present employments and provisions for subsistence will bear, will be in the end no increase of people, unless the newcomers have more industry and frugality than the natives, and then they will provide more subsistence, and increase in the country; but they will gradually eat the natives out." A study of birth rates, immigration, and population growth in various sections of the U. S. vindicates both propositions, for the periods of heaviest immigration have corresponded to the greatest drops in the birth rate of the native stock. This appears to hold true whether comparing immigration figures with the U. S. Census reports, Crum's study of "colonial wives," Phillips' study of Harvard graduates, or other works. In the Southern states, which have been avoided by immi-

grants, the colonial stock has not only held its own, but increased. As the foreigners "eat out" the natives, the first to go seem to be the college graduates, with whom the immigrants do not come into direct competition. Studies by Baber and Ross, Holmes, and others, show that in general the birth rate in the native stock is correlated inversely with the amount of education, hence that part of the native stock which comes into most direct competition with the foreigners is not eaten out as quickly (if at all) as is the educated part.—*R. E. Baber.*

13056. SCHWARTZ, PHILIPP. Die türkische Volkszählung vom 28. Oktober 1927. [The Turkish census of October, 1927.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21 (1) 1931: 149-152.

13057. UNSIGNED. The chances of widowhood. *Metropol. Life Insurance Company, Stat. Bull.* 11 (11) Nov. 1930: 4-6.

13058. WILSON, PAUL THOMAS, and JONES, HAROLD ELLIS. A study of like-sexed twins. The vital statistics and familial data of the sample. *Human Biol.* 3 (1) Feb. 1931: 107-132.—A study of 471 pairs of school twins, with both members living, by the Institute of Child Welfare of the University of California, showed 28% were male, 39% female, and 33% mixed. Comparable figures for 860 pairs in five other investigations are 30, 40, 30. In addition to the school twins the survey located 115 pre-school pairs and 144 adult pairs, who showed a smaller proportion of unlike-sex pairs. In the total group of school twins the ratio of identical and fraternal twins was about 50 to 50, but in the 6 to 13 years group it was 28 to 72 and in the 13 plus years group it was 64 to 36. The average age of parents at birth of twins was slightly higher than of parents of single born. Mothers bearing twins had only an average fertility in terms of numbers of pregnancies, although slightly higher in number of children. About one-third of the pregnancies in these families resulted in twins. Few twins were born at first pregnancy. More identical than fraternal twins were born before term. (Bibliography. Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 13028, 13051, 13058, 13189, 13208)

13059. GOULD, HARLEY N., and DAVIS, BEATRICE. Size of family in stocks supplying students to Newcomb College. *J. Heredity.* 21 (12) Dec. 1930: 489-494.

13060. HENRY, PAUL. Le diverse forme di assistenza in Francia in favore delle famiglie numerose. [Different forms of assistance in France in favor of large families.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 13-23.—As early as 1900 some companies, in particular those in the foodstuffs industry, adopted the idea of increasing the amount of wages in proportion to the family responsibilities of the workmen. This has been much increased since the war. To eliminate difficulties in carrying out such a system compensation funds, occupational and regional, have been created. In 1929 there were 229 of these covering 25,000 companies employing 1,740,000 wage earners and a total of 292,000,000 francs was devoted to this purpose. The first important relief measure was promulgated July 14, 1913. This provides for a supplement to income for heads of families of French nationality with sons under 13 years of age, the supplement to begin with the fourth son, its amount varying between 270 to 300 francs a year for each son. There are, also, maternity benefits in part at the expense of the state and in part at the expense of the Departments and Communes, provided for by the law of July 22, 1923 for the national encouragement of large families. This provides that each family of French nationality resident in France having more than three living sons under 13 years of age may receive from the

state a subsidy of 360 francs for each one beyond the third.—*Maria Castellani.*

13061. JENNINGS, H. S. Nature and nurture. The biological point of view. *Survey.* 66(1) Apr. 1, 1931: 7-11, 70-71.

13062. TALLARICO, G., and SABATINI, A. I predeterminati alla longevità. [Conditions favorable to old age.] *Riv. di Anthropol.* 28 1928-1929: 417-431.

13063. UNSIGNED. The effects of alcohol on progeny. *Sci. Temperance J.* 39(4) Winter 1930: 225-227.

EUGENICS

13064. FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT. A self-controlled population. *Survey.* 66(1) Apr. 1, 1931: 31-33, 64.—The quantity and quality of the population have been the latest social problems of fundamentally vital importance to receive scientific attention. The task of eugenics is threefold: (1) the determination of what traits are germinal and the rules that govern their transmission; (2) the determination of which of these traits are consistent with the social pattern, and (3) the devising of practical procedures to bring about matings of the sort indicated in the previous researches, and to prevent matings of the opposite character.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13065. JOHNSON, ROSWELL H. Well-born children. *Survey.* 66(1) Apr. 1, 1931: 36-47, 71-72.—The promotion of desirable marriages may include: (1) preferential selection; (2) removal of artificial barriers; (3) early mating of the superior; (4) restriction of marriage for persons carrying hereditary and congenital defects; (5) provision for divorce where for eugenic reasons marriages should not have occurred; (6) assortative mating; (7) restriction of immigration to the superior. Other measures which would have eugenic import are: (1) better distribution of wealth; (2) properly graduated income and inheritance taxes, and (3) high repute for individuals of eminent social value who have large families.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13066. KLINEBERG, OTTO. Culture and personality. *Survey.* 66(1) Apr. 1, 1931: 44-45, 67, 70.—There are at least two major facts that the eugenist tends to ignore. First, he fails to appreciate the relativity of culture values; and, second, he does not adequately understand the role of culture in shaping individual traits, qualities and personality. The comparison of culture reveals the relativity of all our values, with the consequent difficulty of selecting the absolutely superior values and qualities induced by them. Dispassionately considered there are no criteria for determining superiority. The development of any quality may be stimulated in one culture or inhibited in another. Thus eugenists would probably approve the "competitive spirit" of our society. But a Dakota (Sioux) Indian child is taught that a too aggressive competitiveness is undignified. Among the Zuni the person who attempts to "stand out" in his community suffers the disapproval of his fellows. To isolate the role of the biological from that of the cultural in the formation of personality and the individual is practically impossible at present.—*W. O. Brown.*

13067. REISSNER, HANS. Die Stellung des Judentums zur Frage der Geburtenkontrolle. [The attitude of Judaism toward birth control.] *Neue Generation.* 26(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 295-299.—*Norman E. Himes.*

HUMAN ECOLOGY AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 4928, 6587, 6598, 8429, 11763)

13068. MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL. Ecological contributions to sociology. *Sociol. Rev.* 22(4) Oct. 1930: 281-291.—Ecological methods have been employed successfully in the study of social evolution and adaptation. German, French, British and American writers in vari-

ous ways have approached the development of social theory ecologically. The conception that man and region are mutually interdependent entities has been emphasized in the author's *Regional sociology*. The growth of population and the spread of human culture are correlated with extermination and various modifications of the flora and fauna, as well as topography. High density of population of gregarious beings affords opportunities to bacteria and parasites in two ways: (1) abundance of hosts leads to a rapid diffusion of epidemic; (2) increase in economic pressure due to abundance of population lowers the general capacity to resist disease. Birth and death rates are to some extent as much features of ecological adjustment as modes of land utilization, dietaries, or types of labor.—*O. D. Duncan.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 11785, 11903, 12310, 12546-12547, 13199, 13234, 13237)

13069. ERDEI, FRANZ. Királyhegyes. Művelődés-gazdasági és társadalmi rajz. [Királyhegyes: A sociographic picture of a Hungarian village.] *Századunk.* 6(1) Jan. 1931: 25-35.—The primitive civilization of the village has reached a critical stage. The harmonious life of the peasant has been disturbed by internal and external causes. Living conditions have changed and with them the manner of living and the results of the World War were influential factors. Nevertheless, popular education shows noteworthy progress. There are practically no illiterates; every child goes to the elementary school. Agriculture forms the basis of 70% of their economic life. The social order also is founded on the distribution of landed property. On account of the general agricultural crisis, the indebtedness of the landowners is large, and taxes are very high. Almost 80% of the entire population live in their own homes.—*Paul Fehér.*

13070. LIEBKIND, A. ЛИБКИНД, А. Коллективизация деревни и аграрное перенаселение. [The collectivization of the country and agrarian overpopulation.] На Аграрном Фронте. (*Na Agrarnom Fronte.*) (4) 1930: 74-87.—Up to the present the surplus rural population has migrated to the towns where they could find employment and better conditions of life.—*G. Méquet.*

13071. SCHUMACHER, D. A. G. A felláh. [The fellah.] *A Földgömb.* 1(5) 1930: 180-182.—The lot of the Egyptian peasant is by no means as dark as it is commonly described in semi-ethnographical romances. He is no longer a serf, but much opportunity is given him to own his own land, especially since the 5-feddán law of 1912. The fellah's health is excellent and he is contented with his lot. His good humor accounts for the fact that fellahin are employed as editors of the Arab comic papers, *El Séf* and *Masamir*. Today the fellahin are crowding into the cities, especially Cairo, where as factory workmen conditions are less satisfactory than in the country.—*E. D. Beynon.*

13072. UNSIGNED. Country women's associations in various countries. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* pt. II. 21(7) Jul. 1930: 258-261.—An account of a Conference of rural women's organizations held in Vienna under the auspices of the International Council of Women at its eighth quinquennial meeting, May 26-Jun. 6, 1930. The object of the conference was to discuss subjects of interest to country and farm women and to consider whether organizations of rural women throughout the world can be integrated.—*Asher Hobson.*

13073. UNSIGNED. The sociology of rural areas. A Czechoslovak questionnaire. *Sociol. Rev.* 22(4) Oct. 1930: 315-319.—It is proposed to make use of the questionnaire in a very thorough study of the present social, cultural and economic condition of rural areas in Czechoslovakia. [A copy of the questionnaire is included.]—*O. D. Duncan.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 12139, 12222, 12789, 12822, 12861-12863, 12892, 13120, 13242)

13074. ABBOT, WILLIS J. Proportion in the news. *Journalism Quart.* 8 (1) Mar. 1931: 100-107.—Any general rule as to the proportion of space to be allotted to different types of news would be unfortunate. Editorial individuality rather than conformity and standardization should be encouraged. Proportion in the news must be determined by the location of the paper and still more by the basic aims of its owners. "Nowadays the spokesmen of most papers vie with each other in pointing out how little space each devotes to crime. . . . Perhaps the tabloids have done a service by gathering to themselves the bulk of the readers who demand stuff of that sort. . . ." There has been an enormous increase in the space devoted to science, invention, and discovery. The disappearance of the weekly "organs of opinion" is to be deplored. The cause is not so much the competition of the big Sunday papers as the increased space given to literary, art, scientific, dramatic, international and political news in the daily press. The functions of a newspaper in the order of their importance are to inform, to instruct, and to entertain. This maxim should determine the proportion of the news.—*G. A. Lundberg.*

13075. HYDE, GRANT M. Public opinion and the press. *Journalism Quart.* 8 (1) Mar. 1931: 73-83.—A review of eight years of work by the staff of Wisconsin School of Journalism on the problem of the relation of the press to public opinion. [Suggestions for future research.]—*G. A. Lundberg.*

13076. POUND, ROSCOE. Public opinion and social control. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass. Jun. 8-14, 1930: 607-623.—There are two difficulties in the way of the realization of the anticipated results in the application of legislation. First, a general discussion of a general question will be taken to be a particular discussion of a particular question which is much in men's minds at the moment. Second, there is the Euclidean straight-line thinking of the last century. Public opinion may be conceived of as an agency of social control or as a check upon the operation of certain agencies particularly those employed by politically organized society, notably law, enforced by proceedings in courts, and administration. Both a rational and an irrational element may be distinguished in public opinion. The irrational element includes our traditional beliefs, and desires of a larger or smaller number of individuals which run counter to the means or purposes of some items of social control. The rationalists of the 18th century developed laws which derived their just powers from the consent of the governed based on a reasoned consideration of their application. In the 19th century the rational element was made up of reasoned conclusions from experience. Today, we are less sure of reason. Social legislation is a much more difficult task than it seemed to us a generation ago in the enthusiasm of progressivism and of pioneer faith in versality.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13077. SCOTT, C. P. The function of the press. *Pol. Quart.* 2 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 59-63.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13078. WILLIAMS, WALTER. The press and the bar. *Journalism Quart.* 7 (4) Dec. 1930: 320-327.—Justice cannot be accomplished by the legal profession alone. The cooperation of journalism is needed. The newspaper has the obligation to denounce abuses of judicial processes and venality of judges and lawyers, wherever they appear. Criticism of the publication of crime news in the newspapers can be based properly on unwholesome presentation thereof, yet there is no rem-

edy in censorship. Remedy lies in correction within the profession of journalism itself. The chief deterrent against crime is not always the legal penalty, but the publicity given to the crime and the criminal. It is not within the province of journalism to pass upon the guilt or innocence of prisoners at the bar. Newspapers should not be limited in making criticism upon the action of the court after this action has been taken in proper deliberative way under the forms of law, and newspapers should be free in the public interest to consider the acts of lawyers and judges as they affect the public outside the fields of crime.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

LEADERSHIP

(See also Entries 12826, 12854)

13079. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. Balance in leadership. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 334-341.—"Balance in leadership" is a superior integration or configuration, whereby, for instance, aggressiveness and inhibition work together, driving a person ahead to meet strenuous emergencies with control; whereby spontaneity makes attractive a dependable, efficient standardization; whereby vision enables a person to concentrate wisely; whereby versatility keeps concentration from losing perspective; whereby optimism and pessimism stimulate a person to look all the time and everywhere for the very best and at the same time keep him prepared for the worst.—*G. A. Lundberg.*

13080. UNSIGNED. Zur Statistik des sozialen Aufstiegs. Die Herkunft "unserer Zeitgenossen." [A contribution to the statistics of social ascent. The origin of "our contemporaries."] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 10 (9) May 1930: 393-394.—This study is concerned with the social origins of 11,000 leading Germans. More than half of the intellectuals and officials and less than half of the artists were recruited from the upper intellectual classes. The economic upper classes furnished more than half the leaders in these groups. The rise from the middle and lower classes occurred most frequently among "politicians, etc." (persons engaged in politics, social service, and sports). Of these 69.9% came from the lower and middle classes, and 28.1% of the artists, 21.1% of the intellectuals and officials and 19.7% of the economic upper classes were recruited from the lower and middle classes. Among women, a larger percentage of leaders was recruited from the intellectual and upper economic classes than among the men. Nearly half the teachers with academic training, a third of the ministers, a fourth of the doctors, dentists and apothecaries, a fifth of the leading public officials, a sixth of the intellectuals and university teachers, and a seventh of the advocates and notaries were recruited from the lower and middle classes. Only a small proportion of the fathers of these persons held the same occupations. Among officers, only 5% were recruited from the lower and middle classes, and 54.4% from the families of officers, but these figures are not applicable to the present Reichswehr. Inheritance of property plays a large role among the leading land-owners and industrial leaders, only 15% of whom were recruited from the lower and middle classes.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, FESTIVALS

(See also Entries 11962, 12536, 12925, 12927, 12929, 12933)

13081. HERTZMAN-ERICSON, GURLI. A Lapp service in Fatmommak. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19 (3) Mar. 1931: 148-152.—In southern Lapland at Fatmommak on the shores of the Kult Sea, the Lapps gather from far and wide in June each year for a two day service at the little church. On the second day they celebrate high mass, communion, and perhaps a marriage

ceremony. In the afternoon of the same day the assembly at the church really becomes a conference between the mountain dwellers and the district governor, regarding church affairs, postal service, and communication to this remote region.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

See also Entries 11892, 12044, 12798, 12920-12923, 13031, 13059, 13115, 13141-13142, 13183, 13212, 13218, 13222, 13225, 13243, 13248)

13082. CRABITÈS, PIERRE. Moslem education in Egypt. *Catholic World*. 132 (792) Mar. 1931: 709-716.

13083. JARDINE, R. I. The student and the future. *Pacific Affairs*. 4 (2) Feb. 1931: 113-119.—In recognition of the important part being played by students in politics generally, and particularly in the countries on the Pacific, International Student Service has been stressing its work with students in these countries. International Student Service had its beginning with the founding in 1920 of European Student Relief as a part of the work of the World's Student Christian Federation. This body, later changed into International Student Service, sought from the beginning to create international student solidarity and emphasized the necessity of new conceptions and fresh ideals on the part of the universities. Economic relief of students in Europe, due to cultural affinity between the donors and recipients of the aid, involved, in addition to charitable contribution on the part of the giver, a defense of his own culture.—*Spencer L. Rogers*.

13084. LELAND, R. G. The costs of medical education. Students' expenditures. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 96 (9) Feb. 28, 1931: 682-690.—The data for this study has been assembled from every geographical sub-division of the United States and include reports from medical schools supported from both public and private sources. The expense data cover only the four years of required medical work. The average annual cost to obtain for students in forty medical colleges was \$1,163; the median was \$1,120. The data are presented in eight tables and two charts. The paper points out the current tendencies as to variation in costs by class years and geographic regions, and the distribution of the major items of the students' budget according to these same divisions.—*O. D. Duncan*.

13085. RAPPLEYE, WILLARD C. Biennial survey of education in the United States, 1928-1930. Chap. XV—Medical education. *U. S. Off. Educ., Bull.* #20. 1931: pp. 14.

13086. RILEY, J. A. Indian education. *United Empire*. 22 (3) Mar. 1931: 150-152.—The East India Company made its first educational grant in 1813. The manner of expenditure was disputed by the Orientalists, who wished to encourage the traditional Indian education in the vernacular, and the Anglicists, who wished to introduce Western learning taught through the medium of the English language. In 1834 Macaulay won the day for the Anglicists, and thereby influenced profoundly India's political development. Primary education was conducted in the vernacular, the majority of the schools being private and receiving government grants-in-aid. Schools rapidly multiplied by a wholesale relaxation of standards, especially in Bengal. Partial reforms have been introduced, but many undergraduates are unfitted for a university education. Agricultural training has recently been introduced in some of the rural secondary schools. Compulsory education may be introduced by local option; but it has made little headway among the peasantry. Indians are beginning to awaken to the need for female education, especially in the towns. Education expenditure has rapidly increased, but without a commensurate increase in literacy. Higher education has had very important political effects through preparing Indians for government services, and through the unify-

ing effects of using English as the medium of instruction.—*Lennox A. Mills*.

13087. WILSON, LUCY L. W. Experimental schools in Chile. *School & Soc.* 31 (809) Jun. 28, 1930: 853-859.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 11757, 11826, 11868-11870, 11873, 11881, 11990, 12126, 13032, 13066, 13106, 13107-13108, 13129)

13088. KIRK, WILLIAM. Cultural conflict in Mexican Life. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 352-364.—The cultural conflict in Mexico may be traced back to the coming of the Spaniards in 1519. The European culture of the conquerors contrasts and clashes with that of the Indian, who perhaps constitute half Mexico's 16,000,000 people. The *mestizo*, or mixed blood, tends to be Indian, though in many cases closer to the Spanish element in mentality and culture. The Indian masses tend to retain the ancient traits and folkways. The typical Indian is patient; he is an artist. He is an excellent craftsman. And he is indifferent to wealth all in contrast to the white population. Culturally, he is a villager; his ways are the ancient folkways; and his religion is rooted in the old pagan faith of his ancestors. His wants are few, his existence simple and his life is isolated. When he lives in the cities he is the poor and dispossessed, dwelling in the slums. In contrast to his ways are those of the whites and the Europeanized Indians, who are apt to be city-dwellers, ambitious, literate and Western in manners, modes of existence and mentality. Out of such contrasts in culture emerges culture conflict.—*W. O. Brown*.

13089. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. The mechanization of culture. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (762) Jun. 1930: 770-784.

13090. WALLIS, WILSON D. Magnitude of distribution, centrifugal spread, and centripetal elaboration of culture traits. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 31 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 755-771.—The alleged positive correlation of magnitude of distribution of culture traits with age has not been established. The principle has merely been gratuitously assumed. A similar observation applies to the assumption that the place of origin of a trait is the place at which it receives the greatest elaboration.—*W. D. Wallis*.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 12010, 12079, 13048, 13067, 13081-13082, 13103, 13132)

13091. BERNHART, JOSEPH. Die Stigmatisierte von Konnersreuth. [The stigmata of Konnersreuth.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 27 (5) Feb. 1930: 336-344.

13092. BIXLER, JULIUS SEELYE. Men and tendencies in German religious thought. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 23 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-18.

13093. MATHEWS, SHAILER. Social patterns and the idea of God. *J. Relig.* 11 (2) Apr. 1931: 159-178.—There are two approaches to the discussion of the idea of God—the metaphysical, dealing with definitions and abstractions, and the religious, dealing with the historical aspects of the concept. Metaphysics and philosophy have helped clarify the idea of God, but the idea was inherited from some social order. It is undeniable that a social group has an unconscious mind-set. Social progress may be measured in the change of these mind-sets.

The idea of God has developed with social development. The most pertinent question is whether the word God represents anything more than social usage. Social life furnishes the patterns of religious ideas and teachings. The idea of the sovereignty of God varies with the forms of political sovereignty. Likewise the idea of salvation varies with the different concepts of evil, and so also has the idea of God changed. When religious usages lag behind social change, they lose in social esteem. There has been great change in Christian countries whereas in the case of other religions the social conditions have remained rather static. Hence the concept of God in Christianity has shown more change than it has elsewhere.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

13094. MAY, GERHARD. Die deutsche evangelische Kirche A. C. in Jugoslawien. [The German evangelical church in Yugoslavia.] *Auslanddeutsche*. 13 (18) Sep. 1930: 637-639.—The formerly antagonistic German evangelical groups in Yugoslavia have now been combined into the German evangelical national church with 125,000 members.—*Karl Thalheim.*

13095. TURNER, J. E. Freud and the illusion of religion. *J. Relig.* 11 (2) Apr. 1931: 212-221.—Freud's latest analysis of religion rests on so fragile a foundation that his criticisms must be ranked among the most puerile that have ever been leveled against it. His criticism goes beyond religion and includes all culture. Culture is made inseparable from civilization and the product of mankind as a whole and is then pictured as forced on mankind by a minority which understands how to obtain and hold power.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

13096. UNSIGNED. Il valore sociale dell'enciclica "Casti connubii." [The social value of the encyclical letter: "Casti connubii."] *Civiltà Cattolica*. (1935) Feb. 7, 1931: 225-233.—(The recent encyclical on marriage.)—*Gerardo Bruni.*

13097. WELLS, CARL D. Adapting the church to the city. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 316-321.—A study of the urban personality type in relation to the problem of adapting the church to the city suggests the following changes: (1) Efficiency needs to receive more emphasis; (2) traditional virtues and tabus will receive less emphasis in a truly urban church; (3) the tempo of religious practices needs to be speeded up; (4) a complex type organization is needed to take care of the heterogeneous membership; (5) another need is a highly trained and diversified leadership; and (6) art is increasingly necessary in appealing to groups of anonymous minded urbanites.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13098. WILSON, DOUGLAS J. Modern psychology and the minister. *Canad. J. Relig. Thought*. 8 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 52-64.

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 12702, 12704, 12890, 12894, 12901, 12904, 12906, 13078, 13154)

13099. GAMIO, MANUEL. Comentarios sobre la investigación sociológica de los delincuentes. [Comments on the sociological study of delinquents.] *Rev. Mexicana de Derecho Penal*. 1 (1) Jul. 1930: 49-60.—A sociological investigation involves (1) definition of abnormal criminal behavior, (2) discovery of the factors causing this behavior, (3) prevention of the effects of these factors, (4) prevention of the operation of the factors. Owing to the diversity of race, culture, and customs in Mexico it is extremely difficult or impossible to get a single system of law which will have the same meaning and consequences when applied to the same types of acts committed by such widely different elements of the population. (Cases.) For example, illegitimacy legally defined means directly opposite things sociologically speaking to the educated of Spanish descent and to the native Indians. Not only should the Supreme Council of Defense and Social Prevision study

the personality and heredity of the criminal and the effects of the treatment given him by means of sociological and anthropological methods, but there must be a sociological investigation of social classes and customs in Mexico as a means to an understanding of the several grades of culture in the republic and of adapting the operation of the law to offenders according to their needs as indicated by their cultural backgrounds. (Schedules for investigation of individuals; the social environment, including education, folklore, religion, etc.; and the prison environment.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

13100. GILLIN, JOHN L. Indeterminant probation and parole. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-6.—More satisfactory results from probation and parole would result from completely indeterminate sentences. More effective administration of such laws would be possible if wider powers and greater responsibility were placed with reformatory and prison officials and parole boards. Then we might eliminate certain features of our present inflexible laws whereby some are released too soon, and others are detained too long before parole.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

13101. PAGÈS, LOUIS. Le sentiment de la responsabilité morale dans les procédés contemporains de la défense sociale. [The sentiment of moral responsibility in contemporary social defense processes.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 567-578.—Our courts hold that the delinquent is punishable only if he is cognizant of the turpitude of his act and that the absence of such feeling of guilt renders him exempt from punishment. The author's studies of hystericals and other abnormals show clearly that many psychopathic delinquents have a very clear knowledge of the wrongfulness of their acts at the very time they feel impelled to commit them, either from a feeling of revenge or from some other compulsion. It also seems quite evident that many normal people have a weak sense of guilt and that a sense of moral responsibility at one time strong may at another time be practically non-existent in the same person. No court is at present able to determine the degree to which the sentiment of moral responsibility was functioning at the time of the crime. To use it as a guide to the assessment of punishments is, for the reasons here enumerated, to act in ignorance and to court injustice. The objective theories of punishment, based upon the notions of popular resentment, protection of society, badness of the act, and making an example of the criminal, all ignore this criterion. (Bibliography.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

13102. PRETTENHOFER, EMERICH. Die Rechtsstellung des unehelichen Kindes in den Kulturstaaten. [The legal status of illegitimate children in civilized states.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (50) Dec. 11, 1930: 1175-1180.—The youth section of the League of Nations has published in 1929 the results of an inquiry into the legal status of illegitimate children in the different countries. The nations which base their laws on the Code Napoléon grant practically no rights to children not recognized by the father, particularly to children conceived in adultery. There is, however, a tendency toward increased children's rights, even in the Latin countries, where father and mother had a somewhat lasting, although not legitimate union. The Germanic countries recognize the duty of the illegitimate father to take care of the child.—*R. Broda.*

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 11835, 11894, 11896)

13103. ASTURIAS, MIGUEL ANGEL. Réflexions sur la possibilité d'un théâtre américain d'inspiration indigène. [Reflections on the possibility of a native American stage.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine*. 20 (107) Nov. 1, 1930: 434-439.

13104. HOVSTAD, JOHAN. Kunst og demokrati. [Art and democracy.] *Syn og Segn.* 35 1929: 233-236.—"All art is in some degree aristocratic," it has been said, but the film—particularly the "talkies"—and the radio broadcasting have tended to democratize art. Incidentally the author shows how the talkies will do away with the American monopoly in the films. (America now delivers between 85-90% of all the films.)—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

13105. MUMFORD, LEWIS. Form in modern architecture. *Sociol. Rev.* 22 (4) Oct. 1930: 329-333.

13106. RAMSEY, STANLEY C. Some sociological aspects of modern architecture. *Sociol. Rev.* 22 (4) Oct. 1930: 320-328.—Style in architecture can only be understood in relation to the culture of the period. It is a product of materialistic resources, tradition, borrowing of patterns, state of the sciences, needs and functions of the buildings, and other elements of the culture of the time. Thus the "paleo-technique," the product of coal, iron, glass, etc.; the "neo-technique" of electricity, steel, plate glass, etc., culminates in the modern, urbanistic planning of Corbusier. One may add the "regional" type which is characterized by the local products and interests rather than the more universal and practical urban styles.—*John H. Mueller.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 11898, 12097, 12200, 12279, 12810, 13050, 13093, 13106, 13117)

13107. KIDDER, A. V. The future of man in the light of his past: the view-point of an archaeologist. *Sci. Monthly* (N. Y.). 32 (4) Apr. 1931: 289-293.—On the basis of a spot map, incorporating man's past achievements, it seems that when once a people has lost its position at the top it cannot hope for future preeminence. We do not yet know why former civilizations withered, nor do we know why their seeds, in new racial soil, have almost invariably produced stronger cultural offspring. The future of man will not be molded by any one single case, for, "civilization seems to grow in response to some unknown but potent force which impels all animate creatures toward better living. After a half century of research we cannot honestly be more precise than that." In many ways it would appear that we are more badly out of balance than ever before. Our task is to bring the disciplines which concern themselves with the less tangible aspects of human existence to a parity with their brethren of the test-tube and the breeding-pen. Finally, a new coordination of research is necessary to a more complete understanding of the future of man. Thus archaeologists, historians, sociologists; anthropologists, botanists, zoologists, geologists and climatologists must all be put to work together solving given problems of human existence. Some of the larger foundations have made a beginning in this respect.—*E. D. Harvey.*

13108. OGBURN, WILLIAM F. The future of man in the light of his past: the view-point of a sociologist. *Sci. Monthly* (N. Y.). 32 (4) Apr. 1931: 294-300.—*E. D. Harvey.*

13109. WATKINS, GORDON S. Social change in Russia. *Sociol. & Social Res.* 15 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 342-351.—Russia is a land which has done with the past and tradition is relegated to the scrap heap. The civilization rising in Russia is built upon the theory that the whole is greater than any of its parts and the welfare of society as a whole is more important than the welfare of any of its citizens. Atheism is universally accepted by communists. The downfall of communism is continuously prophesied but Russia is closer to the extreme left today than ever before. Private enterprise is almost at a vanishing point. Even the *kulaks* who caused trouble in 1929 have been brought under control. Star-

vation may defeat the Bolsheviks but if the five year plan succeeds it is difficult to see how they can be defeated. Barred from the West, Russia might turn to the Orient. Self interest would seem to urge that the West recognize and cooperate with Russia.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

13110. STOLTENBERG, H. L. "Sozialpathologie." Eine geschichtliche und begriffliche Untersuchung. [Social pathology. An historical and conceptual study.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 130 (6) Jun. 1929: 838-845.—An historical survey of the use of the concept and term "social pathology" leads to the conclusion that it is desirable to separate the fields: (1) Individuology or the science of the individual, and, as subdivisions, psychology or the science of the mind, pathology or the science of disease, psychopathology or the science of mental disease, socio-psychology or the science of the relation of the group to mental life, patho-sociology or the science of the relation of the group to disease, and socio-psychopathology or the science of the relation of the group to mental disease. (2) Sociology or the science of the group, and as subdivisions, psycho-sociology or the science of the mental relations within the group, patho-sociology or the science of the relation of disease to the group, psycho-patho-sociology or the science of the relations of mental disease to the group, tarachology (*Wirrwissenschaft*) or the science of the diseases of the group, and taktology (*Entwirrungswissenschaft*) or the science of the treatments of these diseases. The latter two terms are taken in order to avoid the confusion resulting from the biological analogies implicit in the usual terms of "social pathology" and "social therapy."—*Conrad Taeuber.*

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 12541, 12613, 12626, 12879, 12889, 13119, 13146, 13160, 13162, 13185)

13111. BREMER, EDITH TERRY. The jobless "Alien"—a challenge to social workers. *Survey.* 65 (6) Dec. 15, 1930: 316-317.—The plight of the non-citizen in this unemployment emergency is extreme and peculiar from four standpoints: (1) There is wholesale discrimination against aliens as to jobs; (2) aliens refrain from applying for relief because they fear deportation on the "public charge" technicality; (3) temporary trips to their former countries which would reduce the pressure for jobs are cut out because non-citizens fear they will be unable to return; (4) the act of March 1929 which makes deportation for causes of poverty and illness the same as deportation for criminal offense and therefore banishment also frightens many aliens from asking for relief. Since there is no uniformity for deciding which aliens shall be reported the problem rests with the social workers. The law is voluntary. It is capable of many interpretations according to whether the social worker is liberal or reactionary on immigration and similar questions.—*Eleanor Copenhaver.*

13112. HALL, HELEN. Report of a survey of the effects of unemployment. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 348-357.—This paper is a report of a survey of the effects of unemployment which were treated under four heads: (1) economic results; (2) effects on health; (3) psychological results; and (4) its results on the future of the family. The study was of only those families where the breadwinner was out of work through causes over which he had no control.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13113. HERRING, HARRIET L. The social problem of labor organization casualties. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (2)

Dec. 1930: 267-273.—The labor union organization and strikes in the South develop problems of relief, mainly hunger. The United Textile Workers do not or cannot send sufficient funds. Relief agencies leave mill cases to the mill welfare workers, who refuse to handle the cases of unionists. The Red Cross gives relief only during cataclysmic disasters. General appeal for aid would not be wise as the public would fear the money is to go for propaganda. It is left to the social worker to handle the casualties.—*Esther S. Corey.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 12121, 12700, 12713, 12727, 12738, 12753, 12889, 12891, 12893, 12894-12895, 12897, 12899, 12902, 12905-12906, 12966, 13078, 13099-13101, 13154, 13161)

13114. ALFRED, JOHN. Die Rückfallsdiebe: eine Untersuchung über Erscheinungsformen des Verbrechens. [Recidivist thieves: research in crime.] *Kriminalist. Abhandl.* (9) 1929: pp. 94.

13115. FENTON, NORMAN. Reading interests of delinquent boys. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15(1) Jan. 1931: 28-32.—Trained children's librarians through wise direction of reading interests might be of great assistance in preventing delinquency. The Whittier State School is at present conducting an experiment as to the effect of reading guidance upon delinquent boys.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

13116. HARPER, FOWLER V., and REINHARDT, JAMES M. Juvenile delinquency. A study of environmental factors in the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota. *Univ. North Dakota Quart. J.* 21(1) Dec. 1930: 26-32.—[An analysis of 40 cases of juvenile delinquency.]—*Conrad Taeuber.*

13117. JAMESON, SAMUEL HAIG. Social responsibility and juvenile delinquency. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15(1) Jan. 1931: 7-17.—We have failed to recognize that the real responsibility for crime and delinquency lies in a disorganized and maladjusted social order—a maladjustment of elements in the culture. If the mores of the group fail to keep up with other elements of civilization, bohemianism will secure its converts and evolve its own mores. The person so converted may lose status in his old group, but he seeks and secures status in the new group. An analysis of the individual's reactions to the social milieu may give us greater understanding of the basis of behavior difficulties.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

13118. KARPMAN, BEN. The "new" criminology. Review of Boris Brasol's book. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10(4) Jan. 1931: 687-722.—Critical review of *Elements of crime* by Boris Brasol, former prosecuting attorney of St. Petersburg Supreme Court. Faulty analysis characterizes his whole approach. His major concern appears to be rounding up criminals, bigger and better criminals. His chapter to the effect that criminality is conditioned by environment is the only bright note in the book, although at the same time he inconsistently places the blame for the crime on the criminal, and would deter by punishment. Brasol ignores completely the emotional conflicts of the criminal. There is no evidence to support his belief of the efficacy of fear and punishment in the treatment of crime. He seems to think that the apprehension of criminals will solve the problem of crime—not recognizing that the etiological factors behind crime still remain.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

13119. QUIROGA, ROBERTO SOLIS. La familia antisocial y la delincuencia juvenil. [The anti-social family and juvenile delinquency.] *Rev. Mexicana de Derecho Penal.* 1(1) Jul. 1930: 61-70.—From a study of 2,291 juvenile delinquents coming before the juvenile court of Mexico City in 1927-29 it was found that 56% came from obviously disorganized homes, while 44% came from homes apparently integrated but in reality frequently lacking in internal cohesion; 375 or 16% of

the children had no homes. In 222 or 10% of the homes the disorganizing factor was alcoholism of one or both parents. In 136 or 5.9% of the homes separation was responsible or at least the symptom. In 120 or 5.2% there was no interest in the education of the children. Sex delinquency of the parents obtained in 49 of the homes, excessively large families was the disturbing factor in 17 homes. Very large families are particularly bad when the family income is so small that proper care and education cannot be provided the children. Of the homes 522 were in abject poverty and 1,145 or 49% of the homes were poor but not dependent. In 963 or 42% of the families the bread winners were casual laborers, in 399 or 17.5% regular laborers, in 246 or 10.7% employes, in 209 or 10.1% merchants, and in 42 or 1.8% professional men. The juvenile court has experienced particular difficulty in dealing with children on probation because of the occupational maladjustment of the parents. A total of 44% of the juvenile delinquents lived with distant relatives, strangers, or in the public streets. These classes distributed 245 or 10%, 389 or 17%, and 375 or 16.3% respectively. The street dwellers form in gangs, mostly for mutual aid and protection, but they frequently engage in various forms of petty robbery, which is rarely associated with violence. Sex abnormality is common among them. The facts uncovered in this study indicate that the struggle against juvenile delinquency should begin with the home.—*L. L. Bernard.*

13120. A VETERAN JOURNALIST. Newspaper criminals in Chicago. *Nation (N. Y.)* 131 (3394) Jul. 23 1930: 88-89.—The murder of "Jake" Lingle, Chicago Tribune reporter, and subsequent disclosure of his alignment with the Chicago underworld resulted in preferring startling charges against Chicago reporters, editors and other press men. Particularly spectacular were the charges made by Brundige of the St. Louis, Missouri, Star. Brundige claimed to possess detailed information as to widespread corruption and racketeering among Chicago reporters. Many were alleged to be stool pigeons or half reformed crooks. The Chicago Tribune pledged itself to a house cleaning. The unusually corrupt city government, the extent of bribery among officials, the reign of lawless gangs all complicated the issue. It is doubtful whether or not the Chicago press is ready to effect any real house cleaning.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 11984-11985, 12060-12063, 12114, 12163, 13051, 13063, 13180)

13121. SYDENSTRICKER, EDGAR. The incidence of influenza among persons of different economic status during the epidemic of 1918. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46(4) Jan. 23, 1931: 154-170.—The present survey was made in 10 American cities and a few rural areas, and comprised over 100,000 individuals. Comparing the "very poor" with the "well-to-do," the morbidity rate was as 13 to 10, the mortality rate three times higher, while age and sex were slight factors inside of the economic ratings. The attack rate was about the same for each household whether many houses were afflicted as the 98% in San Antonio, or less, as the 48% in Baltimore. Household congestion and influenza case rate seem closely associated. (Tables and bibliography.)—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

13122. UNSIGNED. Cycles of influenza. *Metropol. Life Insurance Co., Stat. Bull.* 11(11) Nov. 1930: 1-4.

13123. UNSIGNED. La peste au Sénégal en 1930. [The plague in Senegal in 1930.] *Afrique Française.* 40(12) Dec. 1930: 684.—As has been the case annually since 1914, an endemic plague swept Senegal between March and October last. A total of 2,020 cases were reported, with 1,256 deaths resulting. In 1929, the figures were 2,575 and 1,477 respectively. Extensive vaccination is going on, rats are being combatted, and a study

of lice, to determine which variety spreads the disease through being carried on rodents, is under way.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 12064, 13030, 13063, 13091, 13101, 13165, 13178)

13124. HOPKINS, CORNELIA D. Mental deficiency in England. *Soc. Service Rev.* 3(4) Dec. 1929: 619-631.—This article is a summary of the findings of the Report of the Mental Deficiency Committee. The history of legislation for the feeble-minded as well as the history of the care of the mentally deficient are mentioned. The only satisfactory criterion of mental deficiency is the social one, and the survey of the incidence of feeble-mindedness and the recommendations for the care of the mentally handicapped are based upon this fact. There are 8.56 mentally handicapped per thousand of population, while the 1908 report only gave 4.61 per thousand. This extreme increase is probably due to the better tests but this greater selectivity does not explain all of it. Part of the greater incidence is due to a greater longevity of the mentally deficient.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

13125. LENZBERG, KARL. Über Konfliktneurosen. [Conflict neuroses.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 9(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 112-116.

13126. POLLOCK, HORATIO M. A statistical review of convulsive disorders in the United States. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10(4) Jan. 1931: 655-662.

13127. POLLOCK, HORATIO M. Economic loss on account of hospital cases of mental disease and associated physical disorders in New York State, 1928. *Psychiat. Quart.* 3(2) Apr. 1929: 186-195.

13128. POTTER, HOWARD W. A clinical classification of mental deficiency. *Psychiat. Quart.* 4(4) Oct. 1930: 567-578.—The author points out that the present classification of mental deficiency into borderline, moron, imbecile and idiot groups is completely inadequate for a clinical diagnosis of this condition. He proposes as a substitute for the above classification the following: (1) Constitutional hypophrenia in which constitutional deviations are observed; (2) reactional hypophrenia—this type of mental deficiency is as a rule a secondary result or a reaction to external factors in the environment; (3) degenerative hypophrenia—due most often to degenerative histological changes of a neoplastic character and resembling gliomas. In other words, the classification depends not upon the degree of mental deficiency but on the anatomical and histopathological etiological factors.—*B. W. Abramson.*

13129. SCHMIDEBERG, MELITTA. The role of psychotic mechanisms in cultural development. *Internat. J. Psycho-Analysis.* 11(4) Oct. 1930: 387-418.—The primitive man under stress manifests psychotic tendencies and frequently shows schizophrenic traits. He has unlimited faith in the power of thought and in the efficacy of supernatural intervention. This is also true of the modern paranoiac. Magic develops out of this attempt to use thought to control external circumstances. The primitive magician behaves like a modern psychotic, while the medicine man corresponds to the obsessional neurotic. This magical practice makes use of some processes which are naturally effective in removing the distress, and thus magic grows into science. Among the most primitive peoples sin is regarded as physical, just as the soul is considered to be in some degree material. Demons, witches, etc. are projections of the super-ego. Savages have a weak sense of reality like the dementia praecox patients. All of these mechanisms develop as devices to compensate for or shift anxiety which arises out of situations of uncontrollable stress, but with the growth of culture this control develops and

anxiety and consequent psychoses and neuroses diminish. Neurosis succeeds psychosis in civilization. Primitive people differ from modern psychotics in that the distortions of the former are only temporary, obtaining in times of environmental disorganization. (Bibliography.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

13130. TREADWAY, W. L. Further observations on the epidemiology of narcotic drug addiction. *Pub. Health Rep.* 44(45) Nov. 8, 1929: 2702-2704.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 13037, 13111, 13171, 13243, 13245)

13131. ALLEN, ELIZABETH. The evolution of psychiatric social work. Discussion—from the viewpoint of the psychiatric social worker. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 396-403.—This is a discussion of Katherine Moore's presentation of a case in psychiatric social work, given in Boston at the 1930 National Conference of Social Work, from the viewpoint of the psychiatric social worker.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13132. BRENNOCK, THOMAS L. The evolution of psychiatric social work. Discussion—from the viewpoint of the church. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 391-395.—[This is a discussion of a case in psychiatric social work described at the 1930 National Conference of Social Work by Katherine Moore from the viewpoint of the Catholic church.] The church finds that mental hygiene is often a valuable new tool for it to use. The paramount interest of the church is the individual.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13133. BRILL, A. A. The evolution of psychiatric social work. Discussion—from the viewpoint of the psychiatrist. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 404-407.—[This paper is a discussion of Katherine Moore's presentation at the 1930 National Conference of Social Work of a case in psychiatric social work from the viewpoint of the psychiatrist.]—*O. D. Duncan.*

13134. CANNON, ANTOINETTE. The philosophy of social work and its place in the professional curriculum. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 520-527.—Philosophies are of life, not of professions, and persons hold ideas as individuals, not as professionals or practitioners. This point of view can hardly be maintained, however, because every profession is partly a science and partly an art of practice; each one is a way of dealing with some aspect of life. In each profession it is possible for the practitioner to become so preoccupied with the technique that all questions of purpose or value are taken for granted or ignored. For this to happen is an indication of an immature practitioner or technician and not of the seasoned professional person.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13135. HANKINS, FRANK H. The contributions of sociology to the practice of social work. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 528-535.—The primary difficulties in stating the value of social work grow out of the fact that sociology is a theoretical and abstract subject which deals with the general aspects of the life of man in organized societies. Its fundamental unit of study is the group, and it is concerned with the phenomena of the group life viewed as a whole. On the other hand, social work is concerned almost entirely with individuals. By seeking and exposing the causal relations which prevail in society as an evolving microcosm through a long term of years, the sociologist is constructing a basis on which any ac-

ceptable plan of social work must rest. The first and most general contribution of sociology to social work includes knowledge of social origins, evolution and present trends, perpetuations and processes. Academic courses in sociology should cover four fields: (1) the evolution of the present social order; (2) the psychosocial basis of human behavior; (3) the bio-social problems centering in reproduction, heredity and selection; and (4) methods of research. Sociology may be able to make but little contribution to the practical technique of social work, but it may give intellectual breadth and poise, and a warmer attachment to the logic and methods of science.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13136. MOORE, KATHERINE. The evolution of psychiatric social work. Case presentation. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 378-386.—[This paper is a description of the progress of a psychiatric case study in which the patient, a girl of sixteen, has been under observation for over two years.]—*O. D. Duncan.*

13137. ROBINSON, EDWARD S. The contributions of psychology to social work. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 536-543.—If the education of the social worker is to have a foundation in science, psychology should have a central role in that program, because psychology, at its best, embodies the most general of our scientific views of human nature. Psychology adds to the factual knowledge of human nature. Training in psychology has the function of revealing errors at the very points where we feel least in need of education—at those points where uncritical tradition is most sure of itself. Psychological skill should make more effective the face-to-face relation between the individual social worker and his case.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13138. SCHWEINITZ, KARL de. The evolution of psychiatric social work. Discussion—from the viewpoint of the family agency. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 387-390.—[This paper is a critical discussion of a case in psychiatric social work described by Katherine Moore at the 1930 National Conference of Social Work held in Boston. The viewpoint from which the discussion is directed is that of the family agency.]—*O. D. Duncan.*

13139. SCHWITALLA, ALPHONSE M. The contributions of biology to social work. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 544-551.—Because of its dealing with humans, social work deals with organizations, and therefore is essentially dependent upon biology. The struggle of biology through the centuries has been toward a clarification of the concept of organization. Related to organization is the concept of individuation, and through this concept biology has supplied the scientific foundation stone upon which the social worker can base her further efforts at social progress. The newer concepts of heredity have kept pace with the developing concepts of the organism. The interplay of the organism and the environment means much to both biology and social worker. More specifically dealing with man, biology offers to the social worker a more profound understanding of such phenomena as sex, race, health, and disease. Biology supplies the fundamental knowledge upon which the social worker bases her practice.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13140. TOWLE, CHARLOTTE. The evaluation and management of marital situation in foster homes. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1(3) Apr. 1931: 271-283.—In all case work with children the emphasis is steadily shifting from treatment of the child to treatment of the parent. Since marital unadjustment is frequently a basic causal element, this aspect of the problem of placement deserves increasing attention.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

13141. WHIPPLE, LEON. The philosophical basis of educational publicity in social work. *Proc. Natl.*

Conf. Soc. Work, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 569-582.—*O. D. Duncan.*

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 11400, 12879)

13142. BRECKINRIDGE, SOPHONISBA P. What the schools are doing. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 330-340.—The schools are concerned with three groups of children: (1) those of working age, 14 to 21 years, who have left school to work, but have lost their jobs; (2) those of the same age who have not left school, but who have been tempted to do so by the lowered family income; and (3) those below working age whose families are in an acute situation due to unemployment of the adult members. The services for the unemployed children take the form of attempted replacement in jobs, or return to school. Dietary and corrective medical work form another part of what the schools are doing.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13143. DEARDORFF, NEVA R. Sociological research studies—what are the values for the social worker of the more recent sociological type of community study? *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 408-419.—There are no tests or criteria by which to judge the full value to social workers of recent studies by sociologists. However, social workers are interested in sociological concepts, but until these concepts are established as valid generalizations they cannot be of much use in professional services. Social workers will be sympathetic but highly critical toward field studies. Social workers are a little wary of over-simplification, and find it very hard to assimilate as a basis for testing their work research which is completely external and of questionable method.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13144. KEYES, LADY. Voluntary worker in relation to public health service. *J. State Medic. (London)*. 38 Aug. 1930: 464-467.—Public money cannot be used to finance experiments, hence the necessity of testing an idea first through voluntary effort. As an example, the child guidance clinic at Tudor House, Canonsbury, which was inceptioned by a voluntary organization financed by the Commonwealth Fund of America. With child welfare there are 3,108 trained women chiefly under voluntary organizations who are devoting part-time to health visiting for local authorities, who have 962 official health visitors. There are also in infant welfare, 902 voluntary centers out of a total of 2,620 approved centers. More than 80 maternity homes are maintained by voluntary bodies as against 77 municipal homes or hospitals. Day nurseries are still mainly supported on a voluntary basis, 78 out of 97 approved centers. Child welfare work in England is costing about a quarter of a million pounds as expended by the Ministry of Health.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

13145. SIMKHOVITCH, MARY K. The place of recreation in the settlement program. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 372-377.—The settlement is often thought of as a recreation center, but this definition is rejected by settlement workers. It is in the arts that recreation has its greatest opportunities. Any program must be modified in the light of understanding of the individuals and this applies to the artist-leader. The settlement in the use of the arts—drawing for the fundamental crafts, composition design, rhythm for music and drama—finds its fundamental tools.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13146. STEWART, MAXWELL S. Work of the China International Famine Relief Commission. *Chinese Econ. J.* 7(6) Dec. 1930: 1325-1335.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 12597, 12761, 12767, 12770,
12772-12773, 12924, 13138, 13154, 13167,
13169, 13182, 13185, 13248)

13147. BROWNLOW, LOUIS. Creating a community as a real estate operation. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 364-371.—In the establishment of the community as a real estate operation, the City Housing Corporation of the Northern New Jersey sector of New York City hopes to be able to demonstrate the desirability of planning and housing construction in units of neighborhoods with the creation of the community as the principal object.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13148. CITRON, DAVID. Five years of the trade chest. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7 (2) Dec. 1930: 37-41.—This is a report of the work of the charity chest of the fur industry of New York City during the past five years. The use of this centralized financing of social service demonstrates its superiority to all other methods.—*W. O. Brown.*

13149. COLCORD, JOANNA C. Community planning in unemployment emergencies. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1931: 74-77.—[A study for the Russell Sage Foundation, 1930.]

13150. EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM. Do the rich give to charity? *Amer. Mercury*, 23 (89) May 1931: 22-30.

13151. GRAVES, W. BROOKE. The factual basis of social work publicity. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 583-596.—This paper deals with (1) the factual content of the publicity material issued, and (2) the store of facts now in existence upon the basis of which a technique of appeal might be developed. The effectiveness of social work publicity is limited by a number of factors: (1) the competition for the attention of the reader; (2) the personality behind the publicity; (3) the inability of facts to move people to action without personal solicitation. There are three possible attitudes toward reform on any given question—opposition, support and indifference. If an issue can be associated in some way with a powerful economic interest, the chances of its success are greatly improved, and the process is greatly expedited.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13152. PALMER, VIVIEN M. A community research exchange. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 311-315.—A community research exchange would be of considerable value to the social work agencies of a city not only in the gathering of statistics concerning problems which need attention, but also in furnishing information to agencies on the problems which have already received attention, the progress made, and the present status of these problems. Also, such an organization would be a coordinator of social work agencies, and help in avoiding much duplication of effort.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13153. REED, ELLERY F. Relationship of public and private agencies relative to unemployment. *Ohio Welfare Bull.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 13-24.—Although American social philosophy has favored private rather than public social work, changing conditions are forcing a change of philosophy in the direction of public responsibility. Private philanthropy can well supplement public activity in handling those cases where intensive case work is needed, and in stimulating the community's thinking. Government cooperation is needed to promote public works, relief work, and if necessary to supply relief, as well as to assist in establishing an unemployment insurance system.—*Helen Herrmann.*

13154. ADDITON, HENRIETTA. The prevention of crime and delinquency. *J. Soc. Hygiene*, 17 (4) Apr. 1931: 200-208.—The author, Director of the recently created Crime Prevention Bureau of the New York City Police Department, briefly describes the functions of that Bureau. The Director is directly responsible to and receives instructions from the Police Commissioner. There are 182 women officers attached to the Bureau. Of these, 30 are patrolwomen and 25 are crime prevention women investigators. The latter are all trained social workers with at least five years of social work experience who are appointed on the basis of civil service examination. In our modern complex cities the way to prevent crime and the only way to prevent it is by getting back to juvenile delinquency. Consequently one of the purposes of the Bureau is to gather material in order to study the nature and causes of delinquency. In the social case work or social treatment the Bureau is trying to supply the needs of children which are not satisfied in their earlier environments. Existing social agencies are used whenever possible for social treatment. The Bureau's service is intended primarily for the delinquent group between the ages of 16 and 21. The younger delinquents who are not court cases can best be helped by social workers connected with the schools.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

13155. ATKINSON, MARY IRENE. Demonstration as part of the survey process. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 438-447.—The success or failure of a demonstration project depends upon the ability to secure the proper type of demonstrator. Demonstrations will probably be used increasingly in the future as a means of supplementing surveys and revealing to agencies and communities what their needs are. Emphasis seems to be placed more and more upon teaching by doing.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13156. ATWATER, PIERCE. Interpretation of social surveys. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 430-437.—This paper is a discussion of ways and means of giving legs to the body of ideas created through the machinery of the social survey; how to make recommendations a basis for community action; how to coordinate groups with divergent interests and opinions; and how to make a whole community aware of the facts which the survey reveals.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13157. MUSTE, A. J. The problem of labor representation on the Board of the Family Society. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 250-257.—There are three general considerations which seem to make it essential to have labor representation and absurd not to have it. First, the people who are the "cases" for family societies are in the vast majority of instances working class people. Second, a substantial part of the income of societies comes from these same working people; in most places increasing pressure is being exerted upon them to contribute to the social agencies, which again entitles them to representation. Third, the organized labor movement deals with those social, economic, and industrial conditions out of which the "cases" of the social worker emerge.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13158. WARREN, GEORGE L. Social planning and social leadership. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 448-458.—The purpose of this paper is to discuss that part of social planning which has to do with the recognition, choice, and use of leaders and the enlistment of their services in the carrying forward of social plans. Leadership as a factor in social work programs needs further study and illumination. Indirect leadership is the function of the professional social worker.—*O. D. Duncan.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 12054, 12064, 12477, 12484, 12486, 12492, 12577, 12752, 12754, 12867-12869, 12930, 12939, 13060, 13076, 13153, 13166, 13176)

13159. HANAUER, DR. Die Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus und das Gaststättengesetz. [The campaign against alcoholism and the laws regulating inns.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 44 (3) Feb. 1, 1931: 57-64.—The act of April 28, 1930, providing for new regulations of inns, had as its basic purpose the reduction of alcoholism by means of (1) limitation of the number of places dispensing alcoholic beverages, (2) the setting of high personal requirements for the innkeeper, (3) protection of juveniles against the dangers of alcoholism, and (4) the placing of non-alcoholic beverages on the same plane as alcoholic beverages. Assuming that one inn per 400 persons is sufficient, Prussia in 1925 had 33% more inns than necessary. It is impossible to close existing ones, but limitation becomes possible by rigidly refusing to grant new permits unless it can be shown that a need for the proposed inn exists. Similar purposes are served by the limitation of the hours during which an inn may remain open, special limitations on the time when brandy and other spirits may be served, the abolishment of the right of the innkeeper to demand that the patron consume some alcoholic beverages with a meal, and the requirement that a person selling alcoholic beverages must keep non-alcoholic beverages for sale also. Previous experience in Germany and England make it doubtful whether these measures will reduce the consumption of alcoholic beverages; such laws must be supplemented with far reaching social legislation and the provision of varied means of recreation for large sections of the population.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

13160. NEULING, WILLY. Die Reform des englischen Armenwesens. [Reform in poor relief in England.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 9 (3) 1930: 199-211.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 13115, 13127, 13169)

13161. ADLER, HERMAN M. The work of institutions in the prevention of delinquency. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (1) Jan. 1931: 18-27.—Correctional education and prevention of delinquency must be part of a community movement to achieve results, for the effective work of any institution must depend upon forces in the community as well as upon the staff. Cases which can be reformed should never be sent to an institution, since even at best institutional experience leaves a stigma. In the future institutions will have a place only as specialists dealing with the untractable cases.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

13162. BAIN, READ. Abolition of county poor farms in Ohio. *Ohio. Soc. Sci. J.* 3 (1) Feb. 1931: 66-74.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

13163. DAVIS, JAMES J. Mooseheart. *Assicurazioni Soc.* 6 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 10-12.—An outline of the child welfare program of the Loyal Order of Moose.—*Maria Castellani.*

13164. DOLL, EDGAR A. Parole of the feeble-minded. *Training School Bull. (Vineland, N. J.)* 28 (1) Mar. 1931: 1-10.—The function of the institution in the treatment of the feeble-minded has varied from an educational device to aid its inmates to overcome their handicaps, which characterized the early projects, to that of a custodial agency in which they should be permanently kept; and is now swinging back to a median position in which it is recognized that many of its inmates may be released not as cured, but as fitted to make a workable adjustment to social conditions outside the institution. No state cares for more than 10% of

its feeble-minded. The rest make adjustment in various ways; or may be adequately supervised by their families or the community. The 10% committed to institutions are selected usually because of failure in adjustment rather than exceptional I. Q. The writer therefore raises the question whether the role of the institution is not to correct the factors which led to the failure to meet the social demands, if they exist in the patient, or to give him a chance in another environment, if they were outside himself. Vineland releases in various ways about 80 patients a year, and the average stay per patient is seven years. A few are released on parole to the State Parole Bureau, and a study was made of 42 so released during a period of seven years, all but one being boys. All had made some sort of adjustment. Twenty-four paroles were considered successful; none were considered unsuccessful, but 18 were listed as dubious. Six were living at home and doing no work; three living and working at home; 23 living at home and working out; six were living with their employers; two boarding themselves and two married and maintaining their own homes. None presented problems of immorality or delinquency, although in seven instances it was thought their situation was deteriorating.—*F. J. Bruno.*

13165. FULLER, RAYMOND G. Hospital departures and readmissions among mental patients during the fifteen years following the first admission. *Psychiat. Quart.* 4 (4) Oct. 1930: 642-674.—The author presents a series of tables which give a numerical picture of what happens to mental patients after their first admission to the Civil State Hospitals of New York. Significant is the fact that out of the total number of patients discharged as recovered, nearly a third were readmitted. Also that the finality of a recovery depends upon the care, intensive study and treatment immediately after first admission.—*B. W. Abramson.*

13166. KERR, HAROLD. The future of the municipal hospital. *Pub. Health.* 44 (2) Nov. 1930: 41-46.—The author discusses the advantages of the municipal hospital over the poor law hospital, which was, prior to the Local Government Act, administered by a board of guardians. He enumerates the difficulties and the limitations of the previous hospital management which was bound by red tape and confirmed upon every patient within the poor law hospital the stigma of pauperism. All this is changed with the advent of the municipal hospital and there is every indication of much usefulness to be developed by the hospital in the direction of treatment and medical research.—*B. W. Abramson.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 11540, 11575, 11626, 11638, 11640, 11653, 11660, 11725-11726, 12899, 12931, 13124, 13131-13133, 13136, 13138, 13164)

13167. BRANHAM, V. C. Suggestions for a practical program of prevention for New York State, exclusive of New York City. *Psychiat. Quart.* 4 (4) Oct. 1930: 675-689.—The author calls attention to the increasing incidence of crime and juvenile delinquency, and presents a tentative program of prevention. He suggests the following: (1) Organization of clinic service around the medical schools and their associated hospitals; (2) establishment in the smaller cities well staffed child guidance clinics in association with other agencies that are interested in child welfare; (3) rural sections would require a combination of services through the cooperation of the existing clinics in the large cities in contiguous counties and the extension of child guidance clinics by the State Department of Mental Hygiene; (4) the education of county agents for dependent children in matters psychiatric; (5) establishment of mental hygiene committees in each county, these committees cooperating through the State Mental Hygiene Com-

mittee with the State Department of Mental Hygiene; (6) securing of cooperation of the public school system through which children showing peculiarities of behavior could be studied and given treatment; (7) enlargement of the Department of Child Development and Parental Education which was established by the Department of Education in 1928; (8) the organization of special psychiatric and social service for children's courts; (9) extension and improvement of the psychiatric department in the medical school, raising this branch of study to the same status of medicine or surgery; (10) gaining of the interest of the general practitioner in psychiatric and mental hygiene problems; (11) campaign of educating the public at large in these problems conducted along similar lines of anti-tuberculosis and public health campaigns.—*B. W. Abramson.*

13168. CORIAT, I. H. Progress in psychiatry. *New Engl. J. Med.* 203 Aug. 28, 1930: 424.

13169. HARTWELL, SAMUEL. Community work in a state hospital. *Bull. Massachusetts Dept. Mental Diseases.* 14 (1) Apr. 1930: 9-11.—There are two aspects of the extra-mural activities of a state hospital. The first is that of rendering service to individuals, the second community education. Members of the staff should be leaders in the community in educational and applied mental hygiene. Participation in community activities would help to break down the idea that the state hospital is something apart from the community. Social service activities outside the hospital are important in helping the community to understand that mentally sick people need the same consideration as those who are physically sick. The out-patient department is the most important of the hospital's outside functions. Child guidance clinics are informing the public of importance of early treatments of abnormalities. More than eight years ago there was established at the Worcester State Hospital one of the first of these clinics. Four hundred cases per year are thoroughly studied and treated. The average time spent on the child is 30 hours. The staff is composed of one full time and two part time psychologists, three full time social workers and one full time and one part time psychiatrist.—*Lorine Pruetto.*

13170. LANGE, DR. Seelische Hygiene in den Entwicklungsjahren. [Mental hygiene in adolescence.] *Z. f. Psychische Hygiene.* 3 (5) 1930: 147-156.

13171. LORD, J. R. "After-care" and other aspects of social service as an adjunct to mental treatment. *J. Mental Sci.* 76 (315) Oct. 1930: 622-631.—The article stresses the necessity and usefulness of trained social workers in the prevention of recurrence of mental breakdowns. It contains also suggestions as to the advantageous administration of after-care by local authorities. The expenditure of money in this field would in the long run be of greater use than the building and enlarging of mental hospitals.—*H. M. Beckh.*

13172. MEERLOO, A. M. Die psychische Hygiene in Holland. [Mental hygiene in the Netherlands.] *Z. f. Psychische Hygiene.* 3 (4) 1930: 112-119.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 11927, 12786, 12959, 12962, 13084-13085, 13144, 13166)

13173. BANDEL, RUDOLF. Prohibition und Volksgesundheit in USA. [Prohibition and public health in the United States.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demographie.* 5 (6) 1930: 499-503.

13174. GALDSTON, IAGO. Hazards of commercial health advertisements. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (3) Mar. 1931: 242-248.—In order to help advertisers in the matter of selling their goods or policies, the New York Academy of Medicine has created a Medical Information Bureau, while the American Medical Association

has likewise recently established a comparable service. In general, health commercializing organizations fall under four heads: (1) Those whose primary interest is to keep people well and alive, such as the life insurance companies; (2) those who are producers and vendors of staples, such as foods, beverages, household goods and clothing, where the advertising motif is in essence legitimate, although apt to be overemphasized and distorted as to health facts; (3) those whose products are cosmetic or "comforting" in character, such as the soaps, dentifrices, etc., which too often mulct the public of hundreds of thousands of dollars and distort the common person's viewpoint on facts regarding health, physiology and hygiene; and (4) the group which includes the sphere of the nostrum and the quack. Health agencies are obliged to cooperate with the first two groups mentioned, and in duty bound to combat the fourth group and in part the third.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

13175. McLAUGHLIN, ALLAN J. Public health administration. *Pub. Health Rep.* 45 (21) May 23, 1930: 1191-1200.

13176. PLASS, E. D. New state maternity welfare program. *Iowa State Med. Soc. J.* 20 Apr. 1930: 157-159.

13177. UNSIGNED. Care of sick and disabled American seamen in foreign ports and on cargo vessels. *Pub. Health Rep.* 45 (20) May 16, 1930: 1136-1140.

13178. UNSIGNED. Medical studies of alcoholism. *Sci. Temperance J.* 39 (4) Winter 1930: 213-217.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 11984-11985, 12054)

13179. CLARKE, WALTER. Summary of a social hygiene survey of Washington, D. C. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17 (2) Feb. 1931: 65-94.—This survey of social hygiene covered the extent of social hygiene education and protective activities, the extent of prostitution, dispensary service, the prevalence of infection among children, and the suppression of illegal medical practices.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

13180. KING, W. W. Venereal disease among coast guard enlisted personnel during the fiscal year 1929. *Pub. Health Rep.* 45 (49) Dec. 5, 1930: 2979-2993.—The tabulated data furnished by the author in this article point to the following significant facts: (1) Reduction in the number of venereal cases and a decreased incidence rate in spite of a larger personnel; (2) reduction in the number of hospital days on account of venereal disease for 1929; (3) reduction of loss of time to the Coast Guard. All these accomplishments are due to the efficient application of preventive measures.—*B. W. Abramson.*

13181. PRESTON, CLARENCE R. Good care of unmarried mothers as an important phase of preventive and protective work. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17 (2) Feb. 1931: 94-98.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

13182. SUNDWALL, JOHN. The place of social hygiene in the community program. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17 (3) Mar. 1931: 131-142.—The author concludes that social hygiene occupies first place in any well planned community welfare program. This statement is based on the 100,000 deaths a year due primarily to syphilis and the 1,100,000 patients suffering from venereal diseases which he assumes are conservative estimates from reports on vital statistics, from army statistics and surveys made by the Federal Public Health Service. He warns of the lack of interest in the venereal diseases due to the revulsion of the public, to the desire of the patients to hide the nature of their illness and to the taboo surrounding sex subjects. He suggests the best leadership for such a community program will be furnished by the American Social Hygiene Association.—*F. J. Bruno.*

13183. ZIMAND, SAVEL. An educational experiment in the Bellevue-Yorkville district of New York City. *J. Soc. Hygiene*. 17(3) Mar. 1931: 142-150.—Will the educational methods which have secured such brilliant results in child health and tuberculosis win the same successes in social hygiene? The author uses an experiment in public education on these diseases in the Bellevue-Yorkville District of New York City to answer this question. He found there were certain obstacles such as lack of special knowledge on the part of many of the natural channels of information such as religious authorities, public health nurses, social workers and others. This was corrected by special lectures. The taboos surrounding the subject required different sorts of public lectures, particularly affording a chance for each sex by itself to discuss with lecturer its own problem. Newspapers would not at first print the reports of its meetings and were only induced to do so by special efforts. Posters proved to be difficult to devise so as to avoid meaningless ambiguity on one side and violating public taste on the other. The author concludes that if the methods of public education proved successful in other fields are modified carefully to meet the special conditions surrounding the subject of social hygiene, they will be just as effective.—*F. J. Bruno*.

HOUSING

(See also Entries 11903, 12626, 12784, 12926, 12939, 13147)

13184. IHLDER, JOHN. Improved housing enterprises. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 358-363.—There are two phases of housing work which, if supplementary to each other, must be kept distinct. These are the maintenance of legal standards and improving housing enterprises. Legal standards are depended upon to make houses

habitable, and may be expected to rise. Meanwhile, improved housing enterprises will be leading the way to better planning, better designing, and better management.—*O. D. Duncan*.

13185. MILLARD, C. K. Slum problem from point of view of medical officer of health. *J. State Medic. (London)*. 38 Dec. 1930: 722-730.—The slum problem has three phases, housing, slum clearance, and the relief of overcrowding. Unfortunately the municipal houses are tending to benefit not the class which most needs them but the comparatively well-to-do among the working class, upon whom nearly one billion pounds has been expended. Mr. Simon states that of the 12,000 houses built by the Manchester Corporation since the War, 40% were found to be occupied by the clerk class, 50% by the artisan class, and just over 10% by laborers, and most of the latter have very small families or are in sheltered trades. The removal of 2,000,000 children from the slums is by far the greatest public health reform remaining. A system of children's rent allowance or differential renting is advocated so as to give relief as far as possible only to those who most need it. Sir Theodore Chambers' scheme at Welwyn Garden City is commended. The author proposes a scheme of his own to be included in the proposed new housing bill, by which the local authority may make an order prohibiting the re-letting of certain houses to persons with children, or to persons with more children than specified in the order.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

13186. UNSIGNED. Der Bergmannswohnstättenbau in Deutschland bis Ende 1930. [Miners' housing construction in Germany through 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (9) Feb. 28, 1931: 313.—In 1930 in Germany 1,879 dwellings were commenced, 1,391 in the Ruhr district, and 1,474 dwellings were completed (1,115 in the Ruhr district). Since the beginning of the construction work 37,192 dwellings have been completed.—*E. Friederichs*.

RESEARCH METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN
CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 11837, 11862)

13187. FROBENIUS, LÉO. La signification et la tâche des musées ethnographiques. [The significance and the task of ethnographic museums.] *Mouseton*. (7) Apr. 1929: 1-13.

13188. POND, ALONZO W. Suggestions on technique in archaeology. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 10(2) Jan. 1931: 45-53.—A discussion of field methods and rules of field procedure, based upon experience in the Algerian archaeological field with a staff of untrained college students.—*W. C. McKern*.

13189. VIOLA, DOMENICO. I gruppi sanguigni come fattore etno-antropologico. [Blood-groupings as ethno-anthropological factors.] *Riv. di Anthropol.* 28 1928-1929: 307-326.—A discussion by a doctor of medicine on blood-groupings as possible for the determination of the ethnological status of differing groups and of

their relationship to one another. The study is worked out with Italian data but the results are alleged to be valid for European populations. On the basis of tests one infers that the descendants of only two races of men now live in Europe; and, cranial measurements and characteristics seem further to bear this out. These are dolichomesocephalic and brachycephalic peoples. In the blood-group tests we have fixed, immutable and transmissible characters. If now, the populations at present living in Europe do, in their descendants, conserve both their cranial form and their blood-groupings we have in the latter an instrument of incomparable value for the study of variations in the human species. If one may describe the composition and character of blood-groupings and can establish a universal measuring-rod for such measurements, one may proceed to do the same for the most refined and most complex bio-chemical structures of the constitution of living persons.—*E. D. Harvey*.

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 9260, 9688,
10863, 11700, 12266, 12504)

13190. JENSEN, ADOLPH. Statistics in the turnover of commercial establishments. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24(2) 1930: 451-454.

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 11534, 13195, 13244)

13191. FRY, C. LUTHER. Making use of census data. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(170) Jun. 1930: 129-138.—The purpose of this paper is to show the large and important bodies of tabulated but unpublished social data that are available in the files of the Census Bureau,

and to indicate their value in social research. These data are related to population, and are classified according to sex, color or race, nativity, and parentage, rural population data by counties; the marital status by classes of the country's population; and facts concerning the tenure of homes. The data as enumerated and tabulated often are more adaptable to the purposes of research than the published census volumes, because the problem of verification and identification as to counties, words, small towns, or other minute divisions and enumeration districts is greatly facilitated; in the raw data the characteristics of a locality are not concealed as they are in the large groupings and totals of the printed census. [Four tables showing the different classes of available unpublished data are presented.]—*O. D. Duncan*.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 12759, 13056)

13192. BOWLEY, A. L. The International Statistical Institute. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94(1) 1931: 77-82.—A brief comment on the nature of the discussions at the Nineteenth ("extraordinary") Session of the Institute at Tokio in September 1930, with a list of the papers presented.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

13193. MOORE, GEORGE D. Current problems in casualty statistical work. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 17(35) Nov. 21, 1930: 1-9.—One of the chief problems in casualty insurance is to keep statistical costs at the present level, approximately .008% of the general administration expense. This problem may be approached through (a) reduction in statistical requirements, particularly in workmen's compensation insurance, (b) standardization of existing requirements, (c) standardization of methods of operation, and (d) extension of the use of mechanical equipment.—*W. H. Wandel*.

13194. SZTURM de SZTREM, EDWARD. Statystyka rolna i cen. Pierwsze dziesięciolecie Głównego urzędu statystycznego. [Agricultural and price statistics.

Ten years of existence of the Central Bureau for Statistics in Poland.] *Kwart. Stat.* 7(3) 1930: 1047-1113.—An historical sketch of the development of the section for agricultural and price statistics in the Central Bureau of Statistics, of its organization and working.—*O. Eisenberg*.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 13029, 13039)

13195. CARTER, H. D. A reply to some recent criticisms by Professor Spearman. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22(2) Feb. 1931: 118-119.—A reply to Spearman's article "A truce to barking in" in *J. Educational Psychology* (21, 1930, 110-111). If Carter's methods were obsolete, as stated by Spearman, they were the same methods used by Spearman in his book *The Abilities of Man*. One error was made because a formula was used which was misstated by Spearman himself in a 1914 paper. Corrected application of the criterion, however, is shown to have had no important bearing on the results.—*Walter C. Eells*.

13196. FORAN, T. G. The meaning and measurement of validity. *Cathol. Univ. Amer., Educ. Bull.* 5

(7) Sep. 1930: pp. 27.—Validity is defined and distinguished from "discriminative capacity." Various methods of determining validity are described, and in some cases illustrated by test material. The first group deals with methods of "content validity," including text book analysis, analysis of examinations, analysis of courses of study, and judgments of experts regarding proposed items, the latter being the best criterion but it must be supplemented by other methods. More objective procedures are available for the measurement of validity as a whole, including the validity of both the content and the form of an item. A few of the more important ones which are given are: (1) relation of percentages of correct responses to ages or grades; (2) checking each item of a test against performance on the test as a whole, either by means of bi-serial correlation or by percentage of overlapping; (3) comparison with a battery of tests already existing as in the case of the Multimental Intelligence Scale; (4) measurements of the validity of exercises; and (5) method of widely spaced groups. "The most significant limitations of current tests center around the problem of validity. Better methods of measuring validity are therefore urgently needed if tests are to be improved."—*Walter C. Eells*.

13197. KROUT, MAURICE H. Personality-testing in the light of the situational approach. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10(5) Mar. 1931: 839-854.—Defining personality as a system of persistent adjustments of an individual, evidenced in explicit and implicit responses to given situations, the author examines current methods of approach to the measurement of personality. The "trait approach" is contrasted with the "situational approach." Since "traits" as used by testers are reified abstractions, they are not legitimate subject-matter for psychology. What is needed is labels for action, and action is always relative to a situation. The study of personality, to be valid, must therefore be a study of the individual as a whole related to the situation as a whole. The approach, objectively, may vary according to the several dimensions of the personality, viz., muscle movement, posture, attitude, or thought as forms of reaction to given situations. The chief difficulty in personality study consists in the selection of stimulus-situations which would yield typical results. Some tests in use at present base themselves on verbalized or otherwise symbolized situations, some on artificial situations improvised for special purposes, and some on life-like situations. Needless to say, the last are the most valid. Statistical studies of dimensional behavior, in terms of position or movement through space, and genetic studies of attitudes and imaginal constructs, in terms of movement and position in time, are both promising if used in supplementation of one another. So used, they should ultimately yield scales of measurement and qualitative standards for the accurate diagnosis of personality.—*M. H. Krout*.

13198. SPEARMAN, C. What the theory of factors is not. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22(2) Feb. 1931: 112-117.—The 1930 volume, "Minnesota Mechanical Ability Tests" contains various errors of fact and of interpretation regarding the theory of two factors. Its claim that the theory was not definitely advanced until 1914 is in error since it was published in precise form in the *Amer. J. Psychol.* in 1904. Not only were the two factors, *g* and *s*, explicitly proclaimed, but their very influences were actually discovered and measured. Even worse is the Minnesota volume's statement of the basis of the theory. Their statement "not only departs from the actual state of affairs, but turns it upside down and inside out." Two objections urged against the two-factor theory are based upon ignorance of the true situation and upon the use of the wrong mathematical formula applied "under conditions that would render even the right formula quite inapplicable." The Minnesota claim to have discovered the unique trait of

mechanical ability is unfounded since it had already been discovered with better evidence and more penetrating analysis by J. Cox. The author's *The Abilities of Man* contained a full account of "this very mechanical ability at issue" but was ignored by the Minnesota authors.—*Walter C. Eells*.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 12504, 12618, 13191)

13199. ELLIOTT, F. F. The 1930 census of agriculture—new features and uses. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(1) Jan. 1931: 109-122.—The tendency to expand the scope of the census manifested so many times previously was continued in the 1930 census. More than 2,000 requests for additional inquiries were received after a tentative form of the schedule was distributed for inspection. Enumeration was confined to 16 schedules: the general farm schedule; 2 supplemental schedules for fruits and nuts; 2 for incidental agricultural production, and livestock, poultry, and bees not on farms and ranges; 2 special schedules for sheep, for use in 13 western states; 2 for irrigation; 1 for drainage; and 6 on horticulture. There were 233 inquiries on the general farm schedule. Means of obtaining by a complete census the gross income of agriculture as reported by farmers was provided for the first time, and it will be possible by cross-tabulation to relate income to the factors affecting it and to show gross income by areas and by different producing groups. All farms in the country are now being classified into distinct type groups according to major source of income. A sub-classification of abnormal farms provides a basis for determining just how significant this kind of farm is in different parts of the country. By segregation of these abnormal farms a much better idea will be gained of what is really a bona fide farm. It is hoped to have state bulletins in print by the end of 1931, and the volumes and monographs by the end of 1932.—*S. W. Mendum*.

13200. IVANKA, A. K. Statystyka handlu wewnętrznego w Polsce. [The statistics of inland trade in Poland.] *Kwart. Stat.* 7(4) 1930: 1564-1576.—An outline of the organization of the statistics of domestic commerce in Poland.—*O. Eisenberg*.

13201. MARCH, L. Note sommaire signalant la suite donnée aux résolutions de l'Institut International de Statistique (Le Caire, décembre 1927) au sujet de la Statistique Intellectuelle. [Notes showing the follow up made on the resolutions of the International Institute of Statistics (Cairo, Dec. 1927) concerning the subject of intellectual statistics.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24(2) 1930: 527-528.

13202. MEYER, MAXIMILIAN. Erweiterung der Fremdenverkehrsstatistik. Erfassung der in Privatquartieren abgestiegenen Fremden. [Extension of tourist traffic statistics. Inclusion of tourists visiting private homes.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 22(7) Nov. 1930: 193-196.

13203. PRZYPKOWSKI, MIECZYSLAW. Rejestracja produkcji roślinnej. [The census of agricultural production.] *Kwart. Stat.* 7(4) 1930: 1531-63.—A discussion of the methods applied and proposals for their improvement.—*O. Eisenberg*.

13204. UNSIGNED. Report of advisory committee on employment statistics. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(4) Apr. 1931: 41-43.

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

13205. VECCHIO, ETTORE del. Una proprietà riguardante le medie delle più generali variabili casuali. [Characteristics regarding the average values of the most general casual variables.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 1(2) Oct. 1930: 219-227.—Considering a succession of independent casual variables X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots , and the corresponding succession $X_1 = X_1 + X_2 =$

$$\frac{X_1+X_2}{2}, X_3 = \frac{X_1+X_2+X_3}{3}, \dots, \text{ with the respective suc-}$$

cession of the average values $M_{(1)}, M_{(2)}, M_{(3)}, \dots$, tending to the limit M , it is shown that under determined conditions, if for the average quadratic value μ_n of the deviation $X_{(n)} - M_{(n)}$, there is $\mu_{(n)} \geq h > 0$ in respect of infinite terms of the $X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, X_{(3)}, \dots$, the probability, that the deviations $|X_{(1)} - M|, |X_{(2)} - M|, |X_{(3)} - M|, \dots$, would assume values not all decreasing from any index, is near to certainty.—*P. Smolensky.*

CORRELATION

13206. BRUCE, DONALD, and REINEKE, L. H. Correlation alignment charts in forest research. A method of solving problems in curvilinear multiple correlation. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #210. Feb. 1931: pp. 88.—The simple graphic method is too dependent upon individual judgment, too inexact and too cumbersome to be used by the forester in solving certain complex forestry problems. The usual statistical method, on the other hand, is too time-consuming and too rigid. The modern graphic curvilinear-correlation method as presented in this bulletin, however, combines the inexact graphic with the exact mathematic method and is much more accurate than the simple graphic and much more flexible than the usual statistical method. The multiple curvilinear-correlation method is so simple and so general in application that it can be used to solve many problems which have been heretofore considered insoluble. The correlation technic is itself variable and intelligent analysis and choice on the part of the investigator is essential. The final result of a correlation can best be presented in the form of an alignment chart which is a convenient and compact method of presenting a complex relation.—*O. V. Wells.*

PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 13057, 13214)

13207. GORDON, A. P. L. Statistics of totalisator betting. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94 (1) 1931: 31-54.—The paper presents a comparison of odds paid under totalisator betting and under bookmakers' prices, based on a sample of results given by 1,051 races in 1930, with a consideration of the effect of certain administrative procedures of the Racecourse Betting Control Board, and makes a theoretical analysis of the frequency distribution of totalisator dividends to establish a basis for improvement in the odds paid on popular chances. (Discussion follows.)—*C. H. Wheldon, Jr.*

13208. NEYMAN, JERZY. Początki rachunku prawdopodobieństwa i statystyki matematycznej. [First principles of the theory of probability and mathematical statistics.] *Kwart. Stat.* 7 (3) 1930: 1114-1148.—In addition to an elementary exposition of the theory of probabilities the author shows its application to Mendel's law and to the theory of selection.—*O. Eisenberg.*

13209. WILKS, SAMUEL S. The standard error of the means of "matched" samples. *J. Educ. Psychol.* (3) Mar. 1931: 205-209.—This paper gives the mathematical derivation of the expression for the variation in the mean of one character of the items of a sample when the distribution of another correlated character is made identical for all samples, item by item, with an arbitrary distribution. "It may be of interest to know that all of the results contained in this paper have been confirmed independently through the application of an entirely different and somewhat more rigorous method of proof which will be made available in a thesis soon to be published at the State University of Iowa."—*Walter C. Eells.*

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

(See also Entries 9695, 13122)

13210. RHODES, E. C. On the fitting of parabolic curves to statistical data. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 93 (4) 1930: 569-572.—An exposition of methods advanced by Chebysheff and Charles Jordan to facilitate passing from a parabola of given order to one of the next higher order in fitting parabolic curves to data; or more specifically, their transformations of the right-hand side of the expression connecting y with powers of x so that each successive approximation will merely add a new term to those already calculated, where y is to be represented by an orthogonal function of x 's, the constants to be subjected to least square conditions.—*C. H. Wheldon, Jr.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 11533, 13057)

13211. ANDREW, S. L. The methods of industrial and business forecasting. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 10 (1) Jan. 1931: 26-38.—In both long and short term business forecasting the statistical approach must be supplemented by the philosophical method, for in a dynamic society the forces of development and progress do not remain unchanged. The philosophical method provides the means whereby the projection of statistically-determined trends may be modified to allow for the probable influence of factors and forces which cannot be statistically described or measured, such as changes in popular tasks and habits. In short, forecasting curves should not be accepted blindly, but should be interpreted in the light of common sense.—*Richard S. Coe.*

13212. SEGEL, DAVID. The automatic prediction of scholastic success by using the multiple regression technique with electric tabulating and accounting machines. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22 (2) Feb. 1931: 139-144.—The prediction of scholastic success in general, and in the secondary and college field in particular, is in need of devices for shortening the labor and time necessary for calculating individual prediction scores. This is true mainly because the prediction of scholastic success usually involves the use of the multiple regression equation. The tabulator and key punch units manufactured by the International Business Machine Corporation under the Hollerith patents are machines which will perform the operations indicated by the multiple regression equations when such equations are adapted in certain ways. A model example, involving six variables, is worked out in detail. The data are secured from scores of Long Beach Junior College students on the Thurstone Psychological Examination and on the Iowa High School Content Examination. A sample punched card is shown. The method described should be of value not only where large numbers of predictions are desirable for use in individual guidance but also for the purposes of homogeneous classification upon the basis of several different items.—*Walter C. Eells.*

13213. VINCI, FELICE. Sui metodi di previsione economica. [Methods of economic forecasting.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 11 (7) Jul. 1930: 569-578.—The author asserts the possibility and necessity of adopting methods of economic forecasting in Italy. There are phenomena which permit of indicating the course of general business such as the variations in the sum total of trade values, on the hypothesis of constant prices. Such, for example, are variations in the quantity of goods carried on the state railways, changes in the total daily clearings, and the returns of the general tax on sales. Adopting particular methods of computation described in the *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* three series of indexes can be obtained, the average of which shows the existence of two maxima annually in the volume of Italian commerce, with depressions in spring and autumn in con-

formity with the rural character of Italian economic life; and brings to light the depression in the per capita volume of trade since 1928 (an index of crisis). To appraise the future course of commerce we should seek whether there is any phenomenon which gives a preliminary indication. Calculating for index numbers of wholesale prices the variations from one month to the next, one obtains a forecaster which is sufficiently accurate and which permits of economic forecasting. Thus the variations of prices in 1928 should have been used to indicate variations in trade beginning with 1929. Today a coming systematic increase of trade can be predicted.—*Roberto Bachi.*

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entry 12645)

13214. DICKEY, JOHN W. Reliability of integration index differences. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22(3) Mar. 1931: 209-211.—The formula $K = M/\sigma$ has been presented by the writer as a quantitative measure of pupil integration within the public schools. The formula giving the reliability of separate indices has also been reported. The necessary comparison of indices, however, is statistically impossible without the use of formulas which yield the reliability of their differences. Formulas for the standard error and the probable error are derived which are necessary in the comparison of indices both for correlated and uncorrelated groups of students.—*Walter C. Eells.*

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entries 12468, 12470, 12473)

13215. GUMBEL, E. J. Wie kann die Sterbetafel durch einen Koeffizienten charakterisiert werden? [Characterization of a life table by a single coefficient.]

Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl. 22(8) Dec. 1930: 225-232; 23(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 9-14.—The measure of goodness (*Mass der Güte*) of a life table is defined as the ratio of the life expectancy at birth to twice the average age of the living. This measure gives a maximum of 1 for the case that all the newborn reach maximum age and then die and 0 for the case that all newborn die at once.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

13216. WOOD, C. F. Experiments in modified forms of select mortality tables. *J. Inst. Actuaries.* 61(302) Dec. 1930: 268-283.—The paper is an account of a series of experiments which were made with a view (1) to simplifying the graduation of select data relating to investigations of the mortality of assured lives and (2) to reducing the amount of adjusted data to be published as a result of the investigation. On the basis of the unadjusted data published in connection with the British Offices (1863-93) investigation, the following were constructed: (1) a "one-year select" table based on the $O^{(m)}$ data, i.e., including duplicates; (2) a "one-year select" table based on the O^m data, i.e., excluding duplicates; and for purposes of comparison, (3) an aggregate table based on the $O^{(m)}$ data, i.e., including duplicates. The select premiums under tables (1) and (2) are shown to lie between the 10-year select and aggregate premiums, being, of course, closer to the latter than to the former. The reserves in general differ very little from those brought out by the aggregate tables. In view of the possibility that it may be found that true medical selection persists for more than one year, a modified form of select mortality table is suggested which requires only two graduations: (a) a select rate of mortality for the first quinquennium or decennium of insurance, (b) the usual ultimate rate of mortality. The premiums brought out by a modification of the $O^{(m)}$ table in this manner, are almost identically the same as the true $O^{(m)}$ premiums.—*Inst. Actuaries.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

13217. KIMMEL, W. G. (Chairman). Recent happenings in the social studies. By Committee on Current Information of the National Council for the Social Studies. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(2) Feb. 1931: 78-81.—*H. R. Anderson.*

13218. SNEDDEN, DAVID. Towards functional uses of social studies in school educations. *Teachers College Rec.* 31(5) Feb. 1930: 430-448.—It seems to many that the social studies have been loaded with too much responsibility in the education curricula, and much of the instruction has been uncritical. To the question as to whether the social studies should be included in primary and secondary education one must reply that the social studies share the same difficulties as the natural sciences, mathematics, or other subjects. Certain aspects of them are quite appropriate for lower education, while others must be restricted to higher education. The social studies have two functions, civic and cultural. Below the fifth grade the former is negligible. Among other reasons, it is difficult and in fact impossible, to anticipate the civic problems that will press for solution 20 or 30 years hence. For that reason a large background of factual and cultural information should be given. Up to this time too much emphasis has been laid upon methods and pedagogy and not enough critical consideration of the aims of the social studies.—*John H. Mueller.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 8526, 10455, 11833, 11860)

13219. LANCELOTTI, ARTURO. Il museo Pigorini e le raccolte Giglioli. [The Pigorini Museum and the

Giglioli collections.] *Nuova Antologia.* 65(1394) Apr. 16, 1930: 516-529.—This is a description of the mode of origin and the wealth of the collections in the Museum of Anthropology at Rome. Something over 200,000 ethnographic specimens are there on display. Some 10,000 photographs cover the physical features of the known races of man. The museum is second only to that of the Trocadero in Paris. The collections were made in consultation with museum specialists the world over. Every prehistoric period is represented.—*E. D. Harvey.*

13220. UNSIGNED. Plans for a survey of the dialects of New England. *Dialect Notes.* 6(2) 1930: 65-72.

13221. UNSIGNED. The Marshall Field Archaeological Expedition. *Science (N. Y.).* 73(1883) Jan. 30, 1931: 119.—The third expedition of the kind going to British Honduras and Guatemala, led by J. Eric Thompson, for the Chicago Field Museum. The principal excavations will be done at Kax Unuic an ancient Maya site on the frontier of British Honduras and Guatemala, then reconnaissance work southeast of Peten, Guatemala, finally ethnological work among the modern Maya tribes of the highlands. The expedition will be seven months on the field.—*E. B. Renaud.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 11833, 12015)

13222. INNIS, H. A. The teaching of economic history in Canada. *Univ. Toronto Studies, Hist. & Econ., Contrib. to Canadian Econ.* 2 1929: 52-58.—Economic history as taught in Canada has been con-

financed chiefly to Great Britain and the United States although there has been a tendency to widen its scope. Research work in Canadian economic history has been carried out chiefly in the larger universities of the United States. Work directly in the field must depend on the development of archives for business records, of library facilities, and of bibliography. The subject is handicapped by the lack of an adequate philosophy. A promising thesis relates to transportation. As a young country Canada was dependent on water transport, accompanied by marked dependence on outside markets. Land transport, developing after 1850, has been accompanied by a more intensified industrialism, with different problems. Emphasis is placed on the economics of Canada as a young country in contrast with that of older countries. Numerous references to works in the field.—*H. A. Innis.*

13223. KALOGEROPOULOS, D. P., et al. *Orientation des recherches dans la bibliographie historique.* [Orientation of research in historical bibliography.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 2(10) Dec. 1930: 763-803.

13224. KENNEY, JAMES F. Early Irish church history as a field for research by American students. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* 17(1) Apr. 1931: 1-9.—The many opportunities at present for acquiring the languages needed, together with the vast amount of available material, should make the subject of Irish history attractive for research students. The immediate tasks are the provision of aids for research, such as catalogs of manuscripts, antiquities and bibliographies; the edition of sources; and particularly, the production of a complete *Monasticon Hibernicum*.—*F. A. Mullin.*

13225. RAPEER, LOUIS W. How the nation may be trained in social thinking by history teachers: a new technique for individual and collective reasoning. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(5) Jan. 1931: 287-300.—The principles outlined in Dewey's *The quest for certainty* are applied to the problem of inculcating thought habits in social sciences and especially in history. The method involves five steps: (1) problem, delimitation, recognition; (2) ideas, hypothesis, tentative solutions, combination hypotheses; (3) testing, merits and demerits of each idea above outlined; (4) judging, elimination by comparison, weighing; (5) conclusion.—*B. Reiss.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 12394, 12605, 12639, 13222)

13226. BUTES, FRANCES MOON. Commercial education for women in the United States. *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial.* (8) Jun. 1930: 531-538.—(Bibliography.)

13227. CHRISTGAU, VICTOR. Adjustment of production in agriculture. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(1) Jan. 1931: 1-8.—A better coordination of production activities within the agricultural industry is needed. Further research is also needed, and it should be done in terms of the several regions, probably by some sort of regional council to coordinate the work. The findings of such councils should be tested in their applications to farming by cooperative arrangements with farmers, or by regional corporations supported by federal funds.—*S. W. Mendum.*

13228. HART, V. B. Coordination of farm management extension programs. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(1) Jan. 1931: 71-86.—The success of a farm management extension program depends in large measure on its close coordination with the farm management research program, with other economic extension work, with subject-matter extension work in other fields, and with resident teaching in farm management in agricultural schools and colleges. Proper coordination includes getting the proper information, and getting that informa-

tion across to the farmer. Facts are proper information, rather than hypothetical cases worked up on general information and principles; the matter of getting facts across usually requires more specifically directed effort than has been given in the past.—*S. W. Mendum.*

13229. MACKINTOSH, W. A. The use of case material in economics. *Univ. Toronto Studies, Hist. & Econ., Contrib. Canad. Econ.* 2 1929: 34-44.—The complexity of economic phenomena presents numerous problems to instructors in the subject. The case system is consequently suited in its full application only to advanced students, and even then can be used only with caution. For the study of business economics, the system can be used more satisfactorily. In economics it can be applied with success as part of the system of instruction as a means of correcting the exaggerated character of text book illustrations. It is particularly effective in the improvement of instruction by giving a sense of reality and is suggestive in showing the complexity of dynamic economics. On the whole case material must be used in subordination to the explanation of economic principles.—*H. A. Innis.*

13230. OTTEL, KLEMENS. Das kaufmännische Bildungswesen in Oesterreich. [Commercial education in Austria.] *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial.* (8) Jun. 1930: 539-545.

13231. POND, G. A. The place of farm accounting in research. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(1) Jan. 1931: 49-56.—Some detailed records are an essential part of any program of farm management research, but funds available determine the possible extent of their use. Some 30 states have done some detailed accounting work, but the average cost per farm handled exceeds \$200, and 80% of the work has been done in 10 of the states. Many of the basic measures and standards secured through this method are useful in supplementing other types of research. In 1927 four states had research projects in which the farm financial account method was used. Such accounting costs about one-fifth as much as the detailed accounts. Thirteen states reported use of enterprise accounts in research projects in 1927. With attention centered on one enterprise a great deal of detail may be brought out to supplement detailed accounting results, and practices may be studied. The data afforded to other workers as a by-product may be a factor in selecting the accounting method of research. The financial account has been extensively used in Europe, but enterprise accounts have not found favor there.—*S. W. Mendum.*

13232. RAMSBOTTOM, J. W. Commercial education in England. *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial.* (9) Dec. 1930: 599-616.

13233. SCHACH, BÉLE. Das kaufmännische Bildungswesen in Ungarn. [Commercial education in Hungary.] *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial.* (8) Jun. 1930: 558-572.

13234. SMITH, C. B. Developments in agricultural economic extension work. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(1) Jan. 1931: 87-94.—From a small beginning about 1910 extension work in agricultural economics has expanded steadily and soundly until at present the funds devoted to it amount to about \$960,000, or one-fourth of the total expended annually for agricultural extension specialists.—*S. W. Mendum.*

13235. VIBÁK, MARIUS. The Danish system of commercial education. *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial.* (8) Jun. 1930: 521-530.

13236. VILLALBÉ, PEDRO QUAL. Situación actual del problema de la enseñanza mercantil en España. [The present position of commercial education in Spain.] *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial.* (9) Dec. 1930: 595-599.

13237. YOUNGBLOOD, B. The integration of research and extension for progressive agricultural adjustments. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(1) Jan. 1931: 95-108.—

The desirability of coordination of work in experimentation was recognized as early as 1887 in a paper read at the first meeting of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and a committee was appointed to further cooperative relationships. Subsequent similar committees working on the general problem have accomplished much. The Smith-Lever act of 1914 was the signal for the initiation of a nation-wide movement in cooperative extension. The Purnell act of 1925 marks the beginning of a broad general plan of cooperative research involving definite national economic and social objectives.—*S. W. Mendum.*

13238. ZITCO, Z., and SIME, A. L'enseignement commercial en Tchécoslovaquie. [Commercial education in Czechoslovakia.] *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial.* (8) Jun. 1930: 546-557.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 12229, 12706)

13239. DICKINSON, JOHN. Legal education and law-school curriculum. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79 (4) Feb. 1931: 424-439.—The existing structure of American legal education is founded on the assumption "that it is possible to devise a course of legal study which will be equally useful to the student in after life no matter what type or variety of lawyer he may later develop into." The result is that uniformity appears in more than 70 law schools throughout the country. The objective in legal training is to start the student on his way to being a complete lawyer, the process never being completed in the absolute sense. Another more immediate objective is to give the student an initial understanding of the legal system and of the work of the bar. The use of the case method requires along with it a body of information, hence the multiplication of course-subjects in the law school curriculum. These course-subjects, being largely immediately vocational, should be adjusted to make room for such topics as family law, public utilities, labor law, taxation, corporate finance, administrative law, international law, and procedure and procedural reform. Such compression of the present subjects need not result in lowered standards in teaching.—*F. C. Wooton.*

13240. RADIN, MAX. Scientific method and the law. *California Law Rev.* 19 (2) Jan. 1931: 164-172.—*Charles H. Titus.*

13241. TURNER, ROSCOE B. Changing objectives in legal education. *Yale Law J.* 40 (4) Feb. 1931: 576-599.—The curriculum of the modern law school has not changed to meet the changed conditions of practice which the last 60 years have created. Even the objectives of legal study are not so clear. There are two functions of a law school training: (1) The ability to handle legal materials; (2) some acquaintance with the materials themselves. A rearrangement of the curriculum permitting a general acquaintance with the various foundation subjects and reserving the third year for specialization and individual work will help to solve the difficulty of distributing the students' time profitably.—*H. W. Stoke.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 13134, 13137, 13139, 13151-13152)

13242. CASON, CLARENCE E. Journalism as social science. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (3) Mar. 1931: 370-377.—Journalism departments in most universities hitherto have been chiefly devoted to the small technical details of the news room. Unless journalism is to be relegated to the plane of trade-school, it must definitely take the field as a social science. A series of courses modeled upon such a conception has been worked out at the University of Alabama.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

13243. GLENN, MARY WILLCOX. The history of social work and its place in the professional curriculum. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 511-519.—The schools of social work should not only train for a new profession but also should develop within themselves a dispassionate and balanced habit of mind with roots sunk in a historic past. The inclusion of history is particularly important now because of the turn which thought is taking. The schools might select persons who should dig into the past to find what a particular period has to yield to the research of the practical student of human reactions and relations; such research would be in behalf of the development of a social philosophy as distinguished from social expediency, and should lead to the application of principles of action which are basically social and rise above the dictates of politics, or opportunism, or of the tendency to take short cuts.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13244. KARP, MAURICE J. Summary of the round table discussion of the teaching of social statistics to prospective social workers. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173 A) Mar. 1931: 263-264.

13245. MUDGETT, MILDRED D. The place of field work in training for social work: its educational content. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 562-568.—This paper is a discussion of the field work training given students at the University of Minnesota in preparation for social work. The conclusions are based upon students' notes and the reports of field training supervisors. The results suggest that more research pertaining to the educational content of field work is needed; that some sort of rating scale might be devised and tried by students' and supervisors in several different schools of social work. Field work must train the student in accuracy, critical ability and reasoning powers in the same way in which laboratory work in the natural sciences trains the student.—*O. D. Duncan.*

13246. SLESINGER, DONALD. The drift of the social sciences. *Survey.* 66 (1) Apr. 1, 1931: 25-26, 80.

13247. THURBER, ELSIE M. Occupational therapy publicity in Massachusetts. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10 (2) Apr. 1931: 105-108.—The Massachusetts Association for Occupational Therapy keeps its 221 members informed of its work primarily by means of bi-monthly bulletins and meetings, by maintaining design and pattern collections which may be borrowed upon request, and by encouraging study and research. It attempts to interest the general public by distributing pamphlets which discuss occupational therapy and by including in letters of appeal for contributions careful descriptions of its work.—*Constance Williams.*

13248. TODD, ARTHUR J. Educational principles as applied to social work publicity. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*, Boston, Mass., Jun. 8-14, 1930: 597-606.—Three basic considerations of education are: (1) to know the nature of the person or group it works upon; (2) to formulate a purposive objective in terms of personal satisfactions or adjustments to some preconceived social or cosmic order and (3) to arrive at a procedure or technique which it can utilize in achieving its object. The sources of such educational content are primarily

biology, psychology, and sociology. The process of learning in any field involves (1) the recognition of certain barriers of physical weakness, mental preoccupation, caste attitude and prejudices; (2) a certain accepted average of cultural level, predominant interest, or scale of values, and (3) the common experiences that education encounters in the mob mind, waves of mental and social disturbance, fads, crazes, and cycles of irrationality.—O. D. Duncan.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entry 11970)

13249. KLAUSEN, SVERRE. Den materialistiske historieopfatning. [The materialistic conception of history.] *Vor Verden*. 8(2) Feb. 1931: 74-85.—The materialistic conception of history in one of its several forms regards cultural phenomena as but a reflection of economic conditions. Yet if science and scholarship,

for example, depend on changing economic factors, then all human knowledge—including the Marxian theory—is relative. But certain advances in human culture cannot be deduced from class interest. Art is one of these; religion too, for one may argue with Max Weber that sometimes it is not economic conditions that determine religious development, but the reverse. Morality also is more than a class product; even Marx considered his own conception of justice to be above class interest.—Oscar J. Palmes.

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